Dictionary of Leisure, Travel and Tourism

third edition
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Dictionary of Leisure, Travel and Tourism

third edition

A & C Black • London
Preface

This dictionary aims to provide the basic vocabulary of terms used in the leisure, travel and tourism industries; the fields covered include catering (restaurants and kitchens), hotels and guesthouses, travel, insurance and health and safety, together with terms relating to general business, such as accounts, personnel etc.

For this new edition of the dictionary we have expanded and edited the text to keep pace with changes in the industries. For example, readers will find terms related to food and drink (including different diets and types of coffee), ecotourism, extreme sports etc. At the same time, to make the dictionary more useful to students, we give phonetic transcriptions for all the headwords.

The main words and phrases are defined in simple English and in some cases the definitions have been expanded by explanatory comments. We also give quotations from specialist magazines and other publications relating to the subjects. The supplements at the back give additional information.

We are grateful to many people who have contributed to the work, in particular Joseph Armstrong and Hazel and David Curties who read the text and provided many valuable comments for the first edition. Also, many thanks to Marzena Przeczek for her invaluable contributions to the text.
Pronunciation Guide

The following symbols have been used to show the pronunciation of the main words in the dictionary.

Stress is indicated by a main stress mark (') and a secondary stress mark (,).

Note that these are only guides, as the stress of the word changes according to its position in the sentence.

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1. service.) depending on the quality of its food and restaurants serving high-quality food. Abbr

2. We are going abroad on holiday.

The Chairman is abroad on business.

...abseentism has since reduced and now stands at 1.8% [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

Abbr AFD accept /sk'sept/ verb to take something which is being offered. ‘All major credit cards accepted.’ Do you accept payment by cheque?

above the line /ə'bʌv lʌn/ adjective 1. BUSINESS referring to income and expenditure before tax 2. MARKETING advertising that has to be paid for and the cost of which includes a commission paid to an advertising agency. Compare below-the-line advertising

Access /'ækses/ noun a way of getting to a place. The concert hall has access for wheelchairs.

Accessibility /'æksesɪbɪlɪti/ noun the condition of a place or a facility, judged by whether it is easy for people, especially disabled people, to reach it or use it.

Accessible /'æksesɪbl/ adjective 1. easy to enter or to reach 2. suitable or specially adapted for disabled people

Accessible room /'æksesɪbr/ noun a room with special facilities for disabled people.

Accident /'ækseɪdnt/ noun an unpleasant event which happens suddenly and harms someone’s health. Accidents usually happen when people are tired or not concentrating on what they are doing. The airline has a good accident record the airline has had few accidents, compared with other airlines to have an accident to crash, to hit something He had an accident as he was driving to the hotel.
accident insurance

accident insurance /ˈɛkˌsɪd(ə)nt/ noun finance insurance that will pay if an accident takes place.

accolade /ˈækələd/ noun an award given to someone as a sign of praise. She received the highest accolade for her performance.

accommodation /ˌækəməˈdeɪʃən/ noun lodging for someone or somewhere. The hotel provides accommodation for guests.

accompany /əˈkʌmpəri/ verb to go with somebody or something. They travelled to Italy accompanied by their children.

accompany /əˈkʌmpəri/ verb to go with somebody or something. They accompanied an invoice for damage. A white sauce is served to accompany the fish.

accompany /əˈkʌmpəri/ verb to accompany with or according to. In accordance with your instructions we have deducted 10% to cover breakages and deposited the balance in your current account.

accordingly /əˈkəʊdʒərəli/ adverb in agreement with what has been decided. We have received your letter and have altered the reservations accordingly.

according to /əˈkəʊdʒərəli tu/ preposition as someone says or writes. According to the leaflet, the tour should leave the central station at 10.30.

account /əˈkʌnt/ noun 1. A record of financial transactions over a period of time, such as money paid, received, borrowed or owed. Please send me your account or a detailed or itemised account.

2. BUSINESS (in a shop) an arrangement that a customer has to buy goods and pay for them at a later date, often the end of the month. To have an account or a charge account with Harrods. To open an account to stop supplying goods that you will pay for at a later date.

3. BUSINESS to close an account (of a customer) to start or to stop supplying a customer on credit. To stop an account to stop supplying a customer until he or she has paid what is owed.

4. BUSINESS an account as part of the money owed. He owes £300 on account with the hotel.

5. BUSINESS a customer who owes a large amount of business with a firm and has an account. To keep the accounts to write each sum of money spent or received in the accounting book. Annual accounts accounts prepared at the end of a financial year. Accounts payable money owed by a company.

6. BUSINESS to take account of or to account for to be responsible for something and able to explain what has happened to it or why it was done. The cleaners have to account for all linen in guests’ bedrooms.
3. accountability /əˈkaʊntəb(ə)l/ adjective responsible for explaining to somebody what has happened to something or why it was done. The bar steward is accountable to the beverage manager. (NOTE: You are accountable to someone for something.)

accountancy /əˈkaʊntənsi/ noun 1. Business somebody who keeps a company’s accounts. The books are kept by a freelance accountant. 2. Business somebody who advises a company on its finances. We send all our tax queries to our accountant. 3. Finance somebody who examines accounts.

account book /əˈkaʊnt bʊk/ noun Business a book which records sales and purchases.

accounting /əˈkaʊntɪŋ/ noun Business the work of recording money paid, received, borrowed or owed.

account management /əˈkaʊnts əˌmænɪdʒmənt/ noun Business the management of a series of customers.

accreditation /əˈkredɪtəʃ(ə)n/ noun Business appointment as an agent by a company.

accredited /əˈkredɪtɪd/ adjective Tourism appointed by a company such as a hotel chain or a tour operator to act on its behalf.

acetic acid /əˈsɪtɪk əˈsɪd/ noun Catering an acid that turns wine into vinegar. (NOTE: Acetic acid is also used as a preservative in food such as pickles.)

achieved /əˈtʃiːvɪd/ adjective done successfully.

acidity /əˈsɪdɪtɪ/ noun the level of acid in a solution. The alkaline solution may help to reduce acidity.

adaptor /əˈdæptər/ noun something which holds a piece of equipment in a different way. Adaptor plugs are necessary if you need to use electrical equipment in countries with different electrical systems.
add

(British hair-driers in France; American computers in Germany, etc.) because the type of plug is different. Where Britain uses mainly three-pin plugs, in Europe most plugs have two round pins. In the USA, plugs have two flat pins. To change voltage (as in the USA, where the voltage is 110V), a transformer will also be necessary.

add verb 1. to put figures together to make a total  ◦ The waiter forgot to add the wine when he made up our bill. 2. to put things together to make a large group  ◦ We are adding to the hotel staff. ◦ By building the annexe, they have added thirty rooms to the hotel. 3. all this adds to the company’s costs this makes the company’s costs higher

added value noun an amount added to the value of a product or service, which is equal to the difference between its cost and the amount received when it is sold. Also called value added

addition /ædˈʃən/ noun 1. a person or thing which is added  ◦ The management has stopped all additions to the hotel staff. ◦ The Spanish-speaking receptionist is the latest addition to the personnel. 2. in addition to added to, as well as ◦ There are twelve registered letters to be sent in addition to this packet. 3. the act of adding figures to make a total  ◦ You don’t need a calculator to do simple addition.

additional /ædˈʃənal/ adjective included as well as what there is already  ◦ Additional charges can include telephone calls, room service, laundry, etc. ◦ Apart from the tours listed in the brochure, we have arranged two additional visits to local vineyards. 4. Additional duty will have to be paid. 5. additional premium /ædˈʃənəlˈprɪmərɪ/ noun finance a payment made to cover extra in an insurance policy

additive /ædˈtɪtjʊv/ noun catering a chemical substance which is added to food to improve its appearance, smell or taste, or to prevent it from going bad. ◦ The orange juice contains a number of additives. ◦ Allergic reactions to additives are frequently found in employees in food processing factories.

COMMENT: Colour additives are added to food to improve its appearance. Some are natural organic substances such as saffron, carrot juice or caramel, but other colour additives are synthetic. Other substances are added to food to prevent decay or to keep the food in the right form: these can be emulsifiers, which bind different foods together as mixtures in sauces, for example, and stabilisers, which can keep a sauce semi-liquid and prevent it from separating into solids and liquids. The European Union allows certain additives to be added to food and these are given E numbers.

add-on /ˈæd ən/ noun tourism an extra optional item, which is listed in the programme details of a conference or package tour, but for which an additional charge has to be paid

address /əˈdres/ noun the details giving the number, street and town where an office is or where a person lives  ◦ address list a list of addresses 1. to write the details of an address on an envelope, etc. 2. a letter addressed to the tourist information bureau 3. She addressed the letter to the parcel to the hotel manager. 4. Please address your enquiries to the information officer.

add up /ədˈʌp/ verb to put figures together to make a total  ◦ to add up a column of figures  ◦ She made a mistake when adding up the bill. 2. the figures do not add up the total given is not correct 3. add up to /ədˈʌp tə/ verb to make a total of  ◦ The total expenditure adds up to more than £1,000.

adjoining /ædˈdʒən/ adjective next to something, or touching something 1. There is an adjoining bathroom. 2. adjoining rooms rooms which are next to each other 3. They asked to be put in adjoining rooms. Compare connecting rooms

administration /ædˌmɪnɪˈstrəʃən/ noun business the organisation, control or management of a company

administration costs /ædˌmɪnɪˈstrəʃən kəsts/ noun finance the costs of management, not including production, marketing or distribution costs

administrative /ædˌmɪnɪˈstrətɪv/ adjective referring to administration 1. administrative details 2. administrative expenses 3. administrative staff

admission /ædˈmɪnɪʃən/ noun 1. tourism the same as admittance 2. free admission on Sundays 3. There is a £1 admission charge. 4. Admission is free on presentation of this card. 2. entertainment somebody who has visited a museum 3. We had 250 admissions last weekend. 4. the act of saying that someone is allowed to be present. 5. the number, street and town where an office is or where a person lives 6. admissions office 7. part of the treatment of a patient in hospital

The tour company refunded his deposit, with an admission that the brochure was incorrect. 4. the act of being registered as a hospital patient
admission charge /ˈadˌmiʃən tʃɑrs/ noun ENTERTAINMENT the price to be paid before going into a place, e.g. to see an exhibition or a sports event. Also called entry charge
admission fee /ˈadˌmiʃən fē/ noun ENTERTAINMENT same as entrance fee
admission ticket /ˈadˌmiʃən tɪkɪt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT same as entrance ticket
admit /ˈadmɪt/ verb 1. to allow someone to go in ○ Children are not admitted to the bank. ○ Old age pensioners are admitted at half price. 2. to say that something is correct 3. to say that something had really happened ○ The tour operator admitted that the courier had made a mistake. (NOTE: admitting — admitted)
admittance /ˈadˌmiʃənt/ noun the act of allowing someone to go in ○ No admittance except on business. ○ Admittance restricted to ticket holders only. Also called admission
 adulterated /ˈdʌltərətɪd/ adjective CATERING having had something added to it to increase its weight
ad valorem /ˈæd vələrəm/ phrase Latin BUSINESS showing that a tax is calculated according to the value of the goods taxed (meaning ‘according to value’) ○ ad valorem duty ○ ad valorem tax
COMMENT: Most taxes are ‘ad valorem’; VAT is calculated as a percentage of the charge made, income tax is a percentage of income earned, etc.
advance /ədˈvɑrs/ noun 1. FINANCE a sum of money paid as part of a payment to be made later ○ Can I have an advance of $50 against next month’s salary? 2. ○ in advance early, before something happens ○ To benefit from the low fare price you have to pay in advance. ○ Our prices are fixed in advance. ○ If you want to be sure of a seat, you need to book in advance.  
adjective done before something happens ○ Advance bookings are 50% higher this year. ○ Most tour companies insist on advance payment when a booking is made. ○ You must give seven days’ advance notice of changes in the itinerary. ○ verb 1. to arrange for something to happen earlier ○ The flight departure has been advanced to 9.30 a.m. 2. to move a clock or watch to a later time ○ When you cross from England to France, you should advance your watch by one hour. ○ put forward
Advance Purchase Excursion /ədˌvɑrs pərsʃəs ɪkˈsɛrsɪʃ(ə)n/ noun AIR TRAVEL a specially cheap air fare that you must book a particular length of time before the flight and that you can only change or cancel by paying an extra charge. Abbreviation APEX
advance reservation /ədˌvɑrs rezərˈveɪʃ(ə)n/ noun HOTELS a booking of a hotel room made in advance of the guest’s arrival
adventure /ədˈvɑntʃər/ noun a new, exciting and dangerous experience
adventure holiday /ədˈvɑntʃər ˈholɪdɪ/ noun TOURISM a holiday where you do something exciting or dangerous
adventure travel /ədˈvɑntʃər ˈtrævl/ noun a holiday that involves strenuous and often risky outdoor activities in remote areas
advert /ədˈvɑrt/ noun MARKETING same as advertisement (informal) ○ classified adverts
advertise /ədˌvɑrtəz/ verb MARKETING to announce that something is for sale, that a job is vacant or that a service is offered ○ to advertise for a secretary ○ to advertise a new product
advertised tour, advertised hotel noun TOURISM a tour or hotel which is detailed in a travel company’s brochure
advertisement /ədˌvɑrtəmənt/ noun MARKETING a notice which shows that something is for sale or that a job is vacant ○ to put an advertisement in the paper ○ to answer an advertisement in the paper. Also called ad
advertiser /ədˌvɑrtɪza(r)/ noun MARKETING a person or company that advertises ○ The catalogue gives a list of advertisers.
advertising /ədˌvɑrtɪˈzaɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the business of using advertisements to try to persuade customers to buy a product or service
advisory /ədˌvɑrəs/ adjective that gives advice ○ a hotel advisory service ○ He is acting in an advisory capacity.
airline /ərˈlайн/ noun same as air letter
aeroplane /ˈɛəriplən/ noun AIR TRAVEL a machine that flies in the air carrying passengers or cargo. Also called plane
aerosol /ərəˈsɒl/ noun 1. tiny particles of liquid that stay suspended in the atmosphere like a mist ○ aerosol dispenser a container or device from which liquid can be sprayed
in tiny particles 2. a can that sprays out a liquid in the form of tiny drops

COMMENT: Commercial aerosols (that is, the metal containers) formerly used CFCs as propellants, but these are believed to be responsible for the destruction of ozone in the upper atmosphere and have been replaced by less destructive agents.

AFD abbreviation CATERING accelerated freeze-drying

affiliated /əˈfilɪtɪd/ adjective BUSINESS connected with or owned by another company: one of our affiliated hotels

affinity charter /əˈfɪnəti ˈʃɑːtər/ a charter of an aircraft, ship or other means of transport arranged for an affinity group

affinity group /əˈfɪnəti ɡrʊp/ noun a group of people who have something in common, e.g. a special interest, or membership of an organisation or an ethnic community

aft /ɑːft/ adjective, adverb TRAVEL towards the back part of a ship or plane: The game will be held on the aft recreation deck.

afternoon /ɑːftəˈnʊn/ noun the part of the day between midday and evening

afternoon tea /ɑːftəˈnuːn ˈtiː/ noun CATERING a meal taken in the afternoon, usually between 4 and 5 o’clock: cream tea, high tea, tea

COMMENT: Afternoon tea is usually served in the hotel lounge (if open to non-residents), or in the residents’ lounge if it is served only to residents. It will normally consist of sandwiches (traditionally with the crusts removed), small cakes or slices of cake, pastries and various types of tea. It can also include the cream, scones and jam associated with cream teas.

aftertaste /əˈfɪtəst/ noun a taste left in the mouth by food or drink after it has been swallowed

age /eɪdʒ/ verb FOOD to store food or a wine for a period of time to enable it to develop a desired flavour or become more tender

aged /eɪdʒd/ adjective stored for a period of time in order to develop a desired flavour or become more tender

agency /eɪˈdʒənsi/ noun BUSINESS 1. an office or job of representing another company in an area: They signed an agency agreement or an agency contract. 2. an office or business which arranges things for other companies (NOTE: The plural form is agencies.)

agency fare /ˈɛdʒənsi feɪr/ noun TRAVEL a special fare offered by a travel agency to its customers: American Express’s agency fares are available to all customers, offer savings of 60 per cent plus.

agency staff /ˈɛdʒənsi stæf/ noun staff who are supplied by an agency and who are not members of the full-time staff

agent /eɪˈdʒənt/ noun 1. BUSINESS a person or company representing another person or another company in an area: She is the local agent for the tour operator. 2. an agency’s commission money, often a percentage of sales, paid to an agent: somebody in charge of an agency

AGM /eɪˈɡriːmənt/ noun 1. an annual general meeting

agreed price /əˈgrɪd prɪs/ noun BUSINESS a price which has been accepted by both the buyer and seller

agreement /əˈgrɪment/ noun 1. the state of having the same opinion as somebody else: they are in agreement with our plan they agree with it 2. a contract: agree with /əˈgrɪ nit/ verb 1. to say that you think the same way as somebody else or that what that person is saying is right: I agree with James, we should take the earlier flight. 2. not to agree with somebody to make someone ill: rich food does not agree with me: rich food makes me feel ill

agri-food /eɪˈɡriː fɔːd/ adjective referring to industries that are involved in the mass-production, processing and inspection of food made from agricultural products

AI abbreviation HOTELS all-inclusive

aid /eɪd/ noun 1. help 2. a machine, tool or drug which helps someone do something: Food processors are useful aids in preparing food.

AIDS /eɪdɪs/ noun a disease of the immune system, caused by the HIV virus, which is transmitted through blood or bodily secretions, destroys the body’s ability to fight infections and is usually fatal. Full form Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ailment /eɪˈlɪmənt/ noun MEDICAL an illness, though not generally a very serious one: Many people with skin ailments come to the spa.

aioli /eɪˈɔli/ noun FOOD mayonnaise flavoured with garlic, used especially to garnish fish and vegetables
trolled by an air-conditioner it becoming too hot in a room, an office or a vehicle and stopping stop the cooling. turns the air-conditioning on a restaurant "...unless you are really in the backwoods and there is no modern equipment locally, the much-vaunted air-ambulance rescue is unlikely to materialise. You will only get flown home when the assistance company rules local care 'inadequate'.

Airbridge /æ'brɪdʒ/ noun AIR TRAVEL a covered walkway which connects an aircraft with the terminal building, so that passengers can walk onto or off the aircraft easily. Also called finger, jetway, jetbridge.

Airbus /æ'brʌs/ trademark a trademark for a large passenger jet aircraft manufactured by aerospace companies from different European countries working together.

Air carrier /æ'rɪ kɑrə/ noun AIR TRAVEL a company which sends cargo or passengers by air.

Air-conditioned /æ'kɔndɪʃənd/ adjective in which the temperature is controlled by an air-conditioner. An air-conditioned restaurant.

Air-conditioner /æ'kɔndɪʃənər/ noun a machine which controls the temperature in a room. How can we turn the air-conditioner off?

Air-conditioning /æ'kɔndɪʃənɪŋ/ noun a system of controlling the temperature in a room, an office or a vehicle and stopping it becoming too hot. If you hire a car in Texas, make sure it has air-conditioning. To turn the air-conditioning on to start the cooling. To turn the air-conditioning off to stop the cooling. To turn the air-conditioning down to make a room warmer. To turn the air-conditioning up to make a room cooler.

Air congestion /æ'kɔn drɪʒʃən/ noun AIR TRAVEL a situation where too many aircraft are using the air routes, leading to delays in flight times.

Aircraft /æ'kɔrkraft/ noun AIR TRAVEL a machine which flies in the air, carrying passengers or cargo. The airline has a fleet of ten commercial aircraft. The company is one of the most important American aircraft manufacturers. (Note: There is no plural form: one aircraft, two aircraft.) To charter an aircraft to hire an aircraft for a special purpose.

Air crew /æ'kruː/ noun AIR TRAVEL all the people who help to fly an aircraft: e.g. the captain, copilot and navigator, considered as a group.

Air dry /æ drʌ/ verb CATERING to remove moisture from something by placing it in a current of air.

Air fares /æ fɛəz/ plural noun AIR TRAVEL the amount of money charged for travel on aircraft.

Airfield /æ'fɪld/ noun AIR TRAVEL a field where small planes can land.

Air freight /æ frɛkt/ noun BUSINESS the shipping of goods in an aircraft. To send a shipment by air freight.

Air hostess /æ hɔstəs/ noun AIR TRAVEL a woman who acts as a flight attendant.

Air letter /æ lɛtər noun a special sheet of thin blue paper, which when folded can be sent by air without an envelope. Also called aerogram.

Airlift /'ɛə lɪft/ verb AIR TRAVEL to carry someone or something by air. The climbers were airlifted to safety.

Airline /'ɛə lайн noun AIR TRAVEL a company which carries passengers or cargo by air. Profits of major airlines have been affected by the rise in fuel prices.

Airline identification code /'ɛəlайн ɪdɪ'teɪʃən kɔd noun AIR TRAVEL a set of letters which are given to all flights operated by an airline, e.g. BA for British Airways, LH for Lufthansa, AF for Air France.

Airline train /'ɛəlайн tɛrn noun RAIL TRAVEL a train which takes passengers to and from an airport.

Airlink /'ɛə lnɛk noun AIR TRAVEL a link between two places, using planes or helicopters.

Air mail /'ɛə mɛil noun a way of sending letters or parcels by air. To send a package by air mail. Air mail charges have risen by 15%. Air mail envelope a very light envelope for sending air-mail letters or air-mail stickers. A blue sticker with the words 'by air mail', which can be stuck to an envelope or packet to show it is being sent by air.

Airmail /'ɛəmɛil verb to send letters or parcels by air. We airmailed the tickets to New York.

Air marshal /'ɛə məʃəl noun AIR TRAVEL a person who acts as a sky marshal.

Air miles /'ɛə mɪlz plural noun AIR TRAVEL a system of giving people points when they purchase goods or travel on an aircraft.
services, which they can later use to get free air travel.

**air miss** /ˈɛə mɪs/ noun AIR TRAVEL an incident where two aircraft come very close to each other when in the air, but without causing an accident.

**airpass** /ˈɛə pəs/ noun AIR TRAVEL a special ticket, paid for in advance, which allows unlimited travel by air in a country over a limited period of time.

**airport** /ˈɛə pɔːt/ noun AIR TRAVEL a place where planes land and take off. We leave from London Airport at 10.00. O'Hare Airport is the main airport for Chicago. An airport hotel is a hotel which is very near to an airport, and so is convenient for passengers who need to leave early in the morning, who arrive late at night, or who are in transit. Stranded passengers were put up at the airport hotel at the airline’s expense.

**airport bus** /ˈɛə pɔːst bʌs/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a bus which takes passengers to and from an airport.

**airport code** /ˈɛə pɔːst kɔd/ noun AIR TRAVEL a set of letters which are used to identify a particular airport, e.g. LHR for London Heathrow or CDG for Charles de Gaulle.

**airport tax** /ˈɛə pɔːst tæks/ noun AIR TRAVEL a tax added to the price of an air ticket to cover the cost of running an airport.

**airport terminal** /ˈɛə pɔːst tɛr’mɪnəl/ noun AIR TRAVEL the main building at an airport where passengers arrive and depart. Also called terminal building.

**airport transfer** /ˈɛə pɔːst ˌtrafnɔːtə/ noun AIR TRAVEL a transport service to take passengers from an airport to a hotel, conference centre or other point, or from there back to the airport.

**airsick** /ˈɛəsɪk/ adjective MEDICAL feeling sick because of the movement of an aircraft.

**airsickness** /ˈɛəskɪzn/ noun MEDICAL sickness caused by the movement of an aircraft.

**airside** /ˈɛəsɪd/ adjective, adverb AIR TRAVEL next to the part of an airport where aircraft stand. An airside lounge is a departure lounge near the boarding gate.

Business class passengers have the use of a small and quiet airside lounge. There’s an adequate supply of orange juice, coffee and newspapers. [Business Traveller]

‘...airside, there is an Internet café, where passengers can make use of the Internet and/or see the latest business news on TV screens.’ [Airliner World]

**airstrip** /ˈɛəstrɪp/ noun AIR TRAVEL a small rough landing place for aircraft. The plane landed on a jungle airstrip.

**air taxi** /ˈɛə tɛks/ noun AIR TRAVEL an aircraft used for short flights between places not on a regular airline route.

**air terminal** /ˈɛə ˈtɜːmɪnəl/ noun AIR TRAVEL a building in a town where passengers meet to be taken by bus or train to an airport outside the town.

**air ticket** /ˈɛə tɪkt/ noun AIR TRAVEL a ticket to allow a passenger to travel by air. Airtight /ˈɛətʃt/ adjective not allowing air to get in or out. The goods are packed in airtight containers.

**air-traffic control** /ˈɛə ˈtrafɪk kənˈtrəʊl/ noun AIR TRAVEL the organisation of the movement of aircraft in the air, especially when landing or taking off.

**air-traffic controller** /ˈɛə ˈtrafɪk kənˈtrəʊlər/ noun AIR TRAVEL somebody who organises the movement of aircraft in the air.

**Air Travel Organisers’ Licence** /ˈɛə ˈtrævl ə ˈɔːznəzəs ˈlais(ə)ns/ noun AIR TRAVEL a licence that has to be held by any company or person offering package holidays or charter flights and includes a bond to protect travellers if the company goes into liquidation. Abbr ATOL.

**airworthiness** /ˈɛə wɜːθɪnəs/ noun AIR TRAVEL the state of being able and safe to fly.

**aisle** /aɪl/ noun TRAVEL (in a train, aircraft, cinema, etc.) a gap between rows of seats, where people may walk. You’re blocking the aisle and the stewardess can’t get past with the drinks trolley.

**aisle seat** /ˈaɪl sɪt/ noun TRAVEL a seat in a train, plane, etc., next to an aisle.

**à la carte** /ˌa ˈlə kɑr/ phrase CATERING a French phrase meaning ‘in the style of’. À la russe in the Russian style.

**à la carte menu** /ˌa ˈlə kɑr təˈmɛnu/ noun CATERING a menu with many different dishes ordered separately from a menu.

**à la carte menu** /ˌa ˈlə kɑr təˈmɛnu/ noun CATERING made of several dishes ordered separately from a menu.

**à la mode** /ˌa ˈlə ˈməʊd/ adverb US CATERING served with ice cream. Apple pie à la mode.

**alarm** /ˈɛərəm/ noun a device which gives a loud warning. A verb to frighten somebody. We don’t want to alarm the guests.
alarm clock /ˈɑːlm kloʊk/ noun a clock which rings a bell to wake you up
alcohol /ˈælkəhol/ noun BEVERAGES 1. a pure colourless liquid which is formed by the action of yeast on sugar solutions and forms part of drinks such as wine and whisky. Symbol: C₂H₅OH. 2. a liquid made from fermented or distilled liquid ○ The restaurant will not serve alcohol to anyone under the age of 18. alcohol by volume /ˈælkəhol bɪˈvʌlmən/ noun BEVERAGES the amount of alcohol in a drink, shown on the label. Abbr abv alcohol-free /ˈælkəhol fri/ adjective BEVERAGES containing no alcohol ○ alcohol-free lager
alcoholic /ˈælkəholɪk/ adjective BEVERAGES containing alcohol ○ Alcoholic drinks are not allowed into some countries.
alcoholism /ˈælkəholɪzəm/ noun the excessive drinking of alcohol, which becomes addictive.
alcopop /ˈælkəpɒp/ noun a drink, manufactured and sold commercially, that is a mixture of a soft drink, e.g. lemonade, and alcohol
al dente /ˈæl dɛnt/ adjective referring especially to pasta that is cooked just long enough to be still firm and not too soft
ale /ˈæl/ noun BEVERAGES British-type beer, especially bitter beer, but not lager
al fresco /ˈælfrɛskəʊ/ adjective, adverb in the open air ○ We had an alfresco meal on the terrace overlooking the sea.
algae /ˈældʒi/ plural noun tiny plants living in water or in moist conditions, which contain chlorophyll and have no stems or roots or leaves ○ blue-green algae algae found mainly in fresh water ○ brown algae brown seaweed
algaecide /ˈældʒɪsidaɪ/ noun a substance used to kill algae
alien /ˈɛliən/ noun a person who is not a citizen of the country
alight /ˈɔːlɪt/ verb to get off a vehicle (format) ○ Alight here for the Post Office.
intestinal canal /ɛlˈmentənˌkænəl/ noun a tube in the body going from the mouth to the anus and including the throat, stomach and intestines, through which food passes and is digested.
alarmlight /ˈɔːlɪmtʃ/ noun alarm clock
alarmlight /ˈɔːlɪmtʃ/ noun a sensitivity to particular substances such as pollen or dust, which cause a physical reaction ○ She has an allergy to household dust.
alarman /ˈɔːlɪmən/ noun a device that produces a sound or light signal as a warning or alert
alimentary canal /ɛlˈmentəri ˈkænəl/ noun the arrangement of tubes and organs, including the alimentary canal, salivary glands, liver, etc., through which food passes and is digested.
alimentary system /ɛlˈmentərɪ ˈsɪstəm/ noun
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store allows a 5% discount to members of
all the items in a purchase, i.e. the goods,
plus delivery, tax, insurance, etc., or all items
in a tour such as travel, hotel accommodation
and meals ◎ The hotel offers an all-in tariff
of £550 a week.
allocate /ækˈlekt/ verb 1. to share out
things among various people ◎ We allo-
cated rooms in the hotel annex 2. to
divide something such as a sum of money
in various ways, and share it out ◎ We allo-
cated 10% of revenue to publicity ◎ £2,500
was allocated to furnishing the guests’
lounge.
allot /əˈlɒt/ verb TOURISM to allocate hotel
rooms to a tour operator ◎ The group has
been allotted 50 rooms in the hotel. (NOTE:
alloting – allotted)
allocation /əˈləʊkʃən/ noun the act of allocating hotel rooms to tour operators.
allow /əˈləʊ/ verb 1. to let someone do
something ◎ Children are not allowed into
the restaurant. ◎ You are allowed six litres of
duty-free wine. ◎ The company allows all
members of staff to take six days’ holiday at
Christmas. 2. to give someone something ◎
We will allow you a student discount. ◎ The
store allows a 5% discount to members of
staff. 3. to accept something legally ◎ to
allow a claim or an appeal
allowable /əˈləʊəbl/ adjective legally accepted
allowable expenses /əˈləʊəbl ɪˈspensz/ plural noun BUSINESS business expenses that can be claimed against tax
allowance /əˈləʊəns/ noun 1. money which is given for a special reason ◎ travel
allowance or travelling allowance ◎ foreign
currency allowance 2. money removed in
the form of a discount ◎ allowance for
exchange loss
...most airlines give business class the same
baggage allowance as first class” [Business Trav-
er]
allowed time /əˈləʊəd ˈteɪm/ noun BUSINESS paid time that the management agrees
an employee can spend on rest, cleaning or
meals, but not working
allow for /əˈləʊ fɔ/ verb 1. to give a dis-
count for something ◎ to allow for money
paid in advance ◎ to allow 10% for packing
2. to take something into account when calculating ◎ allow 14 days
for delivery of the visa calculate that deliver-
y of the visa will take at least 14 days
all-terrain boarding /əˈlət rəˈbɔrdɪŋ/ noun a form of skateboarding in
which the rider travels over all types of terr-
ain, especially down mountain slopes
almond /ɔrnəd/ noun NUTS a sweet nut
from the almond tree ◎ trout with almonds ◎
an almond cake
almond paste /ɔrnəd pɑst/ noun FOOD same as marzipan
alongside /əˈlɒŋsaɪd/ adverb, preposition beside ◎ The ship berthed alongside the
quay or came alongside the quay.
alpine /əˈlɪpən/ adjective referring to the
Alps ◎ an alpine holiday resort
...it appears that rugby and soccer are far, far
dangerous than Alpine downhill skiing”
[Sunday Times]
Alps /ælps/ plural noun TOURISM a moun-
tainous area of Switzerland and North Italy,
including parts of Austria, Slovenia and
France ◎ The number of visitors to the Alps
is increasing each year. ◎ Climbers in the
Alps are warned of the danger of aval-
anches.
alternative /əlˈtɜːnətɪv/ noun something
which you do instead of something else ◎
What is the alternative to calling the trip off?
◎ we have no alternative there is nothing
else we can do ◎ alternative able to take the
place of something ◎ They were offered the
choice of two alternative flights. ◎ to find
someone alternative accommodation to
find someone another hotel room
altitude /ælˈtɪtjuːd/ noun height measured
above the level of the sea
altitude sickness /ælˈtɪtjuːd ˈsɪknəs/ noun MEDICAL a condition caused by reduced
oxygen in the air above altitudes of 7,000 to
8,000 feet (3,600 metres). Symptoms
include headaches, breathlessness, fatigue,
nausea and swelling of the face, hands and
feet. Also called mountain sickness
a.m. /əˈɛm/ abbreviation referring
to the morning period between midnight
and midday ◎ The flight leaves at 9.20 a.m.
◎ We will arrive at 10 a.m. local time. ◎ If
you phone before 8 a.m., calls are charged at
a cheaper rate.
amaretto /ˌɛmərəˈtɛʊ/ noun an almond-
flavoured liqueur from Italy
ambassador /əmˈbæsədər/ noun somebody
amphibian /əmˈbɪbiən/ noun the character and atmosphere surrounding a place ○ The new landlord has given the pub a friendly ambience.
• • •

ambience /ˌæmbiəns/ noun the character and atmosphere surrounding a place ○ The new landlord has given the pub a friendly ambience.
• • •

ambience /ˌæmbiəns/ noun the character and atmosphere surrounding a place ○ The new landlord has given the pub a friendly ambience.
• • •

ambient /əˈmdʒɛnt/ adjective surrounding a person or an object
• • •

ambient quality standards /əˌmdʒɛnt ˈkwɔːləti stəndərs/ plural noun levels of acceptable clean air which a national body tries to enforce
• • •

ambient temperature /əˌmdʒɛnt ˈtemprətʃə/ noun the temperature of the air in which you live or work
• • •

amenity /əˈmiːnəti/ noun a facility for sports or entertainment ○ The town offers amenities for children. (NOTE: The plural form is amenities.)
• • •

amenity centre /əˌmiːnəti ˈsɛntə/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a building housing various entertainment facilities, such as a cinema, sports hall, gymnasium, auditorium and swimming pool
• • •

American /əˈmɛrɪkən/ adjective relating to America or to the United States
• • •

American Automobile Association /əˌmɛrɪkən ˈɔːtəməbiəl əˌsouʃiˈɛn/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a major motoring organisation in the USA. Abbr AAA
• • •

American breakfast /əˌmɛrɪkən ˈbrekfəst/ noun CATERING a breakfast including coffee or tea, cereal, bacon or ham, and toast or waffles
• • •

American Express /əˌmɛrɪkən ɪk ˈspres/ noun TRAVEL a company offering a travel service, traveller’s cheques, charge cards, and many other services worldwide ○ Her American Express traveller’s cheques were stolen. Abbr Amex
• • •

americano /əˌmɛrɪkəˈnəʊn/ noun an expresso coffee diluted with hot water and containing no milk
• • •

americano /əˌmɛrɪkəˈnəʊn/ noun an expresso coffee diluted with hot water and containing no milk
• • •

Americanos /əˌmɛrɪkəˈnəʊz/ noun BEVERAGES a cocktail of campari and vermouth
• • •

American plan /əˌmɛrɪkən plɑːn/ noun US HOTELS a hotel charge that includes all meals as well as the room charge. Compare European plan
• • •

American service /əˌmɛrɪkən ˈsəːvəs/ noun CATERING 1. a style of laying a table, in which each guest is given cutlery, a side plate, a napkin, glasses, and sometimes a coffee cup and saucer 2. a way of serving food to guests, where the portions of food are placed on plates in the kitchen ready for service at table. Compare French service
• • •

amex /ˈɛmɛks/ abbreviation American Express (informal) ○ She paid by Amex or with his Amex card.
• • •

amino acid /əˈmiːnəʊ ˈæsid/ noun a chemical compound which is broken down from proteins in the digestive system and then used by the body to form its own protein ○ Proteins are first broken down into amino acids.
• • •

ammonia /əˈmɔːniə/ noun a gas with a strong smell, which is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen and is used to make artificial fertilisers, or in liquid form as a refrigerant. Symbol NH₃
• • •

ammonia /əˈmɔːniə/ noun a gas with a strong smell, which is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen and is used to make artificial fertilisers, or in liquid form as a refrigerant. Symbol NH₃
• • •

comment: Ammonia is released into the atmosphere from animal dung. It has the effect of neutralising acid rain but in combination with sulphur dioxide it forms ammonium sulphate which damages the green leaves of plants.
• • •

amoeba /əˈmiːbə/ noun a form of animal life, made up of a single cell (NOTE: The plural form is amoebae) The US spelling of amoeba is ameba.)
• • •

amoebic /əˈmiːbɪk/ adjective referring to an amoeba
• • •

amoebic dysentery /əˌmiːbɪk ˈdɪsəntərɪ/ noun MEDICAL a mainly tropical form of dysentery that is caused by microbes that enter the body through contaminated water or unwashed food
• • •

amount /əˈmaʊnt/ noun a quantity of something, especially money ○ amount paid ○ amount deducted ○ a small amount of sugar ○ The amount owing is not enough to cover our costs. • verb ○ to amount to ○ to make a total of ○ Their debts amount to over £1m.
• • •

amp /əmp/ noun the quantity of electricity flowing in a current ○ a 3-amp plug
amplifier /ˈæmplɪfaɪər/ noun a machine which makes a sound louder
Amtrak /ˈæmtræk/ noun RAIL TRAVEL the national system of railways in the US, which operates passenger services between main cities
amuse /əˈmjuːz/ verb 1. to make someone laugh 2. to amuse yourself to spend time happily 3. on the final day of the tour there will be no organised visits, and members of the party will be left to amuse themselves in the town. 2. to make the time pass pleasantly for someone
amuse-bouche /aˈmjuːzbʊʃ/, amuse-gueule /aˈmjuːzɡwiˈjl/ noun CATERING a small appetiser served before a meal or while the customer is looking at the menu
amusement arcade /aˈmjuːznmənt əːkˌrid/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a hall with slot machines for playing games, etc.
amusement park /aˈmjuːznmənt pɑːrk/ noun ENTERTAINMENT an open-air park with various types of entertainment such as roundabouts and shooting galleries
analyse /ænəˈlaɪz/, analyze verb to examine in detail 1. to analyse the accounts of a restaurant 2. to analyse the market potential for golfing holidays. 2. When the food was analysed it was found to contain traces of bacteria.
analysis /ænəˈləzɪs/ noun a detailed examination and report 1. job analysis 2. market analysis 3. sales analysis 4. to carry out an analysis of the market potential
analyst /ənəˈlist/ noun somebody who analyses 1. market analyst 2. systems analyst
anchor /ˈæŋkə/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a heavy metal hook dropped to the bottom of the sea to hold a ship in one place 1. The ship was at anchor. 2. to drop anchor to let an anchor fall to the bottom of the sea to hold a ship steady. 2. a verb SHIPS AND BOATS 1. (of a ship) to drop anchor 2. to hold with an anchor
anchorage /æŋˈkɑrdidʒ/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a place where ships can anchor safely
anchovy /ənˈtʃɔvɪ, ənˌtʃuːvɪ/ noun SEAFOOD a small fish with a strong, salty taste, used in dishes such as pizza and salade niçoise
ancient monument /ˌɛnˈsʌnt məˈnɪŋmənt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a very old building, especially one which belongs to the state and is open to visitors. The chapel is an ancient monument and is protected.
ancient site /ˌɛnˈsʌnt ˈsɑrt/ noun TOURISM a place where a town or buildings used to be, and where there are now only ruins or empty land
ancillary /ˈænˈsələrɪ/ adjective secondary ancillary services /ˌænˈsələrɪ ˈsɜːvɪsɪz/ plural noun HOTELS services such as cleaning and porterage in a hotel
angel hair /ˈeŋɡəl hɛr/ noun PASTA pasta in the form of long, very fine strands
Angostura bitters /ˌæŋɡəstjoʊrə ˈbɪtəz/ trademark BEVERAGES a trademark for a sharp-tasting liquid, added to gin and other drinks to make them bitter. Also called bitters
animal /ˈænɪml/ noun ENTERTAINMENT somebody employed to organise entertainments or other activities for guests in a hotel or holiday resort or for passengers on a ship
animal hair /ˈænɪməl ˈhɑːr/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a herb that produces a small aromatic fruit called aniseed, which is used for flavouring
aniseed /ˈænɪzɪd/ noun FOOD the seed of the anise plant
ANNEXATION /ənˈneks/ noun a less important building attached to a main building 1. The party was put into the hotel annex. 2. to annex something officially or in public 3. The company, when the company's financial situation is presented and discussed. Abbr AGM (NOTE: The US English is annual meeting or annual stockholders' meeting.)
anonymous /ənˈnɔməs/ noun CATERING same as above
annual general meeting /ˌænjuər ˌdʒenərəl ˈmiːtɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS an annual meeting of all the shareholders of a company, when the company's financial situation is presented and discussed. Abbr AGM (NOTE: The US English is annual meeting or annual stockholders' meeting.)
anual pass /ˌænjuəl ˈpɑs/ noun a pass that entitles a person to use facilities for a whole year
Annual Percentage Rate /ˌænjuəl pəˈrentɪdʒ/ noun BUSINESS the rate of interest shown on an annual compound basis, including fees and charges. Abbr APR

to say or write when someone has asked you a question ○ I am writing in answer to your letter of October 6th. ○ My letter got no answer or There was no answer to my letter. ○ I tried to phone his office but there was no answer.

antificating additive /ˌɛntɪˈtrakʃən/, /ɪˈdʒɪtɪv/ noun CATERING an additive added to food to prevent it becoming solid

antimalarial /ˌɛntɪˈmələriəl/ noun, adjective MEDICAL treating or preventing malaria (NOTE: Antimalarial drugs have names ending in -quine: chloroquine.)

antioxidant /ˌɛntɪˈɒksɪdənt/ noun CATERING a substance which makes oxygen less damaging, e.g. in the body or in foods or plastics

antipasto /ˌɛntɪpəˈstɔː/ noun a food served at the beginning of an Italian meal or as a snack

antiseptic /ˌɛntɪˈsɛptɪk/ MEDICAL adjective preventing harmful microorganisms from spreading ○ She gargled with an antiseptic mouthwash. ■ noun a substance which prevents germs growing or spreading ○ The nurse painted the wound with antiseptic.

antivenene /ˌɛntɪˈvɜːnɪn/, antivenom serum noun MEDICAL serum which is used to counteract the poison from snake or insect bites

AOC abbreviation BEVERAGES appellation d’origine contrôlée

AONB abbreviation TOURISM Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

aparthotel, apart/hotel noun HOTELS same as apartment hotel ○ Amsterdam has a wide range of apartments and apart-hotels.

apartment /əˈpɑːrtmənt/ noun a set of rooms in a large building, used as a separate living unit. Also called flat ○ apartment block a block of flats

apartment hotel /əˈpɑːrtmənt ,hɔtel/ noun HOTELS a hotel which is formed of a series of furnished rooms or suites and where all normal hotel services are provided, although each suite will have its own kitchenette

aperitif, apéritif noun BEVERAGES an alcoholic drink taken before a meal

COMMENT: The commonest aperitifs served in Britain are sherry, gin and tonic, whisky, or various maritims; outside Brit-ain, port is drunk as an aperitif.

APEX /ˈɛspɛks/ abbreviation Advance Purchase Excursion

APEX fare /ˌɛspɛks fɛr/ noun AIR TRAVEL a specially cheap air fare that you must book a particular length of time before the flight and that you can only change or cancel by paying an extra charge

...a cheap APEX fare has been introduced for a car and up to five passengers who book 28 days in advance and return within five days’ (Business Traveller)

apologise /ˈɑːpələˌdʒɪz/ verb to say you are sorry ○ We apologise for the delay in unloading baggage. ○ She apologised for being late.

apology /ˌɑːpəˈlɑːdʒi/ noun a statement in which you say you are sorry ○ to write a letter of apology ○ I enclose a cheque for £10 with apologies for the delay in answering your letter. ○ She was very annoyed and asked for an apology from the coach driver. (NOTE: The plural form is apologies.)

appellation d’origine contrôlée /ˈapɔləˌdʒɛn ˈkwɑːtrəlɛ/ noun BEVE- RAGES a French wine classification, indicating that the wine comes from a particular area and is of a particular quality. Compare VDQS

appetiser /ˈæpsɪtərɪzər/, appetizer noun CATERING a snack taken with drinks before a meal

appetising /ˈæpsɪtɪzɪŋ/ adjective looking, smelling or tasting good

appetite /ˈæpsɪtɪt/ noun a need or wish to eat ○ good appetite interest in eating food ○ poor appetite lack of interest in eating food
**apple** /ˈæpl/ noun 1. FRUIT the common hard, edible fruit of the apple tree, *Malus domestica*. 2. cider apple an apple used for making cider.

**apricot** /ˈærɪsk/ noun FRUIT the small yellow fruit from the deciduous tree, *Prunus armeniaca*, similar to a small peach, but not as juicy.

**apron** /ˈɛprən/ noun 1. a piece of cloth worn over clothes to protect them when working. 2. The chef in the carvery wears a long white apron.

**apron congestion** /ˈɛprən kənˌdʒestʃən/ noun AIR TRAVEL a situation where too many planes try to use the apron at an airport, resulting in slower turnaround times.

**aquatic** /əˈkwætɪk/ adjective in water.

**aquatic sports** /əˌkwætɪk ˈspɔːts/ plural noun SPORT activities which take place on or in water, e.g. swimming, water polo or scuba diving.

**arbroath smokie** /əˈbrɔːθˈsmɔːki/ noun SEAFOOD a small whole haddock smoked to a brown colour.

**area** /ˈɛəriə/ noun 1. a measurement of the space taken up by something, calculated by multiplying the length by the width. 2. The area of this restaurant is 3,400 square feet.

**approach** /əˈprauv/ adjective formerly, the lowest grade in the English Tourist Board grading system.

**aprés-ski** /əˈprɛski/ adjective taking place in the evening after a day’s skiing.

**appraisal** /əˈprɛzl/ noun an act of estimating the value of something.

**apply** /əˈpleɪ/ verb 1. to ask for something, usually in writing. 2. to fill in an application form. 3. to apply for a visa or a job application.

**approved** /əˈpruːvdd/ adjective Tourism approved formerly, the lowest grade in the English Tourist Board grading system.

**aproval** /əˈprəʊvəl/ noun an act of approving something.

**apron** /ˈɛprən/ noun a piece of cloth worn over clothes to protect them when working. 2. The chef in the carvery wears a long white apron.

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**approach** /əˈprauv/ adjective formerly, the lowest grade in the English Tourist Board grading system.
a division for commercial purposes. Her sales area is the North-West. He finds it difficult to cover all his area in a week.

area code /ˈeərəʊd/ noun a special telephone number which is given to a particular area. The area code for central London is 0207.

area manager /ˈeərə ˈmænɪdʒə/ noun a manager who is responsible for a part of the country.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty /ˈeərə əv əut,stændɪŋ ˌbiːtʃəl/ noun TO Tourism a region in England and Wales which is not a National Park but which is considered sufficiently attractive to be preserved from overdevelopment. Abbrev. AONB.

arm /ɑːrm/ noun 1. the part of the body which goes from the shoulder to the hand. 2. arm in arm with something shaped like an arm, or a piece of cloth worn round your arm. The tour leader will be wearing a red armband.

armchair /ˈɑːrmʃər/ noun a chair with arms. Each bedroom is furnished with two armchairs and a TV.

armed /ərd/ adjective equipped with weapons. Because of the dangerous situation, the party will travel with armed guards.

armrest /ɑːrmrest/ noun a part of a seat that you put your arm on. The armrests are adjustable. Please put your armrests into the horizontal position for landing.

aroma /ˈɑːrəmə/ noun a pleasant smell of something you can eat or drink (formal). The aroma of freshly ground coffee is very strong.

aromatic /ˌɑːrəˈmætɪk/ adjective having a pleasant smell. Aromatic herbs are used to give a particular taste to food, e.g. rosemary or thyme.

ARR abbreviation HOTELS average room rate.

arr. abbreviation TRAVEL 1. arrival 2. arrives. The courier arrives in time to meet him at the airport.

arrange /ərˈrendʒ/ verb 1. to put in order. The hotel is arranged as a series of small bungalows with a central restaurant and swimming pool. 2. To arrange the dates for their visits. She arranged for a car to meet him at the airport.

arrangement /ərˈrendʒmənt/ noun the way in which something is organised. She is making all the arrangements for her boss’s visit to Spain. The group complained that the arrangements for the trip to the ruins were not clear.

arrival /əˈrɑːv(ə)l/ noun 1. the act of coming to a place. We announce the arrival of flight AB 987 from Tangiers. Arr. 2. a person who arrives at a place. The new arrivals were shown to the first-floor lounge.

arrival date /əˈrɑːv(ə)l ˈdeɪt/ noun TRAVEL. The day on which a traveller or tour group arrives at a destination. Also called date of arrival.

arrivals /əˈrɑːv(ə)lz/ noun AIR TRAVEL a section of an airport where the passengers arrive.

arrivals hall, arrivals lounge noun AIR TRAVEL. A hall or lounge where passengers can be met or can sit and wait.

arrive /əˈrɑːv/ verb to reach a place. The plane is due to arrive at 12.15. They arrived at the hotel in the middle of the night.

arrowroot /ˈɑːrərʊt/ noun CATERING. A thickening agent in the form of a white powder made from the root of a West Indian plant.

art gallery /ɑːrt ˈgæləri/ noun ENTERTAINMENT. A museum of paintings, drawings or sculptures.

artichoke /ɑrtəˈtʃəʊk/ noun VEGETABLES. A green vegetable like the flower of a thistle. (Jerusalem) artichoke a root vegetable like a bumpy potato.
artificial sweetener

asparagus

aspartic acid

ash

ashtray

ashore

asparagus

assign

assign

assisted passage

assistant

assistant

assist

assistant manager

assistant manager

assurance

ATB

ATOL

attachment

attachment

atmosphere

atmosphere

attach

attaché

attaché case

attend

attend
attendant /əˈtɛndənt/ noun 1, somebody who is on duty in a public place such as a museum. 2, somebody who is on duty to help customers.

attend to /əˈtɛnd tə/ verb to give careful thought to something and deal with it. o The managing director will attend to your complaint personally. o We have brought in experts to attend to the problem of installing the new computer.

attention /əˈtɛnʃən/ noun the act of giving careful thought to something or dealing with it. o Your orders will have our best attention.

attractive /əˈtræktɪv/ adjective interesting and able to stimulate the senses or the mind. o There are some attractive bargains in weekend breaks. o The attractive scenery round the lake makes the hotel very popular with older guests.

aubergine /ˌɔːbəˈdʒiːn/ noun VEGETABLES the shiny purple-black fruit of the eggplant Solanum melongena, used as a vegetable. Also called eggplant.

COMMENT: A native of tropical Asia, it is sometimes called by its Indic name 'brinjal'. Aubergines are used in Mediterranean cooking, especially stuffed with meat, or cooked with tomatoes in ratatouille and in moussaka. Aubergines are used in Mediterranean cooking, especially stuffed with meat, or cooked with tomatoes in ratatouille and in moussaka.

audit /ˈɔːdɪt/ BUSINESS noun an examination of the books and accounts of a company. o to carry out the annual audit. o verb to examine the books and accounts of a company. o to audit the accounts. o The books have not yet been audited.

auditing /ˈɔːdɪtɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the act of examining the books and accounts of a company. auditors /ˈɔːdɪtəz/ noun somebody who audits. o The AGM appoints the company’s auditors.

COMMENT: Auditors are appointed by the company’s directors and voted by the AGM. In the USA, audited accounts are only required by corporations which are registered with the Stock Exchange Commission, but in the UK all limited companies must provide audited annual accounts.

auditorium /ˌɔːdɪtəˈrɪəm/ noun a large hall in which people can watch or listen to something, e.g. a show, concert or lecture. (NOTE: The plural form is auditoriums or auditoria.)

auditors’ report /ˈɔːdɪtəz rɪˈpɔːrt/ noun BUSINESS a report written by a company’s auditors after they have examined the accounts of the company, certifying that, in the opinion of the auditors, the accounts give a ‘true and fair’ view of the company’s financial position.

auto gratin /ˈɔːtə ˈɡrætɪn/ CATERING • gratin

auto jus /ˈɔːtə jʊs/ noun adjective referring to meat that is served in its own cooking juices.

au naturel /ˈɔː nəˈtɜːrəl/ adv, adj served simply and plainly, e.g. uncooked or without seasoning or sauce.

auto /ˈɔːtəʊ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL same as car.

autobahn /ˈɔːtəbɔːn/ noun a motorway in Germany, Austria and other German-speaking countries.

auto insurance /ˈɔːtə ɪnˈʃʊərəns/ noun FINANCE insurance covering a car, its driver and others.

automatic /ˌɔːtəˈmætɪk/ adjective working or taking place without any person making it happen.

...using the new automatic ticket and boarding pass, travellers carrying hand baggage only will be allowed to check themselves in for a flight simply by swiping the card against a magnetic reader before boarding. Trials in Switzerland suggest the entire checking process for hand baggage carriers can be reduced to around 20 seconds’ [Business Travel]

...airlines and airports have been working towards automated ticket and boarding passes called ATB2s – for several years, to avoid the problem of airport overcrowding which could become worse as European deregulation stimulates more air travel. As a result, airlines are accelerating the installation of ATB2 technology’ [Times]

automatic landing equipment /ˌɔːtəˈmætɪk ˈlændɪŋ ɪˌkwɪpmənt/ noun AIR TRAVEL computerised equipment in an aircraft, which allows it to land in bad weather or when visibility is bad.

automatic pilot /ˌɔːtəˈmætɪk ˈpəʊliɪt/ noun AIR TRAVEL computerised equipment in an aircraft which allows it to fly without intervention from the captain.

automatic teller machine /ˌɔːtəˈmætɪk ˈtelə məʃən/ noun FINANCE same as cash dispenser.

automatic ticket and boarding pass /ˌɔːtəˈmætɪk ˈtɪkɪt ənd ˈbɔːrdɪŋ ˈpæs/ noun AIR TRAVEL an electronic ticket, which contains information about the passenger and the reservation on a magnetic strip. Abbr ATB.

Automobile Association /ˌɔːtəˌmɔːbɪl əˈsəʊʃiəs/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a major motoring association in the United Kingdom. o RAC.
autopilot

autopilot /ˈɔːtəpɒlɪt/ noun TRAVEL same as automatic pilot

autumn /ˈɔːtəm/ noun the season of the year between summer and winter ○ The airline is offering autumn breaks of two- or three-night stays in the capital. ○ Fares tend to go down in the autumn and rise again at Christmas. (NOTE: US English uses fall in this meaning.)

availability /əˈvɛləˈbɪləti/ noun 1. the fact of being easy to obtain ○ offer subject to availability the offer is valid only if the goods or services are available 2. AIR TRAVEL the number of tickets available for a flight at a certain price ○ available ○ item no longer available ○ items available to order only ○ funds which are made available for investment in small businesses ○ available capital capital which is ready to be used

avalanche /əˈvæləntʃ/ noun a heavy mass of snow sliding down a mountainside ○ avalanche season ○ avalanche season late spring, when increasing temperatures make the snow melt on high mountains, and cause avalanches

average /əˈvɛrɪdʒ/ noun a number calculated by adding together several figures and dividing by the number of figures added ○ the average for the last three months ○ the average for the last three months' average ○ average in the middle ○ average sales per restaurant ○ the average occupancy rates for the last three months ○ the average increase in prices ○ average achieved room rate ○ average sales per restaurant ○ average occupancy rates for the last three months ○ the average increase in prices

HOTELS the average price received for room sales in a hotel, calculated by dividing the total amount charged for all rooms, each night, by the number of rooms occupied

avocado /əˈvəʊkəʊdə/ noun VEGETABLES the pear-shaped green fruit of a tree originally growing in South and Central America, but now cultivated in Israel, Spain, the United States and elsewhere ○COMMENT: The fruit has a high protein and fat content, making it very nutritious. It is normally served as an hors d’oeuvre. The fruit is cut in half and the stone removed. The hollow left by the stone can be filled with shrimps, etc., or the fruit can be served with vinaigrette which is poured into the hollow (‘avocado vinaigrette’). Avocado made into a puree is called ‘guacamole’.

avoid /əˈvɔɪd/ verb to try not to do something, or not to collide with or meet somebody or something ○ You must avoid travelling on Friday evenings. ○ If you leave before 3 p.m. you will avoid the rush hour traffic. ○ He should try to avoid fatty food. (NOTE: You avoid something or avoid doing something.)

award /əˈwɔːrd/ noun a prize, medal, document or money that is given to somebody to show recognition of something good that he or she has done ○ award-winning having won a prize ○ an award-winning restaurant ○ away ○ away from here, somewhere else ○ away from business ○ away from work ○ away from home ○ away from the manager's office ○ My assistant is away sick. ○ away and not here, somewhere else ○ The managing director is away on business. ○ My assistant is away sick.

azo dye /əˈzoʊ də/ noun CATERING a substance extracted from coal tar and added to food to give it colour ○ COMMENT: Many of the azo dyes (such as tartrazine) provoke allergic reactions; some are believed to be carcinogenic.
baby /ˈbeɪbi/ noun a very young child who is not yet old enough to walk or talk
baby-listening service /ˈbeɪbiˌlɪstɪŋ/ noun a service provided by a hotel, where a baby-sitter comes to the hotel room to look after a baby when the parents are out
baby-sitter /ˈbeɪbiˌsɪtə/ noun somebody who baby-sits
baby-sitting service /ˈbeɪbiˌsɪtɪŋ/ noun a service provided by a hotel, where a baby-sitter comes to the hotel room to look after a baby when the parents are out
bacillary /ˈbækəliər/ adjective medical referring to bacilli
bacillus /ˈbæksɪləs/ noun medical a bacterium shaped like a rod (note: the plural form is bacilli)
bacillary dysentery dysentery caused by the bacillus Shigella in contaminated food
bacillus /ˈbæksɪləs/ noun medical a bacterium found in cereals such as rice
back /bæk/ noun 1. the opposite side to the front 2. the back of a building 3. the opposite part to the front of a plane, usually reserved for economy class
back cabin /ˈbæk kæbɪn/ noun air travel a section of seating in the back part of a plane, usually reserved for economy class
backcountry snowboarding /ˈbækˌkʌntrɪˌsnəʊˌbɔːdɪŋ/ noun sport snowboard riding that is done away from resorts or in specially marked areas
backdate /ˈbækˈdeɪt/ verb business to put an earlier date on a cheque or invoice 2. backdate your invoice to April 1st. 3. The pay increase is backdated to January 1st.
back door /ˈbæk ˈdɔːr/ noun a door at the rear of a building
background /ˈbækɡraʊnd/ noun 1. the experiences, including education and family life, which someone has had 2. What is his background or Do you know anything about his background? 3. His background is in the fast-food business. 4. The company is looking for someone with a background of success in the international hotel field.
backhand /ˈbækˌhænd/ noun a sum of money given secretly and illegally to somebody to persuade him or her to help you (informal)
backlog /ˈbækˌlɒg/ noun work which has piled up waiting to be done 2. The airport is trying to cope with a backlog of flights held up by fog. 3. My assistant can’t cope with the backlog of paperwork.
back-of-house services /ˈbæk əvˌhəʊz ˌsɜːvərɪs/ plural noun hotels services that are based in the back part of a hotel, e.g. cleaning and providing supplies for the restaurant and bar. Also called back-of-the-house services
back-of-the-house staff /ˈbæk əvˌθiςˌstɑːf/ noun hotels staff who work in the back part of a hotel, e.g. kitchen staff and cleaners
back out /ˈbæk ət/ verb 1. to stop being part of a deal or agreement 2. The bank backed out of the contract. 3. We had to cancel the project when our German partners backed out. 2. road travel to drive a car backwards out of a place 3. He backed out of the garage.
backpack 20

backpack /bækpaIk/ noun a large bag carried on the back when walking or I'll have to take something out of my backpack – it's much too heavy. Also called rucksack a verb to go walking, carrying your gear in a backpack. If you backpack, you will become aware of how difficult the terrain is.

backpacker /bækpaIkə/ noun somebody who travels, or goes walking, carrying a backpack. We picked up two backpackers who were hitching a lift into the Rockies.

backpacking /bækpaIkɪŋ/ noun the activity of going on long-distance trips or walks, carrying your clothes and equipment in a backpack. We went backpacking round Greece.

back pay /bæk peʃ/ noun salary which has not been paid. I am owed £500 in back pay.

back payment /bækˌpeɪmənt/ noun a payment that is due.

back pocket /bækˈpɒkt/ noun a pocket in the back of a pair of trousers. His wallet was stolen from his back pocket.

back tax /bæk tæks/ noun a tax which is owed.

back-to-back arrangement /bæk tə bæk əˌrendʒmənt/ noun an arrangement covering travel and hotel accommodation, organised so that when one group arrives they occupy the same rooms as the previous group, who leave by the same plane.

back up /bæk əp/ verb 1. to help or support someone or something. He brought along a file of documents to back up his claim. The waiter said the manager had refused to back him up in his argument with the customer. 2. to become jammed, because of not being able to go forwards. Following the accident, traffic backed up along the motorway for several miles.

backpack, rucksack /bækpaIk, əˌrʌskæk/ noun a soft container made of plastic, cloth or paper, and used for carrying clothes when travelling. He left his bag in the porters' office. The porter will carry your bags to the room.

backup /bækˈeɪp/ adjective supporting or helping. We offer a free backup service to customers. After a series of sales tours by representatives, the sales director sends backup letters to all the contacts.

backup copy a copy of a computer disk to be kept in case the original disk is damaged or lost.

backpack 20

bacon /ˈbeɪkən/ noun meat salt meat from a pig, which is sliced into thin strips and cooked before serving. (Note: There is no plural form: some bacon, a pound of bacon, for a single piece say a rasher.)

bacon and eggs fried bacon and fried eggs, usually served at breakfast. Comment: There are various types of bacon: back bacon (which has more meat) and streaky bacon (which has more fat). Bacon can be smoked (i.e. cured in smoke) or unsmoked (also called 'green' in British English). In the United States, bacon is sliced more thinly and cooked more than in the United Kingdom and is called 'crispy bacon.' Bacon is mainly eaten at breakfast, but it is often used in sandwiches (such as bacon, lettuce and tomato or BLT).

bacteria /bækˈtrɪəl/ plural noun MEDICAL microscopic organisms which help in the decomposition of organic matter, some of which are permanently present in the intestines of animals and can break down food tissue, and some of which cause disease. (Note: The singular form is bacterium.) Comment: Bacteria can be shaped like rods (bacilli), like balls (cocci) or have a spiral form (such as spirochaetes). Bacteria, especially bacilli and spirochaetes, can move and reproduce very rapidly.

bacterial /bækˈtrɪəl/ adjective MEDICAL relating to bacteria or caused by bacteria. Bacterial growth the growth of bacteria in food.

...short-life products which support bacterial growth, such as meat, fish, poultry and eggs; rice, pasta, mousses and fresh cream products. Caterer & Hotelkeeper.

bacterial contamination /bækˌtrɪəl kənˌtænˈmənt/ noun CATERING the state of something such as water or food that has been contaminated by bacteria.

bactericidal /bækˌtrɪəl ˌsædɪd/ adjective MEDICAL referring to a substance that destroys bacteria.

bactericide /bækˌtrɪəsɪd/ noun MEDICAL a substance that destroys bacteria. Baedeker /ˈbeɪdəkər/ noun a guidebook for travellers.

bag /bæɡ/ noun 1. a soft container made of plastic, cloth or paper, and used for carrying things. She brought her lunch in a Harrods bag. We gave away 5,000 plastic bags at the exhibition.

2. a soft case for carrying clothes when travelling. He left his bag in the cabin.

The porter will carry your bags to the room.

bagel /ˈbeɪɡəl/ noun BREAD, ETC. a ring-shaped bread roll with a slightly chewy texture.

baggage /ˈbæɡdʒ/ noun TRAVEL suitcases or bags for carrying clothes when travelling.
allowance checked in, and which is usually stapled to baggage which has been 
TRAVEL when travelling. Also called baggage allowance (NOTE: The baggage allowance is 
especially 20kg for first-class or business class passengers and 20kg for tourist class 
passengers.)

2. baggage to make sure it contains nothing

HOTELS baggage stand
left luggage office
baggage room
baggage reclaim

HOTELS baggage rack
baggage rack
baggage lockers

TRAVEL baggage label
baggage handler

baggage check-in / baggage check-in / baggage check-in /

(AIR TRAVEL a place where air passengers have their bags and suitcases weighed and hand them over to be put on the aircraft)

baggage handler / baggage handler / baggage handler /

(AIR TRAVEL somebody who works at an airport, taking baggage off or putting it on planes)

baggage label / baggage label / baggage label /

(AIR TRAVEL a label attached to a piece of baggage, with the owner’s name and address on it)

baggage lift / baggage lift / baggage lift /

(AIR TRAVEL same as luggage lift)

baggage lockers / baggage lockers / baggage lockers /

(plural noun TRAVEL a set of small cupboards, e.g. in an airport or railway station, where passengers can leave baggage locked away safely)

baggage rack / baggage rack / baggage rack /

(AIR TRAVEL same as luggage rack)

baggage reclaim / baggage reclaim / baggage reclaim /

(AIR TRAVEL same as luggage claim)

baggage room / baggage room / baggage room /

(AIR TRAVEL same as left luggage office (NOTE: The British English is left luggage office.)

baggage stand / baggage stand / baggage stand /

(AIR TRAVEL same as luggage stand)

baggage ticket / baggage ticket / baggage ticket /

(AIR TRAVEL a piece of paper showing that you have left a piece of baggage with someone)

baggage trolley / baggage trolley / baggage trolley /

(same as luggage trolley)

bagna cauda / bagna cauda / bagna cauda /

(ACE. a warm sauce of olive oil, garlic and anchovies, served as a dip for raw vegetables)

baguette / baguette / baguette /

(AIR TRAVEL, ETC. a long loaf of French bread)

bain-marie / bain-marie / bain-marie /

(NOTE: The plural form is bains-marie)

COMMENT: In a large kitchen, bains-marie are used to keep food hot. Items of cooked food are placed in trays over hot water.

baize / baize / baize /

(AIR TRAVEL a soft felt cloth, usually green)

COMMENT: Baize is used to cover restaurant tables to prevent the tablecloth from slipping off, to cover card tables or billiard tables, and to cover the door leading from a kitchen into a dining room to prevent the door from banging.

bake / bake / bake /

(AIR TRAVEL to cook in an oven)

طاقة to cook the dish, bake in a hot oven for 30 minutes.

bake blind / bake blind / bake blind /

(AIR TRAVEL to cook a pastry case without a filling by covering it with paper and weighting it down with dried peas)

baked / baked / baked /

(AIR TRAVEL adjective形容词 CATERING cooked in an oven)

baked Alaska / baked Alaska / baked Alaska /

(AIR TRAVEL a dessert made of ice cream covered with meringue, baked in an oven for a short time to cook the meringue, eaten before the ice cream melts)

baked apple / baked apple / baked apple /

(AIR TRAVEL an apple which has been cored and filled with raisins and brown sugar, then baked in an oven)

baked beans / baked beans / baked beans /

(AIR TRAVEL FOOD haricot beans, cooked in a tomato sauce, traditionally baked in the oven with pieces of pork and molasses, and called ‘Boston baked beans’, but now more generally available in cans)

baked potato / baked potato / baked potato /

(AIR TRAVEL FOOD a potato cooked in its jacket’, that is, baked in an oven without being peeled, then served cut open, with butter or various fillings such as cheese, chopped ham, baked beans, chilli, etc. Also called jacket potato)

baker / baker / baker /

(AIR TRAVEL a person whose job is to make bread and cakes)
bakery /ˈbɛrkiəri/ noun a shop where bread is baked and sold
Bakewell tart /ˈbɛrkwel ˈtɔːrt/ noun a tart that has a pastry base covered with jam and topped with almond-flavoured sponge
baking /ˈbɛrkiŋ/ noun a method of cooking by placing something such as a bread or cake mixture in an oven
baking apple /ˈbɛrkɪŋ æpl/ noun a fruit same as cooking apple
baking dish /ˈbɛrkɪŋ ˈdɪʃ/ noun a fireproof dish which can be put in the oven
baking powder /ˈbɛrkɪŋ ˈpɔːda/ noun a mixture containing sodium bicarbonate, starch and acids that is used to make cakes rise when they are cooked
baking sheet /ˈbɛrkɪŋ ʃet/ noun a flat sheet of metal for baking e.g. biscuits on
baking soda /ˈbɛrkɪŋ ˈsɔːda/ noun sodium bicarbonate, especially when used as a raising agent in cookery
baklava /ˈbækləvə/ noun a dessert a Turkish or Greek dessert made of thin pastry filled with chopped nuts and covered with honey
balance brought forward, balance carried forward noun finance a balance which is entered in an account at the end of a period and is then taken to be the starting point of the next period
balanced diet /ˈbælənst ˈdərat/ noun a diet which contains the right quantities of basic nutrients
balance in hand /ˈbæləns ɪn ˈhænd/ noun business cash held to pay small debts and running costs. Also called cash in hand
balance sheet /ˈbæləns ʃet/ noun business a statement of the financial position of a company at a particular time, such as the end of the financial year or the end of a quarter, showing the company’s assets and liabilities. ◦ The company balance sheet for 2001 shows a substantial loss. ◦ The accountant has prepared the balance sheet for the first half-year.
COMMENT: The balance sheet shows the state of a company’s finances at a certain date: the profit and loss account shows the movements which have taken place since the end of the previous accounting period. A balance sheet must balance, with the basic equation that assets (i.e. what the company owns, including money owed to the company) must equal liabilities (i.e. what the company owes to its creditors) plus capital (i.e. what it owes to its shareholders). A balance sheet can be drawn up either in the horizontal form, with liabilities and capital on the left-hand side of the page (in the United States, it is the reverse) or in the vertical form, with assets at the top of the page, followed by liabilities, and capital at the bottom. Most are usually drawn up in the vertical format, as opposed to the more old-fashioned horizontal style.
balcony /ˈbælənki/ noun 1. a small terrace jutting out from the upper level of a building ◦ Each room has a balcony overlooking the sea. ◦ Breakfast is served on the balcony. 2. entertainment an upstairs section of the auditorium of a theatre or cinema, above the stalls (NOTE: The plural form is balconies.)
ball /ˈbɔːl/ noun entertainment a formal dance
balloon /ˈbɔːləʊn/ noun 1. a large round object which is inflated 2. catering a brandy glass with a wide body tapering to a narrower mouth
ballooning /ˈbɔːləʊnɪŋ/ noun the sport of racing large passenger-carrying balloons
ballroom /ˈbɔːlrum/ noun a large room for formal dances
ball supper /ˈbɔːl ˌsʌp/ noun catering a supper consisting of many light dishes, served as a continuous buffet during a ball
balsamic vinegar /ˈbɔːlsəm ˈvɪnəʊ/ noun sauces, etc: thick rich Italian vinegar from unfermented grape juice, stored for years in wooden barrels
balti /ˈbælti/ noun a spicy dish originally from Pakistan that is traditionally served in the bowl-shaped pan it is cooked in
bamboo shoots /ˈbæmbʊ ˈʃut/ plural noun vegetables young shoots from the bamboo plant, used in Chinese and Malaysian cooking
banana /ˈbænəˈnɑːna/ noun fruit the long yellow curved fruit of a large tropical plant
banana split /ˈbænəˈnɑːna ˈsplɪt/ noun a dessert made of a banana cut lengthwise and filled with ice cream, cream and chocolate sauce
band /ˈbænd/ noun entertainment a group of people who play music together
bandage /ˈbændɪdʒ/ medical noun a piece of cloth which is wrapped around a wound or an injured limb. ◦ The waitress had a bandage round her hand. ◦ He wrapped his hand around a piece of cloth. ◦ She bandaged his leg. ◦ His arm is bandaged up.
bandoana /ˈbænəˈdɑːnə/ noun a long scarf worn tied around your head to stop your hair
23 banqueting suite

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<td>noun 1. the edge of a river, canal or lake</td>
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<td>bank account</td>
<td>noun an account which a customer has with a bank, where the customer can deposit and withdraw money</td>
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<td>banker's order</td>
<td>noun a public holiday when most people do not go to work and the banks are closed</td>
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<td>banger</td>
<td>noun MEAT a sausage (informal)</td>
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<td>bangers and mash</td>
<td>noun FOOD grilled sausages and mashed potatoes</td>
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<tr>
<td>bank holiday</td>
<td>noun a public holiday when most people do not go to work and the banks are closed</td>
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<td>banqueting suite</td>
<td>noun a series of rooms where banquets are organised</td>
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**COMMENT:** Bank holidays in England and Wales are: New Year’s Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the first Monday in May (May Day), the last Monday in May (Spring Bank Holiday), the last Monday in August (Summer Bank Holiday), Christmas Day and Boxing Day (December 26th). In Scotland, the first Monday in August and January 2nd are also Bank Holidays, but Easter Monday and the last Monday in August are not. In the United States, New Year’s Day, 21st January (Martin Luther King Day), February 12th (Lincoln’s birthday), the third Monday in February (Washington’s birthday), the last Monday in May (Memorial Day), July 4th (Independence Day), the first Monday in September (Labor Day), the second Monday in October (Columbus Day), 11th November (Veterans’ Day), the fourth Thursday in November (Thanksgiving) and Christmas Day are public holidays nationally, although there are other local holidays.

banking /ˈbæŋkɪŋ/ noun the business done by banks
banking account /ˈbæŋkɪŋ əˈkaʊnt/ noun same as bank account
banking hours /ˈbæŋkɪŋ əˈhaʊəz/ plural noun FINANCE the time when a bank is open for its customers
You cannot get money out of a bank outside banking hours.
banking services /ˈbæŋkɪŋ ˌsɜrvɪsɪz/ plural noun FINANCE the services provided by a bank, e.g. withdrawal of money, cashing cheques and foreign currency exchange
Banking services are available in the departure lounge on the second floor.
bank manager /ˈbæŋk, mænɪdʒər/ noun somebody in charge of a branch of a bank
She asked her bank manager for a loan.

bank note /ˈbæŋknəʊt/, banknote noun FINANCE a piece of printed paper money
He pulled out a pile of used bank notes. (NOTE: The US English is bill.)

bank on /ˈbæŋk ɒn/ verb to be sure that something will happen
He is banking on getting a loan from his father to set up his restaurant.
Do not bank on having fine weather in November.

bank statement /ˈbæŋk ˌstɛmənt/ noun a written statement from a bank showing how much money is in an account and what transactions have been made.

banoffee /ˈbænəˈfi/ noun a creamy filling made from bananas and soft toffee, in a pastry or biscuit base

banquet /ˈbæŋkwɪt/ noun CATERING a large formal dinner for many people

banqueting /ˈbæŋkwɪtɪŋ/ noun CATERING the work of arranging or giving large formal dinners

banqueting chef /ˈbæŋkwɪtɪŋ tʃɛf/ noun CATERING a chef who specialises in cooking for formal dinners
He worked as a banqueting chef in a large London hotel.

banqueting manager, banquets manager /ˈbæŋkwɪtɪŋ ˈmænɪdʒər/ noun somebodies in a hotel who is responsible for organising formal functions.

banqueting room /ˈbæŋkwɪtɪŋ ruːm/ noun HOTELS a room in a hotel where banquets are organised.

banqueting suite /ˈbæŋkwɪtɪŋ ˈswɪt/ noun
banquette

banquette /ˈbɒŋkət/ noun CATERING a seat along a wall in a restaurant ○ Shall we sit on the banquette?

‘…banquette seating secures privacy’ [Evening Standard, Business Travel section]

bar /bɑː(r)/ noun 1. BARS a place where you can buy and drink alcohol ○ The group met in the bar of the hotel. 2. BARS a long counter in a pub from which drinks are served ○ The bar only opens at 6 p.m. ○ He was sitting at the bar. 3. CATERING a small shop, serving one special type of food

barback /ˈbɑːrback/ noun a person whose job is to ensure that a bar is kept clean and supplied with drinks

barbeque /ˈbɑːrkɪjuː/ CATERING noun 1. food cooked in the open air, over a charcoal fire ○ Here is a recipe for chicken barbecue. 2. a meal or party, where the food is cooked on a barbecue ○ We held a barbecue for twenty guests. ○ They were invited to a barbecue. 3. a metal holder for charcoal over which food is cooked in the open air ○ Light the barbecue at least half an hour before you start cooking. ○ verb to cook food over a barbecue ○ She was barbecuing sausages for lunch when it started to rain. ○ Barbecued spare ribs are on the menu.

barbeque sauce /ˈbɑːrkɪjuː ˈsɔːs/ noun a spicy sauce containing tomato, chilli and garlic, used on barbecued meat

barber /ˈbɑːbər/ noun somebody who cuts men’s hair

COMMENT: Traditionally, a barber’s shop has a red and white pole outside, as an advertisement.

barber’s shop /ˈbɑːbəz ʃɒp/, barber shop /ˈbɑːbər ʃɒp/ noun a shop where men have their hair cut

bar chart /ˈbɑːtʃɑːrt/ noun a diagram where quantities and values are shown as thick columns of different heights or lengths

bar code /ˈbɑː kɔʊd/ noun BUSINESS a system of lines printed on a product which can be read by a computer to give a reference number or price. Also called Universal Product Code

COMMENT: Bar codes are found on most goods and their packages; the width and position of the stripes can be recognised by a bar-code reader and give information about the goods, such as price, stock quantities, etc. Many packaged foods, even fresh foods, are bar-coded to allow quicker data capture in the supermarket.

barb /ˈbɑːb/ ADJECTIVE to put a strip of fat or fatty meat, such as a rasher of bacon, over meat to prevent it from drying out when cooking

bareboat charter /ˈbɑːboʊtʃɑːr/ SHIPS AND BOATS a system of chartering a ship where the owner provides only the ship, but not the crew, fuel or insurance

bargain /ˈbɑːɡɪn ˈnɒn/ noun 1, bargain sale /ˈbɑːɡɪn ˈseɪl/ noun MARKETING the sale of all goods in a store at cheap prices

barley /ˈbɑːlɪ/ noun FOOD a common cereal crop Hordeum sativum, grown in temperate areas

COMMENT: Barley is grown in colder countries; it is used in the production of beer and whisky; it is also used to make Scotch broth.

barley sugar /ˈbɑːlɪ ˈʃʊɡər/ noun FOOD a sweet made of boiled sugar, traditionally flavoured with barley

barley wine /ˈbɑːlɪ ˈwɪn/ noun BEVERAGES a very strong beer

barmaid /ˈbɑːrməd/ noun BARS a woman who serves in a bar ○ She works as a barmaid in the local pub.

barman /ˈbɑːrman/ noun BARS a man who serves in a bar ○ The barman didn’t know how to make cocktails. (NOTE: The plural form is barmen.)

COMMENT: In the UK the terms ‘barman’ and ‘barmaid’ are not used in job advertisements to avoid sex discrimination; ‘barperson’ is used instead.

barometer /ˈbɑːrəmətər/ noun an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure, and therefore for forecasting the weather

barometric /ˈbɑːrəmətrɪk/ adjective referring to a barometer

barometric pressure /ˈbɑːrəmətrɪk ˈpreʃər/ noun atmospheric pressure indicated by a barometer

barperson /ˈbɑːpɜːsən/ noun BARS a man or woman who serves in a bar
barrel /bərʊl/ noun a large round container for liquids or beer served from the barrel.  ○ to sell wine by the barrel.
barrier cream /bærəri krem/ noun a cream used to prevent damage to the skin from the sun.
Bar service /bɑːr, ˈbɑːrəs/ noun 1. service in a bar. 2. a system where the customer orders, pays for and collects a drink or food from a bar.
bar snacks /bɑːznæks/ plural noun CATERING small items of food available in a bar, e.g. pies or sandwiches.
bar staff /bɑːr stɑːf/ noun BAR people who work in a bar in a hotel or behind a bar in a pub.
bar stool /bɑːr stʊl/ noun BAR a high seat used for sitting at a bar or counter.
bartender /bɑːrtɛndə/ noun BAR a person who works in a bar.
bar trolley /bɑː ˈtrɔli/ noun AIR TRAVEL same as drinks trolley.
base jumping /beɪse ˈdʒʌmpɪŋ/ noun the extreme sport of parachuting from the top of very tall natural objects or buildings.
basement /ˈbeɪsmɑnt/ noun an underground section of a building.  ○ The central heating boiler is in the basement.
basic discount /ˈbɛsɪk ˈdɪskɔʊnt/ noun a normal discount without extra percentages.  ○ We give 25% as a basic discount, but can add 5% for cash payment.
basic pay /ˈbɛsɪk ˈpeɪ/ noun BASIC salary that is paid to employees for normal work.
basic tax /ˈbɛsɪk tæks/ noun BUSINESS tax paid at the usual rate.
basic wage /ˈbɛsɪk ˈwェdʒ/ noun BUSINESS normal pay without any extra payments.  ○ The basic wage is £110 a week, but you can expect to earn more than that with overtime.
basil /ˈbeɪzɪl/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a herb Ocimum basilicum with strongly scented leaves, used especially in Italian cuisine.
basin /ˈbeɪzn/ noun a large bowl.
basket /ˈbæskɪt/ noun a container made of thin pieces of wood, wire or fibre woven together.  ○ a basket of apples.
basket meal /ˈbæskɪt miːl/ noun CATERING a simple meal, usually of fried chicken, sausage or scampi, served in a basket with chips.
basmati /ˈbɑːzmaːtɪ/ noun FOOD a type of long-grained rice with a special smell and flavour.
bass /bɛs/ noun a type of fish that is found in rivers, lakes and seas and is caught for food.
baste /bɛst/ verb CATERING to pour melted fat and juices over meat as it is cooking.  ○ Don’t forget to baste the chicken two or three times while it is roasting.
bath /bɑːθ/ noun 1. the process of washing your whole body.  ○ He has a cold bath every evening.  ○ Baths are 200 francs extra.  ○ bubble bath, jacuzzi, Turkish bath  ○ to have a bath, to take a bath to wash the whole body in a bath. 2. same as bathtub.  ○ The chambermaid has not cleaned the bath.  ○ She baths twice a day in hot weather.
bathe /bɛθ/ noun 1. swimming, especially in the sea or in a river.  ○ We went for a bathe before breakfast.  ○ verb 1. to swim. 2. MEDICAL to wash something such as a wound carefully.
bather /ˈbɑːðə/ noun somebody who is swimming.  ○ The beach was crowded with bathers when the shark was sighted.
bathing /ˈbeɪθɪŋ/ noun the activity of swimming in the sea, river or a pool.  ○ The bathing is very safe here because the water is shallow.
bathing cap /ˈbeɪθɪŋ kæp/ noun a rubber hat worn when swimming to prevent your hair getting wet.
bathing costume /ˈbeɪθɪŋ ˈkɒst jʊm/ noun SPORT same as swimming costume.
bath mat /bɑːθ mæt/ noun a small mat to step on as you get out of the bath.
bath oil /ˈbɑːθ əʊl/ noun scented oil to put in a bath.
Bath Oliver /ˈbɑːθ ˈɒlvə/ noun BREAD, ETC. a kind of round unsweetened biscuit, served with cheese.
bathrobe /ˈbɑːθroʊb/ noun 1. a loose coat of towelling worn before or after a bath. 2. US a man’s dressing gown.
bathroom /bɑːθrʊm/ noun 1. a room in a house or hotel with a bath, a washbasin and usually a toilet.  ○ room with private bathroom or with its own bathroom hotel room with its own bathroom attached. 2. a room containing a toilet (said instead of)  ○ Where’s the bathroom?  ○ My daughter wants to go to the bathroom.
bathroom fittings /ˈbɑːθrʊm ˈfɪtɪŋz/ plural noun fittings in a bathroom, such as a shower, wash basin, bidet, etc.
bathroom linen /ˈbɑːθrʊm ˈlɪnən/ noun towels and other cloth articles that are pro-
bath salts

vided in a bathroom ○ Guests complained that there was no fresh bathroom linen.

bath salts /ˈbaːtʃ̩ sɔːltz/ plural noun scented crystals to put in a bath

bath towel /ˈbaːtʃ̩ təʊʊl/ noun a very large towel for drying yourself after a bath ○ Remind me to give you a clean bath towel.

bath tub /ˈbaːtʃ̩ tuːb/ noun especially US a large container filled with water to wash the whole body in. Also called bath noun 2, tub (note: The British English term is bath.)

batter /ˈbaːtər/ noun especially US a thin liquid mixture of flour, eggs and milk, used e.g. for making pancakes or toad-in-the-hole, or for coating fish before frying

to a batter

to cover with batter and cooked ○ battered

battery /ˈbaːtəri/ noun 1. an object that fits into a piece of electrical equipment to provide it with electric energy ○ My calculator needs a new battery. ○ The battery has given out so I can’t use my radio. ○ My mobile phone has a rechargeable battery. 2. a series of small cages in which thousands of chickens are kept

battery farming /ˈbaːtəri ɪnˈfɜːmni/ noun a system of keeping thousands of chickens in a series of small cages

battery hen /ˈbaːtəri hɛn/ noun a chicken which sends its life confined in a small cage

battleground /ˈbaːtəlɡɔʊnd/ noun a place where a battle was fought

Bay /ˈbeɪ/ noun 1. SAUCES, ETC. a fragrant shrub whose leaves are used in cooking 2. a large rounded inlet in a coast ○ the Bay of Biscay ○ Dublin Bay prawn

BBQ abbreviation CATERING barbecue

beach /ˈbiːtʃ/ noun an area of sand or small stones by the edge of the sea ○ They spent the afternoon on the beach. ○ You can hire parasols on the beach. ○ There are lifeguards on duty at the beach.

beach chalet /ˈbiːtʃ ʃeɪlər/ noun a small wooden holiday home, near or on a beach

beach hotel /ˈbiːtʃ ˌhɔtəl/ noun a hotel that is on or near a beach

beach hut /ˈbiːtʃ ˈhʌt/ noun a small wooden building on a beach, where you can change, keep deckchairs, etc.

beach towel /ˈbiːtʃ ˌtəʊəl/ noun a large towel usually used on the beach

beach umbrella /ˈbiːtʃ əmˈbrɛlə/ noun a large coloured umbrella to use on a beach

bean /ˈbiːn/ noun VEGETABLES 1. a seed or the long thin pod of various different plants, cooked and eaten ○ runner beans ○ batter beans 2. a dried seed that is ground and is used in cooking or to make drinks ○ coffee beans

COMMENT: Kidney beans must be cooked thoroughly, as undercooked beans can contain a toxin which causes nausea.

bean curd /ˈbiːn kɜːrd/ noun same as tofu

bean sprouts /ˈbiːn sprɔːts/ plural noun VEGETABLES shoots of beans, eaten especially in Chinese cooking

bear /ˈbeər/ noun a large wild animal covered with fur ○ There are bears near the campsite in the mountains. ○...the danger Arctic explorers fear most is the polar bear [TGO – The Great Outdoors]

béarnaise sauce /ˌbeənəˈzeɪ sɔːs/ noun a savoury sauce for meat, thickened with egg yolk and flavoured with tarragon

beast /ˈbiːst/ verb 1. to win a game against another player or team ○ They have beaten their rivals into second place in the package holiday market. 2. ○ to beat a ban to do something which is forbidden by doing it rapidly before the ban is enforced 3. to mix fast ○ Beat the egg whites in a bowl. (note: beating – beat – has beaten)

Beaufort scale /ˈbɔːfɔrt skɛl/ noun a scale from 0 to 12 used to refer to the strength of wind

COMMENT: The Beaufort scale was devised in the 18th century by a British admiral. The descriptions of the winds and their speeds in knots are: 0: calm (0 knots); 1: light air (2 knots); 2: light breeze (5 knots); 3: gentle breeze (8 knots); 4: moderate breeze (13 knots); 5: fresh breeze (18 knots); 6: strong breeze (24 knots); 7: near gale (30 knots); 8: gale (37 knots); 9: strong gale (44 knots); 10: storm (52 knots); 11: violent storm (60 knots); 12: hurricane (above 60 knots).

Beaujolais /bu̞ʒɔlɛ/ noun BEVERAGES a light French red wine from Burgundy which can be drunk cool

Beaujolais Nouveau /bu̞ʒɔlɛ nuː/ noun BEVERAGES Beaujolais wine which has just been made, sold from November onwards of the year in which the grapes are picked

beauty /ˈbeɪtju/ noun the quality of being beautiful
bed /bed/ noun a piece of furniture on which you sleep
bed, breakfast and evening meal /bed brekfəst ənd ˜vertstrokeinferiorev/ noun HOTELS a tariff in a hotel or guesthouse, covering a night’s accommodation, breakfast and a meal taken in the evening
bed and board /bed an ´bɔrd/ noun an additional charge that includes all meals as well as the room charge
bed and breakfast /bed ´bɛkfast/ noun HOTELS 1. a tariff in a hotel or guesthouse, covering a night’s sleeping provision, breakfast and dinner 2. a guesthouse or private house, offering accommodation and breakfast 3. We got a list of bed and breakfasts from the tourist office. 4. abbr B & B
bedclothes /bedklaʊdz/ plural noun the coverings, e.g. sheets and blankets, on a bed
bedcover /´bedkəvər/ noun a cloth which covers a bed during the daytime
bedding /bedɪŋ/ noun the items, e.g. a mattress, sheets and pillows, that are put on a bed so that somebody can sleep in it 1. Bedding is provided at extra cost. 2. Visitors are requested to bring their own bedding.
bed linen /bed ´lɪnzn/ noun sheets, pillowcases or duvet covers
bednight /bednət/ noun HOTELS one night’s stay in a hotel, as considered for administrative purposes 1. the group is offering regional corporate deals, based on a minimum number of bednights: for example, 100 bednights would trigger a discount of a minimum of 10%, while over 1,000 bednights could mean up to a 45% discount [Business Traveller]
bedroom /bedrʊm/ noun a room with a bed, in which someone sleeps 1. a 42-bedroom hotel
bedroomed /bedrʊmɪd/ adjective with a particular number of bedrooms 2. a 42-bedroomed hotel
bedside /´bedsɔːd/ noun a space at the side of a bed 1. bedside lamp a lamp next to a bed 2. bedside table a table next to a bed
bedside panel /´bedsɔːd ´pænəl/ noun HOTELS an electronic device placed on a guest’s bedside table, with controls for heating, lighting, air-conditioning, automatic curtain pulling, messaging, etc. 1. turning the ‘Do Not Disturb’ sign on your door is so 20th century. Now bedside panels which allow you to adjust the room environment from the comfort of your bed may eradicate such hotel inconveniences. At home you have a bedtime routine, but in a strange hotel room you’re constantly jumping out of bed to draw curtains or turn off lights. Now it’s all in one place [National Geographic Traveller]
bed-sitting room /bed ´sɪtɪŋ rʊm/, bed-sitter /bedsɪtər/ noun a bedroom and living room combined
bedspread /ˈbedspred/ noun a decorative cloth to put over a bed
bedstead /bedstɛd/ noun the solid frame of a bed
bed tax /bed ˈtɛks/ noun a tax charged per occupant of a room in a hotel or other tourist accommodation
beef /biːf/ noun MEAT meat from a cow or a bull
beefburger /ˈbiːfburgər/ noun MEAT a round, flat cake of minced beef, grilled or fried and usually served in a toasted bread roll. Also called burger, hamburger
beef olives /ˈbiːf ˈɒlvz/ plural noun MEAT a dish made from thin slices of beef, stuffed and rolled
beefsteak /ˈbiːfsteɪk/ noun MEAT same as steak
beefsteak tomato /ˈbiːfsteɪk təmətəʊ/ noun VEGETABLES a large fleshy variety of tomato suitable for stuffing
beef stir-fry /ˈbiːf ˈstɪr frai/ noun MEAT thin strips of beef cooked quickly with vegetables in hot oil
beef stroganoff /ˈbiːf ˈstrəɡənɔf/ noun MEAT a dish consisting of thin strips of beef cooked with onions and mushrooms in a sour cream sauce
beef suet /ˈbiːf ˈsuːt/ noun MEAT suet from cattle
beef Wellington /ˈbiːf ˈwelɪŋtən/ noun MEAT a dish consisting of a fillet of beef covered in pâté de foie gras, wrapped in pastry, and baked
beer /biər/ noun BEVERAGES 1. an alcoholic drink made from grain and water 2. He drank a glass of beers 3. a glass of beer 4. Two beers, please. 5. draught, real ale
COMMENT: In Great Britain, the most popular beers are ‘bitter’ and ‘lager’. ‘Lager’ is sold cold, but ‘bitter’ is served slightly
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beer cellar

cooler than room temperature. In Australia
and the USA, all beers are served cold.
Beer is either served from a bottle (or a
can if you are buying it to drink away from
the place where you bought it), but in
pubs, can be served direct from the barrel.
This is called ‘draught beer’. In Great Brit-
ain, draught beer is sold in a glass mug
(with a handle) or in a tall straight glass.
Bottled beer is usually served in a goblet
(i.e. a glass with a stem).

beer cellar /bɛə ˈselə/ noun BARS a cellar
where beer is kept or served

beer festival /ˈbɛə ˌfestivəl/ noun 1. a
festival to celebrate the making of beer ○
the Munich Beer Festival 2. an exhibition
for advertising, sampling and selling different
types of beer

beer garden /ˈbɛə ˈɡɑrdən/ noun BARS a
garden attached to a pub, in which people
can sit to have their drinks

beermat /ˈbɛəmæt/ noun a small card-
board mat, usually with an advertisement for
types of beer

beet /biːt/ noun VEGETABLES same as
beetroot

beetle /ˈbɛtəl/ noun an insect with hard
covers that protect its folded wings

beetroot /ˈbɛtrʊt/ noun a vegetable with
a dark red root, often eaten cooked as salad,
or pickled with vinegar. (NOTE: The US term
is beet.)

COMMENT: In Russian cuisine, beetroot is
the main ingredient of borscht.

behave /bɪˈheɪv/ verb to act ○ One of the
group started to behave very strangely.

behaviour /bɪˈhɪvɚ/ noun a way of
doing things ○ Guests complained about the
behaviour of young men in the bar on Satur-
day night. (NOTE: The US spelling is behav-
ior.)

bell /bɛl/ noun 1. a metal cup-shaped object
which makes a ringing sound when hit, or a
mechanism to make a similar ringing sound
2. ○ to give someone a bell to phone some-
one (informal) ○ I’ll give you a bell when
we’ve sorted out the details.

bellboy /ˈbɛlbɔɪ/ noun HOTELS a messenger boy employed in a
hotel

bell captain /ˈbɛl ˌkæptən/ noun US
HOTELS somebody in charge of the messen-
gers in a hotel

bell push /ˈbɛlpʊʃ/ noun a button which
rings a bell when pushed

below-the-line advertising /bɪˈlai ˈlai
ˈlai ˈɑdˈvərtaɪzɪŋ/ noun MARKETING adver-
tising that is not paid for, such as work by
staff manning an exhibition, and for which
no commission is paid to the advertising
agency

benchmarking /ˈbɛnt ˈmɑrkɪŋ/ noun the
process of comparing the performance of
firms within an industry against a set of
standards

Bermuda plan /ˈbɜrmjuːda ˈplɛn/ noun a
hotel tariff including accommodation and a
full English or an American breakfast

berry /ˈberi/ noun FRUITS a small fleshy
seed-bearing fruit of a bush, usually with
many seeds in the same fruit, and the seeds
enclosed in a pulp ○ blackberry, blueberry,
raspberry, strawberry. (NOTE: The plural
form is berries.)

COMMENT: Very many berries are used in
cooking, or can be eaten raw.

berth /bɜːθ/ noun 1. SHIPS AND BOATS a
place in a harbour where a ship can tie up ○
There are six ferry berths at Dover. 2. TRAVEL
a bed on a ship or a train ○ TRAVEL to tie up at a berth ○ The ship will
berth at Rotterdam on Wednesday.

... hire this new ship for the day when it is ber-
thed alongside HMS Belfast in the Port of Lon-
don from 23–28 June’ [Evening Standard]

best-before date /ˈbɛst ˈbiər/ noun CATERING a date stamped on the label
of a food product, which is the last date on
which the product is guaranteed to be of
good quality. Compare sell-by date, use-
by date

best end /ˈbɛst ənd/ noun MEAT a cut of
meat, especially lamb, taken from the neck
and formed of a series of chops joined
together ○ crown roast, rack of lamb

best practice /ˈbɛst ˈpræktɪs/ noun the
most effective and efficient method of
achieving an aim or providing a service

Best Practice Forum /ˈbɛst ˈpræktɪs
ˈfɔːrum/ noun a system sponsored by the
UK government to encourage high standards
of professionalism in the hotel, catering and
tourism industries

better /ˈbɛtər/ adjective of higher quality
than something else ○ This year’s results are
better than last year’s. ○ We will shop
around to see if we can get a better price.

beurre manié /bɜːrˈmɑniə/ noun FOOD
a mixture of butter and flour, added at the last
minute to soups or stews to make them
thicken (Note: beurre manié comes from the French and means 'kneaded butter.').

bikew\(\text{\textregistered}\) /bair/ noun a drink, either alcoholic or non-alcoholic.
bike\(\text{\textregistered}\) /bair/ noun a bicycle.
bicycle path , bike path a special path for bicycles to ride on, either by the side of a road or as part of the pavement.
bike\(\text{\textregistered}\) /bair/ noun a small low bath for washing your buttocks. Each bathroom has a shower and a bidet.
big game /bɪg 'ɡeɪm/ noun large wild animals which are hunted and killed for sport, e.g. elephants, tigers and lions.
bike\(\text{\textregistered}\) /bair/ noun a vehicle with two wheels, which you ride on.

brown /baʊn/ noun a wild berry, which is blue when ripe, eaten raw with sugar and cream, or cooked in pies and jams.

billion /'bi\(\text{\textregistered}\)lju:n/ noun one thousand million. (Note: In the US billion has always meant one thousand million, and it is still sometimes used with this meaning.)
biodegradation /ˌbaɪədʒərəˈɡeɪʃən/ noun the breaking down of a substance by bacteria
biodegradability /ˌbaɪədʒəˈdrɛdəbələtɪ/ noun the degree to which a material, e.g. packaging, can be decomposed by organisms such as bacteria or by the effect of sunlight or the sea
biodegradable /ˌbaɪədʒəˈdrɛɡərəbl/ adjective easily decomposed by organisms such as bacteria or by the effect of sunlight or the sea or biodegradable packaging, boxes, cartons, bottles, etc., which can be decomposed by organisms such as bacteria or by the effect of sunlight or the sea

'...human sewage is a totally biodegradable product, and sea and sunlight will break it down through the natural process of oxidation'  
[Environment Now]

COMMENT: Manufacturers are trying to produce more biodegradable products, as the effect of non-biodegradable substances (such as PVC) on the environment can be serious.
lefty fried in slices and eaten for breakfast with cream and cherry filling covered with black coffee without milk or cream.

Black Forest /black 'fɔrɪst/ noun an area of forest in south-west Germany.

Black Forest gâteau /blæk 'fɔrɪst /'gɔtəʊ/ noun DESSERTS a chocolate cake with cream and cherry filling covered with whipped cream and chocolate shavings.

Black market /blæk 'mɑ:kt/ noun a system for buying and selling goods in a way which is not allowed by law, e.g. in a time of rationing. There is a flourishing black market in secondhand jeans. You can buy gold coins on the black market. To pay black-market prices to pay high prices to get items which are not easily available.

Black olive /blæk 'əlv/ noun VEGETABLES a ripe olive

Blackout /blæk'aut/ noun AIR TRAVEL a day, usually a public holiday, when cheaper fares are not available on flights.

Black pepper /blæk 'pɛpə/ noun dark brown seasoning made by grinding pepper seeds that have not had their black outer covering removed.

Black pudding /blæk 'pʌdn/ noun MEAT a dark sausage made with blood, usually fried in slices and eaten for breakfast.

Black tie /blæk 'teɪ/ ADJECTIVE referring to a formal evening banquet or reception at which men wear a bow tie and dinner jacket, both usually black. The invitation to the gala performance was marked 'black tie'.

White tie

Black treacle /blæk ˈтрɪk(ə)r/ noun FOOD same as treacle.

Blade /blend/ noun 1. the sharp cutting part of a knife. 2. SPORT a sharp metal strip attached to a boot to make an ice skate.

Rollerblades

Blanch /ˈblæntʃ/ verb CATERING to cook vegetables for a short time in boiling water.

Blanket /ˈblæŋkɪt/ noun a thick cover which you put over you to keep warm. Ask the reception for another blanket if you are cold. Stewardesses bring round blankets and pillows on overnight flights.

Blanket /ˈblænkt/ noun a dish consisting of white meat such as veal cooked in a white sauce.

Blast chiller /ˈbλæst ˈkɪlər/ noun CATERING a machine for chilling food in a blast of freezing air. It is best to use a blast chiller to cool hot food rapidly.

Blast freezing /ˈblæst ˈfrɪznɪŋ/,

Blast chilling /ˈblæst ˈkɪlɪŋ/ noun CATERING a method of quick-freezing oddly shaped food, by subjecting it to a blast of freezing air.

Blend /blend/ noun a mixture, used especially of mixtures of different types of tea. Verb to mix things together. Blend together the melted butter and sugar.

Blender /ˈblendər/ noun CATERING a kitchen device for mixing different food items together thoroughly.

Blind /blaɪnd/ noun 1. a covering over a window. The maid closed the blinds to keep out the sun. 2. ADJECTIVE people who cannot see. ADJECTIVE not able to see. ADVERB without seeing. To taste blind to taste a series of items, such as cheeses or wines, without being able to see their labels. This evening we have 37 wines to taste blind.
blind-tasting

blind-tasting /blain ˈtɛstɪŋ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a party where a series of items, such as cheeses or wines, are tasted without the tasters being able to see their labels — a table with a series of bottles of sweet wine lined up for the blind-tasting

blini /ˈblɪni/ noun BREAD, ETC. a small pancake made with yeast and buckwheat flour, traditional in Russia and other parts of Eastern Europe

blue cheese /ˌbluː ˈtʃɛs/ noun DAIRY a type of cheese with blue fungus growth in it, e.g. Stilton or Roquefort

blue-cheese dressing /ˌbluː ˈtʃɛz ˈdresɪŋ/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a dressing for salad, made of mayonnaise or vinaigrette with blue cheese in it

blue flag beach /ˌbluː flæɡ ˈbɪft/ noun a beach with sea water that meets the cleanliness requirements of the European Commission

Blue Ribbon Award /ˌbluː ˈrɪbən ə/ noun HOTELS an award given by the RAC to hotels which are committed to high standards — This year, there are 76 Blue Ribbon Award winners.

BMC abbreviation SPORT British Mountaineering Council

board /bɔːd/ noun 1, HOTELS meals at a hotel 2. a to go on board to go onto a ship, plane or train 3. BUSINESS a group of people who run an organisation — The bank has two representatives on the board. — Two directors were removed from the board at the AGM. — board of directors, tourist board — she was asked to join the board she was asked to become a director — board meeting a meeting of the directors of a company — verb AIR TRAVEL to go onto a ship, plane or train — Customs officials boarded the ship in the harbour. — The party will board buses at the temple and proceed to the hotel for lunch.

board and lodging /bɔːd ən ˈlɔdʒɪŋ/ noun and food — Board and lodging for three nights comes to £175.00. Also called room and board

boarding /ˈbɔːdɪŋ/ noun TRAVEL the act of going onto a ship, plane or train — Have your passport ready before boarding.

boarding card /ˈbɔːdɪŋ kɑːd/ noun — boarding pass US /ˈbɔːdɪŋ pɑːs/ noun AIR TRAVEL a card given to passengers who have checked in for a flight to allow them to board the plane, or a card given to passengers going on board a ship

boarding house /ˈbɔːdɪŋ həʊs/ noun TOURISM a small, privately run house where residents pay for accommodation and meals

board of directors /ˈbɔːrd əv daɪəˈzɔːrəz/ noun BUSINESS a group of directors elected by the shareholders to run a company

COMMENT: Directors are elected by shareholders at the AGM, though they are usually chosen by the chairman or chief executive. A board will consist of a chairman (who may be non-executive), a chief exec-
utive or managing director, and a series of specialist directors in charge of various activities of the company (such as a finance director, production director or sales director). The company secretary will attend board meetings, but need not be a director. Apart from the executive directors, who are in fact employees of the company, there may be several non-executive directors, appointed either for their expertise and contacts, or as representatives of important shareholders such as banks.

boast /baʊst/ verb to possess something, and be proud of it ○ The hotel complex boasts an 18-hole golf course.

boat /bɔt/ noun a small vehicle that people use for moving on water ○ rowing boat

boatel /bɔtəl/ noun a waterside hotel where people travelling in boats can stay and moor them

boating /bɔtɪŋ/ noun SPORT the activity of going in small boats for pleasure, especially rowing or sailing ○ a boating holiday on the Norfolk Broads

-bodied /ˈbɔdɪd/ suffix with a particular type of body

body /ˈbɒdi/ noun AIR TRAVEL the main part of an aircraft

boil /bɔil/ verb CATERING 1. to heat water until it reaches 100°C ○ You must boil the water or You must let the water boil before making tea. ○ They recommend you to boil the tap water before drinking it. 2. to cook something by putting it in boiling water ○ Do you want boiled potatoes or chips with your steak? ○ The cabbage has been boiled too long. ○ I want my eggs boiled for three minutes.

boil down /bɔɪl ˈdɑːn/ verb to make a liquid mixture thicker by heating it rapidly until much of the liquid turns to steam

boiled egg /ˈbɔɪld ˈɛɡ/ noun FOOD an egg which has been cooked by boiling in water

boiled hock /ˈbɔɪld ˈhɒk/ noun MEAT a joint of ham from the leg of a pig

boiler /ˈbɔɪlər/ noun CATERING a piece of kitchen equipment, which heats water for making hot drinks and also provides steam

boiling chicken, boiling fowl noun MEAT a chicken which is older and tougher and needs to be boiled to make it tender

boiling pan /ˈbɔɪlɪŋ pæn/ noun CATERING a large container used in a kitchen for boiling food and making soup

boil-in-the-bag /ˈbɔɪl ɪn ˈθæ ˈbæɡ/ adjective CATERING stored in a sealed plastic bag and cooked by placing the bag in boiling water ○ boil-in-the-bag frozen beef/ bourguignon

boil off /ˈbɔɪl ˈɒf/ verb to remove liquid, e.g. alcohol, from a mixture by heating the mixture rapidly so that the liquid turns to steam

boil over /ˈbɔɪl ˈəʊvər/ verb to reach boiling point and be so full of bubbles that some liquid spills from the container

bok choy /bək ˈtʃɔɪ/ noun VEGETABLES a Chinese cabbage with long white stalks and narrow green leaves

bolster /ˈbɒlstaɪ/ noun 1. a long thick pillow, which is as wide as a double bed 2. a thick round part of a knife, linking the blade to the handle

bombay mix /ˈbʌmbeɪ ˈmɪks/ noun a spiced mixture of fried lentils and other dried foods, eaten as a snack or appetiser

bond /bɔnd/ noun FINANCE a piece of paper showing that money has been deposited ○ to post a bond to deposit money with an organisation, as a form of surety ○ The company was required to post a bond with ABTA. ○ verb BUSINESS to deposit money with an organisation as surety against potential future loss ○ The travel centre was bonded through the Association of British Travel Agents.

...the company is a fully bonded member of ABTA, which gives you that extra security and financial peace of mind. You know your money is secure.' [Travel company brochure]

bone /bɔn/ noun one of the solid pieces in the body, which make up the skeleton ○ verb to take the bones out of something such as a chicken ○ The rabbit is skinned, boned and then marinated. (NOTE: For fish, it is more usual to say 'to fillet' before the fish is cooked, or 'to debone' at table.)

boneless /ˈbɔnəls/ adjective referring to meat or fish from which the bones have been removed in preparation for cooking or eating

boner /ˈbɒnər/ noun CATERING a kitchen tool designed for boning meat or fish

boning /ˈbɒnɪŋ/ noun the action of removing the bones from a chicken, rabbit, etc. ○ the intricate boning of a quail

book /bʊk/ noun a set of sheets of paper attached together ○ verb to reserve a place, a seat, a table in a restaurant or a room in a hotel ○ to book a room in a hotel or a table at a restaurant or a ticket on a plane ○ I booked a table for 7.45. ○ He booked a ticket through to Cairo. ○ to book someone into a hotel or onto a flight to order a room or a plane ticket for someone ○ He was booked...
booking

onto the 09.00 flight to Zurich. □ the hotel or the flight or the restaurant is fully booked or is booked up all the rooms or seats are reserved □ The restaurant is booked up over the Christmas period. □ to book someone in to register somebody when he or she arrives at a hotel □ to book someone out to deal with the paperwork when somebody leaves a hotel, e.g. presenting the bill and getting it paid, □ double-book

booking /ˈbʊkɪŋ/ noun an arrangement to have something such as a seat, hotel room or a table in a restaurant kept for you □ Hotel bookings have fallen since the end of the tourist season. □ to make a booking to reserve a room, a seat, a table, etc. □ We tried to make a booking for the week beginning May 1st, but the hotel was full. □ to confirm a booking to say that a booking is certain

booking charge /ˈbʊkɪŋ tʃɑːdʒ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT money paid to an agency for their services in addition to the cost of the ticket when you buy a ticket through them. Also called booking fee

booking clerk /ˈbʊkɪŋ klɑːrk/ noun ENTERTAINMENT somebody who sells tickets in a booking office

booking code /ˈbʊkɪŋ kɔʊd/ noun AIR TRAVEL same as fare code

booking fee /ˈbʊkɪŋ fɪ/ noun same as booking charge

booking form /ˈbʊkɪŋ fɔːm/ noun a form to be filled in when making a booking

booking office /ˈbʊkɪŋ ɒfɪs/ noun ENTERTAINMENT an office where you can book seats at a theatre or tickets for the railway

bookkeeping /ˈbʊkɪkɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the work of keeping the financial records of a company or an organisation

booklet /ˈbʊkɪl/ noun a small book with a paper cover

book sales /ˈbʊk sɛlz/ plural noun BUSINESS sales as recorded in the sales book

book up /ˈbʊk ʌp/ verb HOTELS to fill all the rooms in a hotel, all the tables in a restaurant or all the seats in a theatre

book value /ˈbʊk ˈvæljuː/ noun BUSINESS value as recorded in the company’s books

booth /bʊθ/ noun a small place for one person, or a small group of people, to stand or sit

boozed cruise /ˈbʊzd kruːz/ noun a trip across the English Channel to buy alcoholic drinks in a country where they cost less than they do in the United Kingdom (informal)

boracic acid /boʊˈræsɪk ˈeɪsɪd/; boric acid /ˈbɔrɪk ˈeɪsɪd/ noun a soluble white powder used as a general disinfectant. Symbol H3BO3

borax /ˈboræks/ noun a white powder used as a household cleaner and disinfectant

Bordeaux /ˈbɔrdɔː/ noun BEVERAGES wine from the west of France □ Some Bordeaux would be excellent with the venison. □ I’ve ordered a bottle of Bordeaux.

border /ˈbɔːdər/ noun a line that marks the point where one country or region ends and another begins

border crossing /ˈbɔːdər ˈkrɔsɪŋ/ noun TRAVEL a place on the border between two countries where people can cross and where there are passport controls and customs posts

borscht /boːʃt/ noun FOOD Russian soup, made with beetroot, other vegetables and small pieces of meat or sausage. It is eaten either cold or hot, with sour cream.

botanical gardens /ˈboʊtəkəl ˈɡɑːdnz/ noun ENTERTAINMENT gardens which are set up for scientific study and the display of plants □ When you are in Hong Kong you must visit the botanical gardens.

hotel /ˈhoʊtɛl/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS same as boatel

botrytised adjective CATERING made from grapes affected by Botrytis, which gives the wine a particularly sweet taste, or specially made to resemble this wine, possibly by adding sweeteners □ botrytised dessert wine

bottle /ˈbɒtəl/ noun a container for liquids, with a narrow neck, made of glass or plastic □ Can I have a bottle of mineral water, please. □ She drank three bottles of lemonade. □ He bought his wife a bottle of perfume in the duty-free shop. ■ verb 1. to put in bottles 2. CATERING to preserve something by heating it inside a glass jar with a suction cap

COMMENT: Wine bottles have distinctive shapes. Burgundy, Beaujolais and Loire wines have bottles with tapered necks and wide bodies; Bordeaux wine bottles have shoulders and straight sides. German wine bottles have long tapering necks and taller, thinner bodies than French bottles.

bottled beer /ˈbɒtləd ˈbɪər/ noun BEVERAGES beer in a bottle, as opposed to beer in a can, or draught beer

bottled water /ˈbɒtləd ˈwɔtər/ noun BEVERAGES water sold in bottles, as opposed to tap water

bottleneck /ˈbɒtəlnɛk/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a narrow road where traffic often gets jammed
bottle opener /ˈbɒt(ə)l ˈʌp(ə)ma/ noun BAR a device for opening bottles
bottom line /ˈbotəm ˈlæm/ noun FINANCE the last line in accounts, showing the net profit
botulism /ˈbɒtəlɪz/.ˈɒmə/ noun MEDICAL a type of food poisoning caused by badly canned or preserved food
COMMENT: The symptoms include paralysis of the muscles, vomiting and hallucinations. Botulism is often fatal.
boudin /ˈboʊ di ʌn/ noun MEAT a French sausage similar to black pudding
bouillabaisse /buːələˈbɛs/ noun FOOD French fish soup, flavoured with olive oil and saffron
bouldering /ˈbɔːldərɪŋ/.noun SPORT rock climbing that involves undertaking short and extremely difficult slopes
bouquet garni /ˌbʊkɪt ˈɡær ni/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a bundle of herbs, used to flavour soups and stews, usually formed of thyme, parsley and bay leaves
bourbon /ˈboʊr bən/ noun US BEVERAGES corn whisky. She drank a couple of bourbons or a couple of glasses of bourbon.
bougainvillea /ˌboʊgəˈvɪnlə/ noun ADJECTIVE cooked in a red wine sauce with mushrooms and small whole onions, in a style that originated in the Burgundy region of France
boutique /ˈbʊtətɪk/ noun A small specialised shop, especially for fashionable clothes, or a section of a department store selling fashionable clothes. A jeans boutique. A ski boutique
boutique hotel /ˈbʊtətɪk ˈhoʊtel/ noun HOTELS a usually small, up-market hotel, which has been designed by an interior decorator, and is considered very fashionable...having turned vintage properties into boutique hotels in the 1990s, smart contemporary designers now eye once-neglected motels, transforming them into stylish but affordable lodgings that strike out the middle ground between fashion and function. [National Geographic Traveler]

bouncing cheque /ˈbaʊn ɪŋ ˈtʃek/ noun FINANCE a cheque that cannot be cashed because the person writing it has not enough money in the account to pay it (informal). Also called a dud cheque, rubber cheque.
bound for /ˈbaʊnd fər/ adjective going towards a ship bound for India
bouquet garni /ˈbʊkɪt ˈgær ni/ noun a couple of glasses of bourbon.
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BOVINE /ˈboʊv ɪn/ adjective referring to cattle
bovine spongiform encephalopathy /ˌboʊvɪn ˈspɒŋ fɜr əm ɛnˌkɛfəl ˈɒpəθi/ noun MEDICAL a fatal disease of cattle, affecting the nervous system. Abbreviation BSE. BSE first appeared on English dairy farms in 1987. By December, 1988, 1,677 cattle had been slaughtered after contracting the infection. BSE is now an addition to a group of animal viruses known for about 200 years. [Guardian]
bowl /ˈboul/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS the front part of a ship
bowl /ˈboul/ noun a shallow container used for holding something such as food or liquids. There was a bowl of fruit in the room with the compliments of the management. She only had a bowl of muesli for breakfast.
box /ˈbɒks/ noun 1. a cardboard, wood or plastic container. The goods were sent in thin cardboard boxes. The watches are prepacked in plastic display boxes. 2. ENTERTAINMENT a special section in a theatre, with chairs for two or three spectators.
boxed /ˈbɒks t/ adjective put in a box, or sold in a box
boxed set /ˈbɒks t ˈset/ noun a set of items sold together in a box. I bought him a boxed set of Beethoven's symphonies.
box file /ˈbɒks fɪl/ noun a file for papers made like a box.
box office /ˈbɒks ˈɒfs/ noun ENTERTAINMENT an office at a theatre or cinema where tickets can be bought.
brace /breɪs/.noun (OF GAME BIRDS) a pair or a brace of pheasant(s) a male and female bird sold together
brace position /ˈbreɪs pəˈzɪʃən/ noun AIR TRAVEL a position for an emergency landing, where the passenger sits bent forward with the hands behind the head.
braising /ˈbreɪzɪŋ/.verb CATERING to cook meat or vegetables in a covered pot with very little liquid. I am going to braising the beef and onions.
braised /ˈbreɪzd/.adjective CATERING cooked in a covered pot with very little liquid. Braised cabbage. Braised beef and onions.
braising steak /ˈbreɪziŋ stek/.noun MEAT good-quality beef suitable for braising.
bramble /ˈbrʌmbl/.noun FRUIT a wild blackberry.
bramble jelly /ˌbrʌmbl ˈdʒelɪ/ noun FOOD jam made with blackberries.
Bramley's seedling

Bramley's seedling /b rekli zap/ noun FRUIT a common variety of cooking apple.

bran /bræn/ noun FOOD the outside covering of the wheat seed, removed when making white flour, but an important source of roughage and some vitamin B. Sprinkle a spoonful of bran onto the stew to increase the fibre content.

branch /bræntʃ/ noun BUSINESS a local office of a bank or large business, or a local shop forming part of a large chain of shops. The bank or The store has branches in most towns in the south of the country. The insurance company has closed its branches in South America. He is the manager of our local branch of Tesco. We have decided to open a branch office in Chicago. verb to branch out to start a new, but usually related, type of business. From selling train tickets, the company branched out into package holidays.

branch manager /bræntʃ ˈmenʤə/ noun somebody in charge of an office of a company.

branch office /bræntʃ ˈɜrtʃ/ noun a less important office, usually in a different town or country from the main office.

brand /brend/ noun BUSINESS a well-known make of product, which can be recognised by its name or by its design. leading brands of drinks.

branded /brendɪd/ adjective displaying a brand name.

branded pub /brendɪd ˈpab/ noun a pub belonging to a chain, and known by the brand name of the chain.

brand name /brend nʌm/ noun BUSINESS the name of a particular make of product.

brandy /ˈbrendɪ/ noun BEVERAGES 1. a strong alcohol distilled from wine. 2. a glass of this alcohol. He ordered three brandies.

COMMENT: Brandy is made in most wine-producing countries, such as Spain and Greece. Brandy from the Bordeaux region of France is called 'cognac'; that from south-west France is called 'Armagnac'. Brandy made in Burgundy is called 'marc de bourgogne'. In Germany, Brandy is called 'Brantwein'.

brandy snap /ˈbrendɪ snap/ noun BREAD, ETC. a thin rolled biscuit, flavoured with ginger.

brandy sour /ˈbrendɪ ˈsauə/ noun BEVERAGES a cocktail of brandy, lemon juice and sugar.

brass /brɑs/ noun ENTERTAINMENT musical instruments made of brass. A brass band.

brasserie /ˈbrɑsrə/ noun used as a name for a continental-style cafe. Let's have lunch at the brasserie next door. (Note: Brasserie comes from a French noun meaning 'brewery'.)

COMMENT: In France, brasseries belong to breweries and serve mainly beer, and also food. In England, they serve mainly wine.

brat pan /ˈbreɪt ˈpæn/ noun CATERING a cooking pan for stewing, braising, poaching, etc., which can be tilted to drain off liquid. Brawn. a noun MEAT chopped meat from the head of an animal, mixed with jelly to form a loaf.

brazil nut /ˈbreɪzl nʌt/ noun NUTS a hard nut with a rough crescent-shaped shell from a tropical tree.

bread /bred/ noun made from flour, water, a little fat or oil and usually a raising agent such as yeast or soda, then cooked in an oven.

bread and butter /ˈbred ənd ˈbʌtə/ noun FOOD slices of bread spread with butter.

bread and butter pudding /ˈbred ənd ˈbʌtə ˈpʌd/ noun DESSERTS a dessert made from slices of buttered bread with dried fruit and sugar, covered with a mixture of eggs and milk and baked in the oven.

breadcrumb /ˈbredkram/ noun a tiny piece of bread, either soft or hard.

breadcrumbs /ˈbredkrəmz/ plural noun FOOD dried bread, crushed into powder, used to cover fish or meat before frying.

breaded /ˈbredɪd/ adjective CATERING covered with breadcrumbs before cooking. Breaded escalope of veal.

breadfruit /ˈbredfruːt/ noun VEGETABLES the starfish fruit of a tree grown in the Pacific Islands, which is used as a vegetable.

bread knife /ˈbred nɑft/ noun a long knife with a serrated edge like a saw, used for cutting slices of bread from a loaf. A small knife put on the bread plate, used for spreading butter on pieces of bread and cutting them.

bread pudding /ˈbred ˈpʌdŋ/ noun BREAD, ETC. a rich cake made from bread soaked in milk, mixed with egg, sugar, spices and dried fruit, and baked.

bread roll /ˈbred rɔl/ noun a small loaf of bread offered to the guests by the commis waiter while they are studying the menu.
bread sauce /breɪdˈsuːs/ noun sauce made from white breadcrumbs, butter and milk, flavoured with onion, served hot as an accompaniment to roast chicken or turkey

bread stick /ˈbreɪd ˈstɪk/ noun BREAD, etc. a long thin cylindrical biscuit, eaten as an appetiser

break /breɪk/ noun a short space of time, when you can rest o She typed for two hours without a break. 1. verb to fail to carry out the terms of a contract or a rule o The company has broken the contract or the agreement. 2. verb to break an engagement to do something not to do what has been agreed. 3. verb to break one’s journey to stop travelling and pass some time in one place before going on o They broke their journey in Bombay, before flying on to Hong Kong.

breakages /ˈbreɪkɪdʒɪz/ plural noun broken items o Customers are expected to pay for breakages.

breakbone fever /ˈbreɪkbəʊn ˈfɪva/ MEDICAL same as dengue

break down /ˈbreɪk daʊn/ verb 1. to stop working because of mechanical failure o The baggage carousel has broken down. 2. What do you do when your lift breaks down? o The visitors complained when the central air-conditioning system broke down. 2. BUSINESS to show all the items in a total list of costs, expenditure o We broke the expenditure down into hotel, travel and entertainment costs. 3. Can you break down this invoice into travel costs and extras?

breakdown /ˌbreɪkˈdaʊn/ noun 1. a situation in which a machine or vehicle stops working o We cannot communicate with our Nigerian office because of the breakdown of the communications network. 2. a list that shows e.g. the cost of something item by item o Give me a breakdown of the travel costs.

break even /ˈbreɪk ˈiːvən/ verb BUSINESS to balance costs and receipts, but not make a profit o Last year the company only just broke even. 2. We broke even in our first two months of trading.

break even point /ˈbreɪk ˈiːvən pɔɪnt/ noun BUSINESS the point at which sales cover costs, but do not show a profit

breakfast /ˈbreɪkˈfast/ noun CATERING the first meal of the day

COMMENT: A traditional 'full English breakfast' may include cereals, porridge or stewed fruit (such as prunes), grilled fish (such as kippers), bacon and eggs, sausages, kidneys, fried or grilled tomatoes or mushrooms and fried bread, followed by toast and marmalade and tea or coffee.

breakfast bar /ˈbreɪkˈfast bar/ noun CATERING a variety of breakfast foods laid out on a table like a buffet in a hotel or restaurant

breakfast room /ˈbreɪkˈfast ruːm/ noun HOTELS a special room where breakfast is served

breakfast /ˈbreɪk ˈfrest/ noun meat from the chest part of a bird or animal o breast of chicken o Do you want a wing or a slice of breast? Randall never pushed his share. Two years later he bought a share of the company and, as they took a break from the boardroom and the wine, Randall announced that it was time for break. 3. MENDICANT brek •verb 1. to break an engagement to do something not to do what has been agreed. 2. to let the wine breathe to take the cork out of a bottle of red wine some time before it is to be drunk

brew /bruː/ noun BEVERAGES liquid which has been brewed. 1. verb BARS to make beer 2. to make tea (also humorous)

brewery /ˈbruːəri/ noun BARS a place where beer is made o They have been making beer in that brewery for many, many years.

(b)rewpub /ˈbruːpʌb/ noun a restaurant or bar where the beer is made on the premises

bridge /ˈbɹɪdʒ/ noun 1. a road or path built over a road or river so that you can walk or drive from one side to the other 2. SHIPS AND BOATS the top part of a ship where the captain stands 3. ENTERTAINMENT a type of card game for four people

bridlepath /ˈbrɪdləpæθ/ bridleway /ˈbrɪdləweɪ/ noun a track in the country which can be used by walkers or by people on horseback

briefcase /ˈbrɪfiˌkeɪs/ noun a flat case for carrying papers and documents o He put all the files into his briefcase.

brigade /ˈbreɪɡd/ noun a group of people working together in a kitchen or restaurant

COMMENT: A kitchen brigade will be made up of the chef de cuisine, sous-chef, various specialised chefs and commis chefs. A restaurant brigade will be formed of the head waiter or maître d’hôtel, station waiters, wine waiters and assistant or commis waiters.

bright /ˈbreɪt/ adjective clear and sunny o There will be bright intervals during the afternoon.

brine /ˈbreɪn/ noun FOOD a solution of salt in water, used for preserving food

COMMENT: Some meat, such as bacon, is cured by soaking in brine; some types of pickles are preserved by cooking in brine; some foodstuffs are preserved in brine in jars.

brinjal /ˈbrɪnʒəl/ noun VEGETABLES an Indian name for aubergine o brinjal pickle
brioche /ˈbrɪʃ/ noun bread, etc. a sweet French bread roll made from a dough enriched with eggs and butter

brisket /ˈbrɪskt/ noun meat beef from the breast of an animal

brisling /ˈbrɪslɪŋ/ noun seafood a small sea fish, like a sardine

British Hospitality Association /ˈbrɪtʃɪ, ˈhɒspə,tɛlti əˌsɔsi,ɛf(ə)ni/ noun hotels an association representing the British hotel, restaurant and catering industry. Abbr BHA

British Mountaineering Council /ˈbrɪtʃɪ, məntə,tɛrriŋ ˌkɔmɪtə/ noun sport a British organisation which protects the interests of climbers, hill walkers and mountaineers. Abbr BMC

British Summer Time /ˈbrɪtʃɪ, ˈsʌməˌtaɪm/ noun the system of putting the clocks forward in Britain one hour in summer to provide extra daylight in the evening. Abbr BST

British Tourist Authority /ˈbrɪtʃɪ, ˈtʊrɪst ɔ, ˈbrɪstɪ/ noun tourism a government organisation that is responsible for promoting tourism to Great Britain from foreign countries. Abbr BTA

brock bean /ˈbrɒkɪn/ noun vegetable a large flat green seed cooked and eaten as a vegetable

broadcast /ˈbrɔstˌkrɔd/ entertainment noun a radio or television programme ● verb to send out a message or programme by radio or television ○ They broadcast an urgent storm warning.

broccoli /ˈbrɒklɪ/ noun a vegetable that has a cluster of tight green, purple or white flower buds on the end of a broad stalk

brochette /ˌbrɒʃɛt/ noun food a small skewer on which chunks of food, especially meat or fish, are grilled and roasted, or food that has been cooked on a brochette

brochure /ˈbrɔʃər/ noun marketing a publicity booklet ○ We sent off for a brochure about holidays in Greece or about ferry services. ○ Call now for our new summer brochure.

broil /ˈbrɔil/ verb especially US catering to grill meat

broiler /ˈbrɔlər/ noun 1. meat a chicken which is young and tender and may be cooked by grilling 2. US catering a pan or tray for grilling food on

broom /ˈbrʊm/ noun food a light soup

brown /ˈbrɔʊn/ adjective with a colour like earth or wood ● verb to make something brown ○ Brown the meat in hot fat.

brown bread /ˈbraʊn ˈbred/ noun bread made from less refined brown flour

brownie /ˈbraʊnɪ/ noun bread, etc. a small chocolate cake

brown rice /ˈbraʊn ˈrʌs/ noun food rice which still has its outer covering

brown sugar /ˈbraʊn ˈʃʊgə/ noun food an unrefined or partly refined sugar in large brown crystals. Also called Demerara sugar

brule /ˈbruːl/ verb catering to crush food slightly to extract juice from it or bring out its flavour

brunch /ˈbrʌntʃ/ noun catering a meal served in the morning and early afternoon, between about 9.00 and 2.30, which is a combination of breakfast and lunch ○ The hotel serves Sunday brunch in the main dining room.

COMMENT: Brunch is especially popular on Sundays, when people tend to get up later than on other days of the week.

bruschetta /ˌbruːʃəˈteɪtə/ noun Italian bread toasted and drizzled with olive oil, usually served with added garlic and chopped tomatoes

Brussels sprout /ˌbrʌzəˈɒləz ˈsprɔut/ noun vegetable a small round green edible shoot from a type of cabbage. Also called sprout

COMMENT: Brussels sprouts are usually boiled or steamed and eaten served with butter.

brut /ˈbruːt/ adjective beverages a French adjective meaning dry (used only of champagne) Compare sec

BSE abbreviation medical bovine spongiform encephalopathy

BST abbreviation British Summer Time

BTA abbreviation tourism British Tourist Authority

bubble and squeak /ˈbʌbləd ˈskwiːk/ noun food a traditional dish of leftover cabbage, potatoes, meat, etc., fried together to make a crisp cake

bubble bath /ˈbʌbləbæθ/ noun 1. a bath with liquid soap added to make a mass of foam 2. the liquid soap used to put in a bath

bubbly /ˈbʌblɪ/ noun 1. same as champagne 2. any cheap sparkling white wine

bucket /ˈbʌkt/ noun a round plastic or metal container with an open top and a handle ○ bucket-and-spade holiday a traditional British holiday, where children play on the beach with buckets and spades
bucket shop /bʌkʃt/ noun
AIR TRAVEL an unbooked travel agent selling airline tickets at a discount (informal)

buck's fizz /baːks 'fiz/ noun
BEVERAGES a cold drink of champagne and fresh orange juice, typically served at breakfast

buckwheat /bʌkwɪt/ noun
FOOD a grain crop that is not a member of the grass family and can be grown on the poorest of soils. When buckwheat is ground into flour, it is used to make pancakes.

budget /ˈbʌdʒɪt/ noun
1. FINANCE a plan of expected spending and income, usually for one year ○ to draw up a budget ○ We have agreed the budgets for next year ○ advertising budget money that is planned to spend on advertising 2. ○ budget price a low price ○ verb FINANCE to plan probable income and expenditure ○ We are budgeting for £10,000 of sales next year.

budget fare /ˈbʌdʒɪt fɪər/ noun
TRAVEL a fare that is cheaper than usual

budget hotel /ˈbʌdʒɪt ˌhɔtel/ noun
HOTEL a cheaper hotel ○ Whatever happens, the group will retain its 199 budget hotels.

budget travel /ˈbʌdʒɪt ˈtrævl/ noun
cheap travel

buffalo mozzarella /bʌfləʊˌmɔtəˈzoʊlə/ noun
DAIRY a fresh mozzarella cheese made from a combination of water buffalo milk and cow’s milk

buffalo wings /bʌfləʊˈwɪŋz/ plural
nouns fried chicken wings, usually served in barbecue sauce

buffet /ˈbaːfi/ noun
CATERING 1. a meal where the food is laid out in dishes on a table, and each person helps himself or herself ○ The hotel serves a buffet breakfast. 2. a snack bar in a place such as a railway station or airport

buffet car /ˈbaːfi kɑːr/ noun
RAIL TRAVEL a railway coach which serves snacks and drinks which you may take back to your seat. Compare restaurant car

bug /bʌg/ noun
a harmful organism, such as a virus, that causes a disease (informal)

built-in /bɪlt 'ɪn/ adjective
constructed as part of a building ○ Each bedroom has a built-in wardrobe.

bulb /bʌlb/ noun
a glass ball which gives electric light ○ There’s a light bulb missing in the bedroom.

bulgur /ˈbʌlɡər/ noun
FOOD wheat that has been parboiled, dried and cracked into small pieces. It is a common ingredient in south-western Asian and vegetarian cooking.

bulk /bʌlk/ noun
in bulk in large amounts ○ by buying in bulk, companies can obtain hotel rooms at a fraction of the ‘rack’ rate, as well as airline tickets, often business class, below the quoted fare (Business Travel)

bulk buying /bʌlk ˈbaːlɪŋ/ noun
BUSINESS the practice of buying large amounts of goods at a lower price. Also called bulk purchase

bulk discount /ˈbaːlk ˈdɪskʌnt/ noun
discount given to a purchaser who buys in bulk

bulkhead /ˈbaːlkɪd/ noun
TRAVEL an internal wall in a ship or aircraft ○ frequent flyers are able to identify their favourite place in the aircraft: seats next to cabin bulkheads or alongside exit doors usually offer extra legroom (Business Travel)

bulk purchase /ˈbaːlk ˈpɜːtsɪs/ noun
same as bulk buying

bulletin /ˈbʊltɪn/ noun
1. a piece of information, or a report on a situation ○ the ship’s daily news bulletin ○ bulletin board a board on which bulletins are pinned up ○ bullying noun intimidation and harassment of someone by another member of staff in a more powerful position ○ Bullying and harassment at work are major problems in the catering industry.

bumping /ˈbʌmpɪŋ/ noun
AIR TRAVEL a situation where someone takes the place of another less important person in a restaurant or on a plane (NOTE: If a plane is overbooked, cabin staff may ask passengers if they will volunteer to take a later flight in return for some financial reward. If no one volunteers, then non-fare-paying passengers will be asked to move, followed by passengers who have paid reduced fares.)

bun /bʌn/ noun
BREAD, ETC. a small cake made of a bread-like dough, usually sweetened and flavoured

bunch /bʌntʃ/ noun
1. a cluster of things tied together ○ She bought a bunch of flowers in the market. 2. a cluster of fruit on the same stem ○ a bunch of bananas ○ a bunch of grapes (NOTE: The plural form is bunches.)

bungalow /ˈbʌŋɡələʊ/ noun
a house with only a ground floor ○ They are staying in a bungalow by the sea.

bungee /ˈbʌndʒi/ noun
TRAVEL an elastic strap with a hook at each end, used e.g. for attaching luggage onto a trolley or onto the back of a bicycle

bungee-jumping /ˈbʌndʒiˌdʒʌmpɪŋ/ noun
SPORT a sport which consists of jumping from a high point such as a bridge, when attached by your ankles to a long elastic cable, so that instead of hitting the ground, you bounce up into the air ○ I’d like to try
bungee-jumping, but my girlfriend won’t let me.

bunk /bʌŋk/ noun TRAVEL a bed fixed to a wall in a boat, train or aircraft

bunk beds /bʌŋk bɛdz/ plural noun two beds, one above the other, usually used for children in hotels

bunking /bʌŋkɪŋ/ noun strings of little flags, used as decoration

bureau de change /bjoʊrə ˈdə ʃən/ noun FIANCE a French noun meaning an office where money can be changed into the currency of another country (NOTE: The plural form is bureaux or bureaux de change.)

burger /ˈbɜrɡər/ noun MEAT same as beef-burger ○ The children want burgers and fries for lunch.

burger bar /ˈbɜrɡər bər/ noun CATERING a simple restaurant or stall serving burgers and fries for lunch.

burgundy /ˈbɜrɡəndi/ noun BEVERAGES wine from the Burgundy district in France

burn /bɜrn/ verb to cook something too much, so that it becomes brown or black ○ He’s burnt the sausages ○ I don’t like burnt toast. (NOTE: burning – burnt or burned) ■ noun MEDICAL an injury to skin and tissue caused by light, heat, radiation, electricity or chemicals ○ You should hold that burn under cold water for a few minutes.

burrito /ˈbɜrɪtə/ noun FOOD in Mexican cooking, a flour tortilla wrapped round a filling of meat, beans or cheese

bus /bʌs/ noun ROAD TRAVEL 1. a large motor vehicle for carrying passengers ○ He goes to work by bus. ○ She took the bus to go to her office. 2. same as coach ■ verb US CATERING to clear away dirty plates, cutlery, etc., from tables in a restaurant ○ He spent the summer bussing tables in a downtown grill. (NOTE: bussing – bussed)

busboy /ˈbʌsbɔɪ, bʌsɡɪər, bʌsər/ noun an assistant waiter who offers rolls, pours water, clears away dirty plates and cutlery, but does not take the order or serve the food ○ I asked the busboy for some more water.

business /ˈbaɪznɪs/ noun 1. the work of buying and selling things ○ business guest a hotel guest who is on a business trip ○ Business guests are spending more. ○ business travel travel for business purposes ○ on business on commercial work ○ She had to go abroad on business. ○ The chairman is in Holland on business. 2. a commercial company ○ He owns a small travel business. ○ She runs a mail-order business from her home. ○ He set up in business as a tourist guide. ○ business correspondence letters concerned with business 3. types of business taken as a group ○ the travel business all companies and services dealing with travel and tourism, such as trains, buses, planes, travel agents, hotels, etc. ○ He’s been in the travel business for 15 years. ○ the hotel business the business of running hotels

business address /ˈbaɪznɪs əˈdres/ noun the details of number, street and town where a company is located

business card /ˈbaɪznɪs kɑrd/ noun a card showing the name of a businessperson and the name and address of the company he or she works for

business centre /ˈbaɪznɪs ˈsɛntər/ noun 1. the part of a town where the main banks, shops and offices are located 2. a large facility offering business services to businessespeople, especially at an airport, convention centre, railway station, etc., where they may need to use the facilities when travelling

business cycle /ˈbaɪznɪs ˈsɜk(ə)l/ noun BUSINESS same as trade cycle

business district /ˈbaɪznɪs ˈdɪstrɪkt/ noun the part of a town where the main banks, shops and offices are located

business hours /ˈbaɪznɪs ˈhaʊrs/ noun the time, usually 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., when a business is open

business lounge /ˈbaɪznɪs laʊndʒ/ noun AIR TRAVEL a special lounge for business class passengers, with comfortable chairs, coffee bar, etc., but also some business facilities such as Internet links, fax machines and secretarial help ○ At the airport take refuge in a business lounge whatever class you’re flying.
businessman /ˈbɪznɪsmən/ noun a man engaged in business
businessperson /ˈbɪznɪs,prəsə(m)ən/ noun a man or woman engaged in business (NOTE: The plural form is businesspeople.)
business premises /ˈbɪznɪs prəmɪsiz/ plural noun buildings in which the work of a business is done. Also called commercial premises
business services /ˈbɪznɪs sərvɪsiz/ the various services needed to conduct business, e.g. Internet links, fax, answering service, and secretarial help, offered to businesspeople by a business centre in a hotel or at an airport
business tourism /ˈbɪznɪs ˌtʊərɪz(ə)m/ noun travel by businesspeople to attend conferences and similar functions in foreign countries
business traveller /ˈbɪznɪs, træv(ə)lər/ noun somebody who travels on business
business trip /ˈbɪznɪs trɪp/ noun a journey to discuss business matters with clients
businesswoman /ˈbɪznɪs,wʊmən/ noun a woman engaged in business
bus lane /bʌs lɛn/ noun road travel a part of a road where only buses may drive
busman’s holiday /ˈbʌsmæn ˈhɔlɪdeɪ/ noun a holiday or leisure activity that is similar to the work someone usually does for a living
bus stop /ˈbʌs stɒp/ noun road travel a place where buses stop to pick up or drop passengers
busy /ˈbʌzi/ adjective occupied in doing something, e.g. in working ○ The manager is busy at the moment, but he will be free in about fifteen minutes. ○ The busiest time of year for stores is the week before Christmas. ○ Summer is the busy season for hotels. ○ the line is busy the telephone line is being used
busy season /ˈbʌzi ˌsɪzn(ə)m/ noun hotels a period when a hotel or resort is busy
butcher /ˈbʌtʃə/ noun catering somebody who prepares and sells uncooked meat
butcher’s /ˈbʌtʃərs/ noun catering a shop where uncooked meat is prepared and sold
butchery /ˈbʌtʃəri/ noun the work of using knives or other tools to remove meat from an animal’s carcass
butler-style service /ˈbʌtlə stайл/ adjective a type of service in which guests help themselves to food and beverages which are brought round by waiters on trays
butter /ˈbʌtər/ noun dairy solid yellow fat made from cream
COMMENT: In a restaurant, butter is served either in a small individual dish or as separate portions (sometimes wrapped in metal foil) which are kept cold in a bed of ice.
butter bean /ˈbʌtər bɪn/ noun vegetables a large flat cream-coloured bean, dried before cooking
buttered /ˈbʌtərd/ adjective catering covered with butter ○ hot buttered toast ○ buttered parsnips
butterfly /ˈbʌtəlfai/ verb catering to split a piece of food such as meat or fish along its length, separating it into halves that remain joined
buttermilk /ˈbʌtəmlɪk/ noun dairy a thin milk left after butter has been churned
butternut squash /ˈbʌtənʌt ˈskwɒʃ/ noun vegetables a beige-coloured squash that is shaped like a club and has firm yellow-orange flesh
butterscotch /ˈbʌtəskɒtʃ/ noun desserts a sweet made from butter and sugar
button /ˈbʌtn/ noun 1. a small object stitched to clothes for attaching one part of clothing to another ○ She asked room service if they could sew a button back on for him. 2. a small round object which you press to make a machine work ○ a push-button phone ○ When you get into the lift, press the button for the floor you need. ○ She pressed the button to call the lift.
button mushroom /ˈbʌtnə məʃrəm/ noun vegetables a small white mushroom with a round cap
butylated hydroxytoluene /ˈbaɪələtəd həˈdrɒksɪtəˈljuːən/ noun food a common additive used in processed foods containing fat to prevent the fat from oxidising. Abbrev.: BHT
buyer /ˈbaʊər/ noun a person who buys something, or whose job is to buy goods for a company
buyer’s market /ˈbaʊəz ˈmærkɪt/ noun business a market that is good for buyers because demand for a product is low and sellers have to charge low prices
buying forward /ˈbaɪnɪŋ ˈfɔwərd/ noun finance same as forward buying
bylaw /ˈbaɪlaʊ/ noun a rule or law made by a local authority or public body and not by central government ○ The bylaws forbid playing ball in the public gardens. ○ According to the local
bypaths, noise must be limited in the town centre.

COMMENT: Bylaws must be made by bodies which have been authorised by Parliament, before they can become legally effective.

BYO abbreviation BARS bring your own bypass /ˈbaɪpɑːs/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a road which goes round a town • verb to avoid a place, especially a busy or congested place, by taking a route around it
C abbreviation Celsius
CAA abbreviation AIR TRAVEL Civil Aviation Authority
cab /ˈkeɪbə/ noun 1. ROAD TRAVEL same as taxi ○ He took a cab to the airport. ○ The office is only a short cab ride from the railway station. ○ Cab fares are very high in New York. ○ black cab a London taxi. ○ minicab 2. ROAD TRAVEL a separate compartment for a driver in a large vehicle such as a truck
cabaret /ˈkeɪbəreɪt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT entertainment given in a restaurant or club
cabbage /ˈkeɪbɪdʒ/ noun VEGETABLES a green leafy vegetable with a round heart or head
COMMENT: Green cabbage is usually eaten boiled; red cabbage may be eaten cooked or pickled in vinegar; white cabbage can be shredded to make coleslaw; in Germany and Eastern France, it is pickled in brine to make ‘sauerkraut’
cabin /ˈkeɪbrən/ noun 1. a wooden hut, used by hunters or skiers, also the sleeping area in a ski chalet 2. SHIPS AND BOATS a separate room for a passenger on a ship ○ She felt sick and went to lie down in her cabin. 3. AIR TRAVEL a separate area for passengers in a plane ○ Passengers are requested to remain seated until the cabin doors are open. ○ The first-class cabin is in the front of the plane. 4. AIR TRAVEL a separate area for the pilot of a plane
‘…cabin layouts, as with cabin service, good timetaking, and flight frequency, are important influences on frequent travellers’ choice of carrier’ [Business Travel]
cabin attendant /ˈkeɪbrəntənd/ noun AIR TRAVEL somebody who looks after passengers on a plane
cabin baggage /ˈkeɪbrən ˌbeɪdʒɪdʒ/ noun AIR TRAVEL same as carry-on baggage
cabin class /ˈkeɪbrən klɑs/ noun TRAVEL a class of accommodation on some passenger ships that is lower than first class and higher than tourist class
cabin crew /ˈkeɪbrən kruː/ noun AIR TRAVEL the members of airline staff who deal with the passengers on a plane
cabin lights /ˈkeɪbrən ˈlaɪts/ plural noun AIR TRAVEL lights in the cabin of a plane ○ Cabin lights will be dimmed for takeoff.
cabin trunk /ˈkeɪbrən ˈtrʌŋk/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a trunk for taking on board a ship
cable /ˈkeɪbl/ noun 1. a thick rope or wire ○ The ship was attached to the quay by cables. ○ The cable snapped and ten passengers died when their cable car fell to the floor of the valley. 2. AIR TRAVEL a type of tram which is pulled by a metal cable set in a channel in the road
cable television /ˈkeɪbl ˈtɛvɪʒən/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a television system, where pictures are sent by cable
cab rank /ˈkeɪb ræŋk/ noun ROAD TRAVEL same as taxi rank
cacao /ˈkækoʊ/ noun a dried fatty seed that is the source of cocoa, chocolate and other food products
caesar salad /ˈsɛzər ˈsæld/ noun a salad made with lettuce, croutons, Parmesan cheese, and anchovies, with an egg-based dressing
cafe /ˈkeɪf/ café noun CATERING a small shop selling food and drink
cafe au lait /ˈkeɪfə ˈluː/ noun BEVERAGES coffee with hot milk
café latte /ˈkeɪfeɪ ˈlæti/ noun BEVERAGES same as latte
café noir /ˈkeɪfeɪ ˈnɔːr/ noun BEVERAGES coffee without milk or cream
café set /ˈkeɪfeɪ seɪt/ noun CATERING a piece of restaurant equipment which heats water and makes steam, for preparing hot drinks
cafeteria /ˌkeɪfəˈtɪəriə/ noun CATERING a self-service restaurant, especially used by the staff in an office building or factory
cafeteria manager

cafeteria /ˈkaːfətriə/ noun CATERING a small room in an office or hotel where people can eat a meal.;

service /ˈkaːfətrɪəri, ˈsɜːrvəs/ noun CATERING a style of serving food, where the customer takes a tray and pays for it at a till as he or she leaves the buffet;

calamine lotion /ˌkaːləmən ləˈʒən/ a lotion, based on zinc oxide, which helps relieve skin irritation such as that caused by sunburn;

calculate /ˈkælkjuleɪt/ verb 1. to find the answer to a problem using numbers ○ The bank clerk calculated the rate of exchange for the dollar; 2. to estimate something such as an amount or price ○ I calculate that it will take us six hours to get to Madrid.

calculation /ˈkælkjəˌleɪʃən/ noun the answer to a problem in mathematics ○ According to my calculations, the hotel will cost us about £1,000.

calculator /ˈkælkjʊleɪtər/ noun an electronic machine which works out the answers to problems in mathematics ○ My pocket calculator needs a new battery. ○ He worked out the discount on his calculator;

calendar /ˈkæləndər/ noun a book or set of sheets of paper showing the days and months in a year, often illustrated with a series of pictures;

calendar month /ˈkæləndər ˈmænθ/ noun a whole month as on a calendar, from the 1st to the 30th or 31st December;

calendar year /ˈkæləndər ˈjɑːr/ noun a whole year from the 1st January to 31st December;

call /kɔːl/ noun 1. a telephone conversation, or an attempt to get in touch with someone by telephone ○ to make a call to dial and speak to someone on the telephone ○ to take a call to answer the telephone ○ to log calls to note all details of telephone calls ○ a visitor to someone’s home or place of work ○ to visit a place ○ to call at a place to visit a place ○ to call in to visit someone ○ to call for someone to come to find someone and take them away ○ I’ll call for you at 8.30, so wait for me in the lobby;

call box /ˈkɔːl bɔks/ noun an outdoor telephone box;

calm /kɔːlm/ adjective (of the sea) not rough ○ The crossing was very calm, so no one was seasick;

calorie /ˈkɔːlərɪ/ noun an amount of energy shown as a number of calories;

caloric energy /ˈkɔːlərɪk ˈɛnədʒi/ noun an amount of energy shown as a number of calories;

caloric requirement /ˈkɔːlərɪk ˈrɪkwərənt/ noun the amount of energy shown in calories that a person needs each day;

calorie /ˈkɔːləri/ noun CATERING a unit of measurement of energy in food ○ The tin of beans has 250 calories. (NOTE: The joule is now more usual; also written cal after figures: 2,500 cal.)

COMMENT: One calorie is the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one gram of water by one degree Celsius. The calorie is also used as a measurement of the energy content of food and to...
show the calorific requirement or amount of energy needed by an average person. The average adult in an office job requires about 3,000 calories per day, supplied by carbohydrates and fats to give energy and proteins to replace tissue. More strenuous physical work needs more calories. If a person eats more than the number of calories needed by his energy output or for his growth, the extra calories are stored in the body as fat.

calorific /ˌkæləˈrɪfɪk/ adjective containing many calories, and so likely to be fattening
calorific value /ˌkæləˈrɪfɪk ˈvælju/ noun CATERING the number of calories that a particular amount of a food contains ○ The tin of beans has a calorific value of 250 calories.
calzone /ˈkaʊlsəʊn/ noun a semicircular Italian turnover made from pizza dough with a savoury filling
camcorder /ˈkæmcɔːdər/ noun a portable cine-camera which records video pictures and sound
Camembert /ˈkæməmbɜːrt/ noun DAIRY a small round soft French cheese that has an edible white rind and becomes stronger in flavour and softer in the centre as it ripens
camera /ˈkæmərə/ noun a piece of equipment for taking photographs ○ They went on holiday and forgot to take their camera. ○ Did you remember to put a film in your camera? ○ video camera
camp /kæmp/ noun a place where people live in tents or cabins in the open ○ verb to spend a holiday in a tent ○ We camped on the beach for two nights. ○ They spent two weeks camping in the Norwegian fjords.
campaign /ˈkæmpɪn/ noun an organised attempt to achieve something
camp bed /ˈkæmp bed/ noun a folding bed
camper /ˈkæmpər/ noun somebody who goes camping ○ A flash flood washed away the campsite and campers had to be rescued by the emergency services.
camper van /ˈkæmpər vən/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a motor caravan equipped with bunks, kitchen equipment and furniture, in which people can drive around and park to stay overnight
camp fire /ˈkæmp fɜːr/ noun a fire around which campers sit at night
campground /ˈkæmpɡrɔʊnd/ noun US TOURISM the same as camping site
camping /ˈkæmpɪŋ/ noun TOURISM the activity of going on holiday with a tent or caravan ○ Camping holidays are cheaper than staying in hotels. ○ to go camping to visit a place and stay in a tent ○ We are going camping in Norway.
camping site /ˈkæmpɪŋ sæt, /ˈkæmpsæt/ /ˈkæmpɪŋsait/ noun TOURISM an area specially arranged for camping and caravans, with marked places for tents and communal toilets, washrooms and other facilities ○ There are several well-equipped campsites near the lake.
camping trailer /ˈkæmpɪŋ trɪəl/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a vehicle which is towed behind a car and which unfolds to form a tent
campus /ˈkæməpəs/ noun the area of land occupied by a university and the various buildings associated with it
campus holiday /ˈkæməpəs ˌhɒlɪdeɪ/ noun TOURISM a holiday spent in student accommodation on a campus, during the vacation when the students are not there ○ COMMENT: Campus holidays are cheaper than hotel-based holidays, and often are centred round an intellectual or artistic activity (study of drama, watercolour painting) or a sporting activity (rock-climbing, canoeing) which can be organised using the campus facilities.
campylbacter /kæmɪlˈbæktað/ /kæmɪlˈbækta/ noun MEDICAL a bacterium which is a common cause of food poisoning in humans ○ COMMENT: Campylbacter exists in meat, offal, eggs, unpasteurised milk and shellfish. It cannot survive temperatures of over 65°C, so is destroyed by cooking.
CAMRA /ˈkæmərə/ abbreviation Campaign for Real Ale
can1 /kæn/ noun a metal container for food or drink ○ a can of orange juice ○ verb CATERING to preserve food by sealing it in special metal containers
can2 abbreviation 1. cancellation 2. cancelled
canal /ˈkɑːnəl/ noun an artificial waterway ○ You can take a boat trip round the canals of Amsterdam. ○ Holidays on canals are becoming very popular. ○ You can go canal cruising right across France.
canal boat /ˈkɑːnəl bɔːt/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a long narrow boat made for going along British canals
canapé /ˈkænəpə/ noun FOOD a small piece of bread or savoury biscuit with a topping, served as a snack, especially with drinks
canc. abbreviation 1. cancellation 2. cancelled
cancel /ˈkæns(ə)l/ verb 1. to stop something that has been agreed or planned ○ to cancel an appointment or a meeting ○ He cancelled his booking at the last minute. ○
cancellation

There is no refund if you cancel less than three weeks before the date of departure.  

The flight was cancelled because the weather was too bad. (NOTE: The British English is cancelling – cancelled, but the US English spelling is canceling – canceled.)

2. to cancel a cheque to stop payment of a cheque that you have signed

cancellation /ˈkænsəlɛʃən/ noun the act of stopping something that has been agreed or planned: cancellation of a booking or a sailing or a flight  

Abbrev can, canc.

cancellation charge /ˈkænsəlɛʃən tʃɑrʤ/ noun a charge which has to be paid by someone who cancels a booking

cancellation clause /ˈkænsəlɛʃən kləʊz/ noun a clause in a contract which states the terms on which the contract may be cancelled

cancellation rate /ˈkænsəlɛʃən ɹət/ noun the number of people who cancel bookings, shown as a percentage of all bookings

c&b, C&B abbreviation conference & banqueting: the C&B manager

C & B manager /ˈsiː ənd biˌmænɪndʒər/ abbreviation HOTELS conference and banqueting manager

candle /ˈkændəl/ noun a stick of wax with a string in the centre, which you burn to give light

a birthday cake with twenty-one candles

candlelight /ˈkændəltʃiŋ/ light from candles: The wedding guests want to dine by candlelight.

candlelit /ˈkændəltʃɪlt/ adjective lit only by candles

candlelit supper /ˈkændəltʃɪlt ˈsəpər/ an evening meal lit by candles on the tables

candy /ˈkændi/ noun US FOOD 1. a sweet food, made with sugar: Eating candy is bad for your teeth.  

(NOTE: There is no plural form in this meaning.) 2. one piece of this food: She bought a box of candies.  

(NOTE: The plural in this meaning is candies; British English for this is sweets.)

candyfloss /ˈkændɪflɒs/ noun FOOD melted sugar spun to make a fluffy pink mass, often sold at fairgrounds and open-air entertainments: Stalls at the fair are selling cold drinks and candyfloss.  

(NOTE: The US English is cotton candy)

cane sugar /ˈkænˌsiɡər/ noun sucrose obtained from sugar cane or sugar beet

canned /ˈkændd/ adjective preserved in a metal container: Canned soup is easy to prepare but it doesn’t taste as nice as fresh.

canned music /ˈkændd ˈmjuːzɪk/ noun recorded music, as played in hotels, restaurants, shopping malls and supermarkets

canneloni /ˈkænələni/ plural noun FOOD a type of wide tube-shaped pasta, stuffed with a meat, cheese or spinach filling

cane/oak /ˈkænəu/ SPORT noun a boat which is moved forward by one or more people using paddles: She paddled her canoe across the lake.  

■ verb to travel in a canoe: They canoed down the river.

We’re going canoeing on Sunday.

canoeling /ˈkændənlɪŋ/ noun SPORT the sport of going in a canoe:

Canoing isn’t my favourite sport – I don’t like falling into cold water: Canoeing the rapidss sounds a bit too dangerous for me.

...the course will include various outdoor activities such as climbing, trekking, canoeing and dry slope skiing  

(TGO – The Great Outdoors)

canoest /ˈkænəst/ noun SPORT somebody who paddles a canoe:

We could see the helmets of the two canoeists in the distance.

can opener /ˈkæn, ˈsəpər/ noun US a tool for opening cans: There’s a can opener on the wall of the kitchen by the telephone.  

(NOTE: The British English is tin opener.)

canopy /ˈkænəpi/ noun 1. a small roof over a platform or balcony: The balcony is protected by a glass canopy.

2. (extraction) canopy a wide ventilation system over a kitchen range

cantaloupe /ˈkæntəluːp/, cantaloup noun FRUIT a variety of melon with a green or yellow rough skin and scented orange-yellow flesh

canteen /ˈkæntiːn/ noun 1. CATERING a private self-service restaurant in an office block, factory or similar building

2. a box containing knives, forks and spoons

3. a portable flask for water

canyon /ˈkænjoʊn/ noun a deep valley with steep sides, usually in North America: If you go to the West of the USA, try to visit the Grand Canyon.

canyoneering /ˈkænjoʊnɪŋ/ noun SPORT the sport of travelling through canyons on foot, using skills such as abseiling, swimming, climbing and rafting

canyoning /ˈkænjoʊnɪŋ/ noun SPORT the sport of climbing into and out of canyons

...canyoning: in other words, jumping, scrabbling and abseiling from misty peaks, down sheer rock faces and cascading falls  

(Wonderlust)
capacité /'keɪpæsɪti/ noun the amount which a container can hold; a capacity
crowd a crowd of people which fills all the seats in a stadium
caper /ˈkeɪpər/ noun vegetables the flowerbud of a Mediterranean bush, which is pickled and used in sauces as a garnish for fish and meat
capital /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)r/ noun 1. same as capital 2. business money, property and assets used in a business; a company with £10,000 capital or with a capital of £10,000
capital assets /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)r əˈsɛts/ plural noun business property or machinery that a company owns and uses in its business, but that the company does not buy or sell as part of its regular trade. Also called fixed assets
capital break /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)r ˈbreɪk/ noun tourism a short holiday in a capital such as Paris, Vienna or Rome
capital city /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)r ˈsɪti/ noun the main town in a country, especially where its government is located
capital expenditure /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)r ɪk ˈspendɪtʃ] noun capital investment /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)r ɪnˈvestmənt/, capital outlay /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)r ˈaurlɪst/ noun business money spent on fixed assets such as property, machines or furniture
capitalise on /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)r ələz rɛn/, capitalise on verb to take advantage of something; café owners capitalised on the good weather by putting tables and chairs out on the pavement.

'English seaside resorts must capitalise on their architectural heritage if they are to find a niche in the holiday market of the future' [Caterer & Hootkeeper]
capon /ˈkeɪpən/ noun meat an edible cockerel which grows and increases in weight more rapidly than other birds because it has been castrated
cappuccino /ˌkeɪpəsˈfɪɛnəʊ/ noun beverage frothy Italian coffee, with whipped milk and a sprinkling of powdered chocolate
capsicum /ˈkeɪpsɪkəm/ noun vegetables a group of plants grown for their pod-like fruits, some of which are extremely spicy and pungent. Others, including the red or green and sweet peppers, are less pungent and are used as vegetables. Also called pepper
capsule hotel /ˈkeɪpsjuːl hau, tel/ noun in Japan, a hotel in which the rooms are lockable cubicles
captain /ˈkeɪptɪn/ noun 1. ships and boats somebody in charge of a ship or aircraft; the captain's table a table in the dining room of a cruise liner, where the captain sits, with the most important passengers. 2. US catering a chief waiter who is in charge of a station, and takes the orders from customers
car /ˈkaːr/ noun 1. road travel a small motor vehicle for carrying people; 2. US rail travel a railway carriage or wagon
carafe /ˈkærəf/ noun catering a glass jar, for serving wine or water or wines by the carafe. Can we have a carafe of ordinary water, please?

COMMENT: Carafes are used for serving ordinary table wine or house wine. Wine sold in carafes is cheaper than wine in bottles; carafe sizes are quarter-litre, half-litre or litre. The carafes are measured and approved by the licensing authorities. In France, carafe wine is served in small jugs, called 'pitchers'.
carafe wine /ˈkærəfwain/ noun beverages the cheapest wine sold in a restaurant or bar
carambola /ˌkaːrəmˈbɒlə/ noun fruit the yellow fruit of an Indonesian tropical tree, which is used in preserves and drinks

caramel /ˈkærəməl/ noun 1. desserts a sweet made with sugar and butter; 2. food burnt sugar
caramel custard /ˌkaˈrɛml ˈkʌstəd/ noun desserts same as crème caramel
caramelize /ˌkærəmeləˌziː/ verb catering to heat sugar until it becomes brown

caramelised /ˌkærəmələˌziːd/ adjective catering referring to sugar that is heated until it is brown and melted; cheese cake with caramelised orange and whisky sauce
caramel oranges /ˌkærəmel ˈɒrɒmɪndʒəuz/ noun desserts slices of orange covered with a sauce of caramelised sugar
caravan /ˈkaːrəvən/ noun road travel 1. a van with beds, table, washing facilities, etc., which can be towed by a car; we got stuck behind a caravan on a narrow mountain road. [Note: the US English for this is trailer.] 2. a group of vehicles or animals travelling together, especially across a desert; we joined a caravan of lorries going to Romania.
caravanner /ˌkaːrəˈvænə/ noun a small camping van
caravanning /ˌkaːrəˈvænɪŋ/ noun tourism somebody who goes on holiday in a caravan
caravan /ˈkaːrəvən/ noun tourism the activity of going on holiday in a caravan; we had a caravanning holiday in the South of France.
caravan park /ˈkærəvn pɑːk/ noun 

- A type of campground with permanently positioned caravans, which are rented to holidaymakers. 
- Also called trailer park.

- Caravanserai /ˈkærəvænsəræi/ noun 

- A large inn with a central courtyard, found in some eastern countries and used by caravans crossing the desert.

caraway /ˈkærəweɪ/ noun 

- A herb the seeds of which are used as a flavouring in bread and cakes.

- Caraway seed /ˈkærəweɪ sɪd/ noun 

- The dried ripe fruit of the caraway plant. Use: spice.

- Carbohydrate /ˈkærəbəʊdərɪt/ noun 

- An organic compound derived from sugar, which is the main ingredient of many types of food.

- Carbohydrates are compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. They are found in particular in sugar and starch from plants, and provide the body with energy. Plants build up valuable organic substances from simple materials. The most important part of this process, which is called photosynthesis, is the production of carbohydrates such as sugars, starches, and cellulose. They form the largest part of our food.

- Carbonate /ˈkærəbəʊnət/ adjective 

- Referring to liquid which has had carbon dioxide put into it to make it fizzy. A bottle of carbonated mineral water.

- Carbon dioxide /ˈkærəbəʊnɒksaɪd/ noun 

- A colourless gas produced when carbon is burnt with oxygen. Symbol CO₂.

- Comment: Carbon dioxide exists naturally in air and is produced by respiration and by burning or rotting organic matter. Carbon dioxide is used in solid form (called “dry ice”) as a means of keeping food cold. It is also used in fizzy drinks and has the E number 290.

- Carcinogen /ˈkærɪsɪnɒdʒən/ noun 

- A substance which produces cancer.

- Comment: Carcinogens are found in pesticides such as DDT, in asbestos, in aromatic compounds such as benzene, and in radioactive substances, etc.

- Carcinogenic /ˈkærɪsɪnədʒɪnɪk/ adjective 

- Causing cancer.

- Card /ˈkɑːrd/ noun 1. A small rectangle of stiff paper for writing on. 2. A card game. 3. A key card.

- Card game /ˈkɑːrd ɡɛm/ noun 

- Entertainment—a game played with cards.

- Card holder /ˈkɑːrd ˈhɑːləd/ noun 

- Finance—somebody who holds a credit card or bank cash card.

- Card number /ˈkɑːrd ˈnumər/ noun 

- The number printed on a card, which has to be quoted when making a purchase by phone or when getting authorisation for a purchase.

- Card phone /ˈkɑːrd ˈfəʊn/ noun 

- A public telephone which works when you insert a phonecard.

- Card reader /ˈkɑːrd ˈriːdər/ noun 

- An electronic device which can read information on a magnetic card.

- Card table /ˈkɑːrd ˈteɪbl/ noun 

- Entertainment—a small table covered with green baize cloth, used for playing cards on.

- Career /ˈkɛəri/ noun 

- A job that you are trained for, and that you expect to do all your life. He made his career in the hotel trade.

- Career prospects /ˈkɛəri ˈprɒspektz/ noun 

- Finance—the possibility of getting promoted in your work.

- Car ferry /ˈkɑː/ noun ships and boats—a boat which carries vehicles and passengers from one place to another across water.

- Cargo /ˈkɑːɡoʊ/ noun 

- Ships and boats—goods carried, especially on a ship.

- Cargo hold /ˈkɑːɡoʊ hɑːld/ noun 

- The part of the hold in which cargo is carried.

- Cargo ship /ˈkɑːɡoʊ ʃɪp/ noun ships and boats—a ship which carries only goods.

- Car hire, car rental /ˈkɑːr ˈreɪntəl/ noun 

- Travel—the business of lending cars to people for money.

- Car hire firm /ˈkɑːr ˈhɑːr ˈfɜːrm/ noun 

- Travel—a company that owns cars and lends them to people for money. Also called car rental firm.

- Car hirer /ˈkɑːr; ˈhɑːrər/ noun 

- Travel—one who rents a car. A company that owns cars and lends them to people for money.

- “...the check-in counter at its Heathrow rental desk has full baggage facilities, so that car hirers handing in their keys can check in at the same time” [Business Travels].

Caribbean /ˈkærɪbɪən/ noun 

- The sea to the south of the United States and east of Mexico. We went on a cruise round the Caribbean.
Caribbean, □ Holidays in the Caribbean are very popular. Our next cruise departs from the port of Cartagena.

Caribbean holidays are very popular. Our next cruise departs from the port of Cartagena.

car insurance /ˈkær ɪnsər/ noun FINANCE the business of insuring a car, the driver and passengers in case of an accident. Also called motor insurance
carpet /ˈkær ɛpt/ noun = a covering made of carpet or a thick cardboard, especially one of the two sides of a motorway = The west-bound carriageway of the M4 is closed for repairs.

carrier /ˈkær iər/ noun 1. TRAVEL a company that transports goods or passengers. We only use reputable carriers. 2. BUSINESS a vehicle or ship which transports goods. 3. BULK CARRIER a ship that carries large quantities of loose goods such as corn. 4. MEDICAL somebody who carries the bacteria of a disease in their body and who can transmit the disease to others without showing any sign of it themselves.

carnation /ˈkær ɪn ər/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a festival, often with music, dancing and eating in the open air. The carnival procession arrived in the main square.
carrot /ˈkær ət/ noun VEGETABLES a bright orange root vegetable. (NOTE: Carrots are eaten boiled, steamed or braised; also shredded cold as a salad.)
carrot cake /ˈkær ət keɪk/ noun the most popular cake with finely grated carrots that give it a moist texture and delicate flavour.
coral /ˈkær əl/ noun CARIBBEAN & TROPICAL a hard, branching sea animal with a red body. (NOTE: Corals are living organisms that build limestone reefs. They are spectacular and popular vacation spots.)
carriageway /ˈkær i ə jɪ ə ɪ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a road for vehicles, especially one of the two sides of a motorway = The west-bound carriageway of the M4 is closed for repairs.

carton /ˈkær tɒn/ noun a box = a thick cardboard or a folder made of carton

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carve /kɑːv/ verb CATERING to cut up meat and poultry at the table or in the kitchen for service to the table. The course teaches practical skills in carving a chicken, a duck, a smoked salmon, etc.
carver /kɑːvər/ noun 1. CATERING somebody who carves meat, often a special waiter in a restaurant, who carves a joint brought to the side of a table on a trolley. 2. a chair with arms, placed at the head of a dinner table. CATERING same as carving knife
carvery /ˈkɑːvəri/ noun CATERING a type of restaurant, where various hot roast meats are served at a buffet
carving knife /ˈkɑːvɪŋ nɑːtɪʃ/ noun CATERING a large sharp knife used for carving
carving station /ˈkɑːvɪŋ ˈsteɪʃən/ noun US a large, often heated, platter on which a big joint of meat can be carved for serving to guests in a hotel or restaurant
carving trolley /ˈkɑːvɪŋ ˈtɔrlɪ/ noun CATERING a special trolley with a joint of meat in a warming dish, and a flat surface for carving it, which can be wheeled from table to table in a restaurant
case /keɪ/ noun 1. TRAVEL a box with a handle for carrying clothes and personal belongings when travelling. The customs made him open his case. She had a small case which she carried onto the plane. 2. a cardboard or wooden box for packing and carrying goods. 3. MEDICAL a single occurrence of a disease. There were 12 cases of bird flu in Vietnam last year. 4. a case of wine a cardboard or wooden box containing twelve bottles
cash /keɪʃ/ noun 1. money in coins or notes. □ cash payment payment in cash. □ cash purchase purchase made in cash. 2. the act of using money in coins or notes. □ ‘cash’, ‘pay cash’ words written on a crossed cheque to show that it can be paid in cash if necessary. □ to pay cash to pay the complete sum in cash. □ to pay cash down to pay in cash immediately. □ cash price, cash terms a lower price or terms which apply if the customer pays cash
cash bar /ˈkeɪʃ bɑːr/ noun BAR a bar where drinks have to be paid for in cash
cash book /ˈkeɪʃ bʊk/ noun a record of cash spent and received
cash box /ˈkeɪʃ bɒks/ noun a metal box for keeping cash in

cash budget /ˈkeɪʃ ˈbɛджɪt/ noun a plan of cash income and expenditure
cash card /ˈkeɪʃ kɑːd/ noun FINANCE a plastic card used to obtain money from a cash dispenser
cash desk /ˈkeɪʃ desk/ noun BUSINESS a place in a shop where you pay for the goods you wish to buy. Also called discount for cash
cash discount /ˈkeɪʃ dɪskʌnt/ noun a discount given for payment in cash. Also called discount for cash
cash dispenser /ˈkeɪʃ dɪˈspɛnsə/ noun FINANCE a machine which gives out money when a special card is inserted and instructions given
cashew nut /ˈkeɪʃ nʌt/ noun a small sweetish nut with a curved shape, often eaten salted as a snack. Bowls of cashew nuts and olives had been put out for the guests.
cash flow /ˈkeɪʃ fləʊ/ noun BUSINESS cash which comes into a company from sales or the money which goes out in purchases or overhead expenditure. The company is suffering from cash flow problems. Cash income is not coming in fast enough to pay the expenditure going out
cash flow forecast /ˈkeɪʃ fləʊ ˈfoʊkɑːrɪst/ noun BUSINESS a forecast of when cash will be received or paid out
cash flow statement /ˈkeɪʃ fləʊ ˈsteɪmənt/ noun BUSINESS a report which shows cash sales and purchases
cashier /ˈkeɪʃər/ noun 1. somebody who takes money from customers in a restaurant, hotel or shop. Please pay the cashier. 2. FINANCE somebody who deals with customers’ money in a bank
cashier’s record /ˈkeɪʃər ˈrɛkərd/ noun BUSINESS a record of transactions kept by a cashier
cash in hand /ˈkeɪʃ ɪn ˈhænd/ noun BUSINESS same as balance in hand
cash items /ˈkeɪʃ ɪtəms/ plural noun BUSINESS goods sold for cash
cashless payment /ˈkeɪʃ ləs ˈpɛrɛmənt/ noun FINANCE payment by credit card or cheque
cash on delivery /ˈkeɪʃ ən dɛˈlɪvəri/ noun BUSINESS a payment in cash when goods are delivered. Abbr COD
cash register /ˈkeɪʃ ˈredʒɪstr/ noun a machine which shows and adds up the prices of items bought, with a drawer for keeping the cash received
cash reserves /ˈkeɪʃ rɛzərvz/ plural noun BUSINESS money which a company
people can gamble

transaction paid for in cash. Also called
tomer gets a cash voucher to the value of £2.

casual

casino

cash voucher

comment: In Britain, casinos are strictly
allowed to operate; the person running a

casino has to be licensed to do so. Casinos

are prohibited in some countries.

cash sale /ˈkeɪʃ sel/ noun finance a
transaction paid for in cash. Also called

cash transaction

comment: In Britain, casinos are strictly
allowed to operate; the person running a

casino has to be licensed to do so. Casinos

are prohibited in some countries.

casino

cash voucher

a piece of paper which can be exchanged for
cash ○ With every £20 of purchases, the cus-
tomer gets a cash voucher to the value of £2.
casino /ˈkeɪʃoʊn/ noun a building where
people can gamble

comment: In Britain, casinos are strictly
allowed to operate; the person running a

casino has to be licensed to do so. Casinos

are prohibited in some countries.

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cash voucher

FOOD

cassoulet /ˈkaʃuːl/ noun. A French stew
of haricot beans cooked in a casserole with
meat

casserole /ˌkæsəˈrɔːl/ noun. 1. CATERING
an ovenproof covered dish. 2. FOOD food
cooked in a covered dish in the oven ○
chicken casserole ○ casserole of lamb ○
casserole to cook something in a casserole ○
casseroled hare

cassette /ˈkæset/ noun. A plastic case con-
taining magnetic tape which can be used for
listening to words or music, or recording sounds

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of haricot beans cooked in a casserole with
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cathedral /ˈkæθɪdrəl/ noun a large church which is the seat of a bishop. ○ You went on a tour of cathedrals in the Midlands. ○ You can see the cathedral tower from miles away. ○ Canterbury Cathedral is one of the oldest in England.
cathedral town /ˈkæθɪdrəl tuːn/ noun a city which has a cathedral
catsup /ˈketəsəp/ noun US SAUCES, ETC. tomato sauce, with special seasoning
cauliflower flower head, which is eaten (NOTE: There is no plural form when referring to the food: some cauliflower, They served cauliflower with the meat.)
cauliflower cheese ,knɒlɪfljuə /ˈtʃɪfləz/ noun FOOD a dish made of boiled cauliflower, covered with a cheese sauce and baked in the oven
cave /ˈkevə/ noun a large underground hole in rock or earth
caveat emptor /ˈkevɪət ˈemptɔr/ noun BUSINESS the buyer is personally responsible for checking that what he or she buys is in good order (meaning 'let the buyer beware') the idea that buyers at a car boot sale should have any rights at all is laughable. Even those who do not understand Latin know that caveat emptor is the rule [The Times]
cavern /ˈkevən/ noun a very large cave, formed by water that has dissolved limestone or other rock ○ Under the castle, they discovered a cavern which had been used to hide smuggled goods.
caviar /ˈkæviər/ caviare /ˈkæviər/ noun FOOD the eggs of a sturgeon, an expensive delicacy ○ There are several types of caviar, and all are very expensive. ○ Red caviar is popular and a little less expensive than black. ○ Smuggled goods.
comment: Caviar is usually served in a very small pot, on a bed of ice, with lemon; they served caviar


celaric /ˈsələrɪk/ noun VEGETABLES a vegetable with a thick root tasting like celery, often eaten grated as a salad or used to make a purée
cellar /ˈsələr/ noun 1. an underground room or rooms beneath a building ○ A flight of stone steps leads down to the cellar ○ We keep our wine in the cellar. 2. wine stored in a cellar ○ The restaurant is well known for its cellar.

cellars /ˈsɛlərz/ noun US BARS somebody who looks after beer barrels in a pub or hotel
cellarman /ˈsɛlərmən/ noun BARS wine stored in a cellar, often served raw with cheese

celsius /ˈsɛlsiəs/ adjective, noun a scale of temperatures where the freezing and boiling points of water are 0° and 100° ○ Do you use Celsius or Fahrenheit in the weather forecasts? ○ What is 75° Fahrenheit in Celsius? ○ Compare Fahrenheit (NOTE: Celsius is used in many countries, but not in the United States, where the Fahrenheit system is still preferred. It is usually written as a C after the degrees sign: 32°C (say 'thirty-two degrees Celsius'). Celsius used to be called centigrade.)

cent /ˈsɛnt/ noun 1. FINANCE a small coin, one hundredth of a dollar or a euro ○ The stores are only a 25-cent bus ride away. ○ They sell oranges at 10 cents each. (NOTE: Cent is usually written c in prices: 25c, but not when a dollar price is mentioned: $1.25.) 2. per cent
centigrade /ˈsɛntɪɡrəd/ noun same as Celsius ○ Do you use centigrade or Fahrenheit?
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hect in the weather forecasts? ○ What is 75° Fahrenheit in centigrade?

centimetre /ˈsentɪmɪtər/ noun a measure of length equalling 0.39 inches, or one hundredth of a metre ○ The paper is fifteen centimetres wide. (Note: This is usually written cm after figures: 260cm. The US spelling is centimeter.)
central /ˈsentrəl/ adjective 1. organised from a centre ○ A large university is a central point for research. 2. conveniently placed for a group of buildings for a special purpose ○ A central air-conditioning system in which cold air is pumped through-out a whole building. 3. something from a central point ○ The chairman of the hotel group benefits from a centralised organisational structure. 4. a group of items in an account ○ A central reservations bureau ○ The hotel is a cost centre ○ A centre for the shoe industry.
central air conditioning /ˈsentrə lˈɛə kən,dɪˈfəɪnɪŋ/ noun an air-conditioning system in which cold air is pumped throughout a whole building.
central booking system /ˈsentrə lˈbʊkɪŋ sɪstəm/ noun HOTELS a computerised system where bookings can be made at any hotel in a group through a central office.
central heating /ˈsentrəlˈhɪtɪŋ/ noun a heating system for a whole building from one single source.
centralisation /ˈsentrələˈzɛʃən/ noun BUSINESS the organisation of everything from a central point.
centralise /ˈsentrəlɪz/ verb to organise something from a central point ○ All purchasing has been centralised in our main office. ○ The hotel group benefits from a highly centralised organisational structure.
central post office /ˈsentrəlˈpəʊst ˈɒfɪs/ noun same as main post office

central purchasing /ˈsentrəlˈpɜːstɪŋ/ noun purchasing organised from one main office for all departments or branches.
central reservations bureau /ˈsentrəlˌrezəˈvɛzʃən ˈbjuərəʊ/ noun HOTELS a main office that organises reservations for hotels, etc., in many different places.
centre /ˈsɛntər/ noun 1. the middle part of something ○ The waiter put the vase of flowers in the centre of the table. ○ There is a dance floor in the centre of the room. 2. a group of buildings for a special purpose ○ An important town ○ an industrial centre ○ manufacturing centre ○ the centre for the shoe industry 4. a group of items in an account ○ a cost centre ○ a profit centre (Note: [all senses] The US spelling is center.)
centrepiece /ˈsɛntərpiːs/ noun the main item of a display on a table ○ a decorative buffet centrepiece of fruit and flowers ○ A bowl of fruit will be fine as a centrepiece on the display table. (Note: The US spelling is centerpiece.)
cereal /ˈsɛrɪəl/ noun 1. FOOD a grain crop, e.g. wheat, barley or maize ○ 2. (breakfast) cereal a food made from the seeds of a cereal plant, which is usually eaten at breakfast ○ He ate a bowl of cereal. ○ Put milk and sugar on your cereal.

certificate /ˈsɜːtɪfɪkət/ noun an official document which proves or shows something ○ certificate of origin /ˈsɜːtɪfɪkət əˈɒrɪdʒən/ noun BUSINESS a document showing where goods were made ○ certificate of registration /ˌsɜːtɪfɪkət əˈredʒɪˈtreɪʃən/ noun a document showing that an item has been registered.
ceviche /ˈsevɪtʃ/ noun a Latin American dish of raw fish or shrimp marinated in lemon or lime juice and served as a type of salad with chopped onions and tomatoes.
chafing dish /ˈtʃeɪfɪŋ dɪʃ/ noun CATERING a dish which keeps food hot at the table ○ chafing lamp /ˈtʃeɪfɪŋ lɑmp/ noun CATERING a small alcohol-burning lamp which is lit under a chafing dish. Also called flambe lamp.
chain /ˈtʃeɪn/ noun BUSINESS a group of hotels, restaurants or shops, all belonging to the same company ○ a chain of hotels ○ a hotel chain ○ the chairman of a large restaurant chain ○ She runs a chain of pasta restaurants.
chambermaid /ˈtʃeɪmbermeɪd/ noun HOTELS a girl or older woman who cleans hotel rooms and changes the linen ○ Put a ‘Do not disturb’ sign outside your door if
chambré
you don’t want the chambermaid to wake you up. Also called maid of room
chambré /ʃæmbr/ adjective CATERING a French adjective meaning at room temperature
COMMENT: Most red wines are best drunk at room temperature, around 20°C and should be brought up from the cellar well before serving, to allow them to warm up to the temperature of the restaurant. Lighter red wines (such as Beaujolais nouveau, Gamay, Sancerre rouge) can be served cool.

champ /ʃæmp/ noun VEGETABLES an Irish dish of mashed potatoes with milk and spring onions, eaten with melted butter

champagne /ʃæmp/ noun BEVERAGES a sparkling white wine from the north-east of France ○ They opened a bottle of champagne to celebrate the birth of the baby.
COMMENT: Champagne comes from the north-eastern part of France, around the towns of Reims and Epernay. Many other countries produce sparkling white wine, and some of these are called ‘champagne’, although the use of the name by non-French producers is no longer allowed. Champagne is normally sweetish, but the ‘white champagnes’ (called ‘brut’) are also popular. It should be served chilled, usually in tall narrow glasses called ‘flutes’. It can also be served in a wide flat glass, called a ‘champagne goblet’. It is served as an aperitif, and also at important functions, such as birthdays or weddings, where it is used to toast the bride and groom.

champers /ʃæmpəz/ noun BEVERAGES same as champagne (informal)

champignon /ʃæmpɪɲɒn/ noun a mushroom, especially one cultivated for eating

chance sales /ʃɛns `seizl/ plural noun CATERING (in a hotel) sales of food and drink to non-residents

change /ʃeɪndʒ/ noun 1. money in coins or small notes ○ to give someone change for an £10 note to give someone coins or notes in exchange for a ten-pound note ○ change machine a machine that gives small change for a larger coin or note 2. money which you get back when you have given more than the correct price ○ He gave me the wrong change. ○ You paid the £5.75 bill with a £10 note, so you should have £4.25 change. ○ keep the change keep it as a tip, said to waiters, etc.

channel-hop /ʃeɪndʒ əp/ verb to cross the English Channel to mainland Europe, usually for shopping or sightseeing, and return on the same day
Channel Tunnel /ʃeɪndʒ `tʊn/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a tunnel for trains under the English Channel, linking England and France. Also called Chunnel

chantilly /ʃæntɪli/ noun sweetened whipped cream that is often flavoured with vanilla

chapati /ʃəpəti/ noun BREAD, ETC. a piece of flat unleavened Indian bread made from cereal flour and water

charcoal /ʃəkɔrl/ noun CATERING a black fuel formed from wood which has been burnt slowly, usually for fuel for barbecues and grills

charcoal grill /ʃəkɔrl `grɪl/ noun CATERING burning charcoal over which a metal rack is placed on which food can be cooked

charcoal-grilled /ʃəkɔrl `grɪld/ adjective CATERING grilled over hot charcoal ○ a charcoal-grilled tuna steak
Chardonnay /ˈʃɑːdənɛɪ/ noun a dry white wine made from Chardonnay grapes, which were originally grown in east-central France.

Charremont /ʃəˈræmənt/ noun FRUIT a type of melon that is round and has a green striped skin and dark orange flesh.

Charge /tʃɑːdʒ/ noun 1. to be in charge of to manage, to run something 2. money which must be paid or the price of a service 3. to make a small charge for rental 4. There is no charge for service or No charge is made for service. a token charge is made for heating a small charge is made which does not cover the real costs at all 3. an electric current 1. to ask someone to pay for services later 2. to charge a customer for packing, to charge the packing to the customer, to charge the customer with the packing the customer has to pay for packing 2. to charge something to the customer to be in charge of to manage, to run something.

Chargrill /ˈʃɑːgrɪl ə/ verb to grill food over charcoal on a barbecue or to roast it over or over hot metal, so as to make the meat slightly black 3. a chargrilled steak.
Chateaubriand

made. The major Bordeaux wines are all called after châteaux: Château Latour, Château Lafite, Château Mouton Rothschild, Château Lynch-Bages, Château Beychevelle, etc.

Chateaubriand /ʃaˈtɔbruːdiːən/ noun a thick beefsteak cut from the widest middle part of the fillet

chauffeur /ʃɔfuː/ noun ROAD TRAVEL somebody who drives a car for someone or chauffeur-driven car a large car that is driven by a chauffeur

chauffeuse /ʃɔfəˈzuː/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a woman who drives a car for someone

cheap /tʃep/ adjective, adverb not costing a lot of money. Are there any cheap hotels in London? o They always stay in the cheapest hotel possible. o cheap rate a rate which is not expensive o cheap-rate phone calls o to buy something cheap to buy something at a low price o they work out cheaper by the box these items are cheaper per unit if you buy a box of them

check /tʃek/ noun 1. an investigation or examination. o a routine check of the fire equipment 2. US (in a restaurant) a bill 3. US FINANCE same as cheque 4. US same as tick a verb to examine something to see if it is satisfactory o Don’t forget to check the bill to see if it is correct. o adjective with a pattern of small squares o The chef was wearing his traditional blue check trousers. o The French restaurant had red and white check tablecloths.

checkbook /tʃekˈbʊk/ noun US FINANCE same as cheque book

checked /tʃekt/ adjective with a pattern of small squares o The chef was wearing his traditional blue checked trousers. o The French restaurant had red and white checked tablecloths.

checked baggage /tʃekt ˈbæɡidʒ/ noun AIR TRAVEL baggage which has been weighed at the check-in and passed to the airline to be put onto the aircraft

check in /tʃek ˈɪn/ verb 1. (at a hotel) to arrive at a hotel and write your name and address on a list o He checked in at 12.15. 2. AIR TRAVEL (at an airport) to give in your ticket to show you are ready to take the flight 3. to check baggage in to pass your baggage to the airline to have it weighed and put on the aircraft for you

check-in /tʃek ɪn/ noun 1. HOTELS the act of arriving and registering 2. AIR TRAVEL same as check-in desk

check-in counter /tʃek ɪn ˈkaʊntə/ noun AIR TRAVEL a counter where passengers check in

check-in desk /tʃek ɪn ˈdesk/ noun AIR TRAVEL a place where passengers give in their tickets for a flight o The check-in desk is on the first floor.

checking /tʃekɪŋ/ noun an examination or investigation o The inspectors found some problems during their checking of the building.

checking account /tʃekɪŋ ˈkaʊnt/ noun US FINANCE a bank account on which you can write cheques

check-in procedure /tʃek ɪn proˌˌstrədu/ noun HOTELS the formalities to be done when a guest checks in, e.g. allocating a room, taking the guest’s name and asking the guest to sign the hotel register

check-out time /tʃek ˈaut tʃaʊt/ noun TRAVEL the time at which passengers should check in

checklist /tʃekˈlɪst/ noun HOTELS a list of things which have to be checked, such as doors that have to be locked or items of linen that should be ready in the bathroom.

check out /tʃek ˈaut/ verb (at a hotel) to leave and pay for a room o We will check out before breakfast. o Guests tend to check out on Thursdays.

checkout /tʃekˈaut/ noun 1. (in a supermarket) a place where you pay for the goods you have bought 2. (in a hotel) the act of leaving and paying the bill

checkout procedure /tʃekˈaut proˌˌstrədu/ noun HOTELS the formalities to be done when a guest checks out, e.g. presenting the bill and making sure it is paid and taking the room key back

checkout time /tʃekˈaut tʃaʊt/ noun TRAVEL the time by which you have to leave your room o Checkout time is 12.00.

checkpoint /tʃekˈpɔint/ noun a place where police or other officials stop and check people or vehicles

checkroom /tʃekˈruːm/ noun US a place where you leave your coat or baggage

cheddar /tʃəd/ noun a hard pale yellow or orange-red cheese with a flavour that ranges from mild to very strong, depending on its maturity

cheers! /tʃiːz/ interjection (informal) 1. thank you! 2. (when drinking) good health!

cheese /tʃiːz/ noun DAIRY a solid food made from cow’s milk curds, also made from goat’s milk and more rarely from ewe’s milk
COMMENT: There are many varieties of both hard and soft cheese: the British Caerphilly, Cheddar, Cheshire and Gloucester are all hard cheeses; the French Brie and Camembert are soft. Goat's cheese is almost always soft. In a British-style menu, cheese is served at the end of the meal, after the dessert, while in French-style menus, the cheese is served after the dessert. A selection of cheeses will be placed on a cheeseboard, with a knife: the waiter will help each guest to a small piece of various cheeses as the guest asks for them (see also 'plateau de fromages'). In Britain, cheese is served with water biscuits (or other dry crackers) and, possibly, celery; in France, cheese will be served with bread, but rarely with butter.

Cheese and biscuits / ˌfjuːzd ənd bɪskɪts/ noun CATERING a course in a meal, served after the main course, consisting of various types of cheese and dry or salt biscuits.

Cheeseboard / ˌfjuːzd bɔːrd/ noun CATERING 1. a flat piece of wood on which cheese is served 2. a selection of cheeses served on a cheeseboard.

Cheeseburger / ˌfjuːzd ˈbɜːkər/ noun FOOD a hamburger with melted cheese on top.

Cheesecake / ˌfjuːzd ˈkeɪk/ noun DESSERTS a tart with a sweet pastry base and a cooked cream cheese top, often covered with fruit.

Cheese fondue / ˌfjuːzd ˈfɒndjuː/ noun FOOD a dish from Switzerland and Eastern France of melted cheese, wine and kirsch, into which cubes of bread are dipped. Also called fondue bourguignonne.

Cheese knife / ˌfjuːzd nʌf/ noun a knife with two points at the end of the blade, used for cutting and serving cheese.

Chef / ʃef/ noun CATERING 1. somebody who is in charge of preparing food in a restaurant 2. They've got a new chef at the King's Head, and the food is much better. 2. the name given to various specialised waiters.

COMMENT: The executive chef organises the running of the kitchen, selecting menus, tasting dishes and supervising the specialist chefs working under him. A sous-chef is the assistant to an executive chef: in a large kitchen there might be several sous-chefs. Each chef de partie will have one or more commis chefs working under him. Each will have a title corresponding to the section of the kitchen in which he or she works: commis pâtissier, commis garde-manger, etc.

Cheque / ʃeık/ noun FINANCE 1. a note to a bank asking them to pay money from your account to the account of the person whose name is written on the note. 2. He wrote out a cheque for £10 or a £10 cheque. 3. You can pay by cash, cheque or credit card. (NOTE: The US spelling is check.)
endorse a cheque to sign a cheque on the back to show that you accept it or to make out a cheque to someone to write someone's name on a cheque. Who shall I make the cheque out to? or to pay by cheque to pay by giving a cheque, and not by using cash or a credit card. To pay a cheque into your account to deposit a cheque or to sign a cheque to sign on the front of a cheque to show that you authorise the bank to pay the money from your account or to stop a cheque to ask a bank not to pay a cheque you have written.

decure account /ˈʃekrəʊnt/ noun finance same as current account

decure book /ˈʃek bʊk/ noun finance a booklet of new cheques (note: the US spelling is checkbook.)

decure card /ˈʃek kɑːrd/ decree guarantee card/ cheque guarantee card  

a plastic card from a bank which guarantees payment of a cheque up to a particular amount, even if the user has no money in his or her account.

decure fruit /ˈʃeri fruːt/ noun fruit a small summer fruit, usually dark red, but also light red or almost white, growing on a long stalk. (Note: The plural form is cherries.)

decure pie /ˈʃeri ˈpi:/ noun desserts a pie filled with cherries

decure tomato /ˈʃerɪ toʊmətəʊ/ noun vegetables a variety of very small tomato

decureweb /ˈʃerɪ vɜːrəl/ noun sauces, etc. a herb used to flavour soups

decure chestnut /ˈʃɛsntə/ noun a bright red-brown nut

Comment: The sweet chestnut Castanea sativa, is eaten in sauces with roast meat, is made into sweet purée or eaten hot roasted over charcoal in the street. There is another chestnut tree which is common in Britain, the horse chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum, which has similar brown nuts which are not edible.

decure purée /ˈʃɛsntə ˈpjʊərɛ/ noun sauces, etc. a purée made of cooked sweet chestnuts, usually with added sugar and vanilla

decure chest of drawers /ˈʃɛst əv ˈdrɔːz/ noun a piece of bedroom furniture made of several sliding compartments

decurefeet /ˈʃɛt/ noun meaning ‘at the home or business of’, frequently used in the names of French restaurants, as in ‘Chez Victor’

decurechi /ˈʃɛntə/ noun beverages a dry red wine from Tuscany, Italy

decurechicken /ˈʃɛkɪn/ noun meat a common farm bird that is eaten as food and produces the eggs that are most commonly used in cooking or chicken soup or chicken salad or chicken sandwich. We had roast chicken for lunch.

Comment: Chicken is the most widely used meat in Britain, and also one of the cheapest.

decurechicken Kiev /ˈʃɛkɪn kɪv/ noun food a boned piece of chicken, filled with garlic and butter, which is covered in breadcrumbs and deep-fried

decurechickpea /ˈʃɛkpiː/ noun vegetables a pale yellow seed about the size of a large pea, cooked as a vegetable

decurechicory /ˈʃɛkəri/ noun vegetables a vegetable with a conical white head of crisp leaves, eaten raw as a salad or cooked and served with a sauce. endive

decurechief steward /ˈʃɛf stjuːdɪə/ noun travel the most important or most experienced steward on a ship or plane. Also called senior steward

decurechiffon /ˈʃɛfʌn/ adjective catering referring to food with a light fluffy texture, usually created by adding whipped egg whites or gelatine

decurechiffonade /ˈʃɛfʌnəd/ noun vegetables vegetables that have been shredded or finely chopped, often used as a garnish for other foods

decurechild /ˈʃedl/ noun a young person or a group of children were playing on the beach. (Note: The plural form is children.)

decurechild-friendly /ˈʃedl ˈfrendli/ adjective liking and understanding children and their special needs. It is a child-friendly hotel with baby-sitting facilities and a children’s pool.

decurechildren’s menu /ˈʃedləz mənjuː/ noun catering a special menu for children (note: Children’s menus usually contain fast food items, such as hamburgers or hot dogs.)

decurechildren’s play area, children’s playground /ˈʃedləz ˈpleɪ ærə, ˈpleɪgrɑʊnd/ noun entertainment an area outside a pub, hotel or restaurant, or in a town garden, or inside a ferry, where children can play

decurechildren’s room /ˈʃedləz rʊm/ noun a room in a pub, usually away from the bar, where children can eat

decurechild’s portion, children’s portion noun a small portion of food served in a restaurant for a child

decurechill /ˈʃɪl/ verb to make food cold or chilled orange juice

Comment: Low temperature retards the rate at which food spoils. Pre-cooked foods are normally kept cool until they are served.
foods should be cooled rapidly down to −
3°C and eaten within five days of produc-
tion. Certain high-risk chilled foods should be
kept below 5°C; these foods include soft cheese and various pre-cooked prod-
ucts. Eggs in shells can be chilled for
short-term storage (i.e. up to one month)
at temperatures between −10°C and −
16°C. Bread goes stale quickly at chilli
temperatures. Potatoes, lettuce, and
strawberries must not be chilled at all.

chilled food \( /ˈtʃɪld/ \) noun food
which has been prepared, then made cold

chilled storage \( /ˈtʃɪld ˈstɔːrdʒ/ \) noun
CATERING a place where food can be stored
at low temperatures ○ You can re-use the
food if it has been returned to, and kept in,
cold storage at or below 5°C.

chiller \( /ˈtʃɪlər/ \) noun CATERING
a machine for chilling food. ○ blast chiller

chilli \( /ˈtʃɪli/ \) noun SAUCES, ETC., a very hot-
tasting pod with seeds in it, available fresh as
green or red chillis, dried or preserved in
cans or bottles. Also called chilli pepper
(NOTE: The US spelling is chill.)

COMMENT: Chilli is available fresh as
green or red chillis, dried or preserved in
cans or bottles. The dried pods are ground
in a place where food can be stored
at low temperatures ○ You can re-use the
food if it has been returned to, and kept in,
cold storage at or below 5°C.

chilli con carne \( /ˈtʃɪli kən ˈkɑrn/ \) noun
FOOD a Mexican dish of beans, minced beef
and chilli sauce

chilli pepper \( /ˈtʃɪli ˈpɛpə/ \) noun SAUCES,
ETC. same as chilli

chilli sauce \( /ˈtʃɪli ˈsɔs/ \) noun tomato
sauce flavoured with chilli

chilly \( /ˈtʃɪli/ \) adjective quite cold ○ You
should pack a warm pullover, as even the
summer evenings can be chilly in the moun-
tains.

china \( /ˈtʃɪnə, ˈkiːnərə/ \) noun, CHINAWARE
CATERING cups, saucers and other dishes made
from fine white clay ○ ... at his newly opened restaurant, he said that he
chose white Italian bone china because “plain
food needed a plain backdrop” [Caterer &
Brownekeeper]

Chinese gooseberry \( /ˈtʃiːni ˈgʊzbi/ \) noun FRUIT
same as kiwi fruit

Chinese restaurant syndrome \( /ˈtʃiːni ˈrestərənt ˈsɪndrəm/ \) noun MEDICAL an allergic condition that gives peo-
ple violent headaches after eating food flav-
oured with monosodium glutamate, which
is used in Chinese cooking ○ monosodium

glutamate

chips \( /ˈtʃɪps/ \) noun 1. FOOD a small stick-
shaped piece of potato, fried in oil or fat ○
fried potato ○ ... She had a hamburger
and a portion of chips. 2. US FOOD a thin
slice of potato, fried till crisp and eaten cold
as a snack (NOTE: In British English, this is
called a crisp). 3. a small piece of some-
thing

chip & PIN \( /ˈtʃɪp ən ˈpɪn/ \) adjective refer-
ing to a system in which customers prove
their identity with a four-digit personal iden-
tity number rather than a signature when
paying with a card

chiplava \( /ˈtʃɪpləvə/ \) noun MEAT a
small thin sausage, usually made of finely
ground pork

chip shop \( /ˈtʃɪp ʃɒp/ \) noun CATERING
same as fish-and-chip shop

chit \( /ˈtʃɪt/ \) noun a bill for food or drink in a
club

chitterlings \( /ˈtʃɪtəlŋz/ \) noun MEAT
the small intestines of pigs, used for food

chive \( /ˈtʃɪv/ \) noun SAUCES, ETC. an onion-
like herb, of which the leaves are used as a
garnish or in soups and salads

chlorinate \( /ˈklɔrəntət/ \) verb to disinfect
or sterilise something with chlorine

chlorination \( /ˈklɔrəniˈneɪʃən/ \) noun ster-
ilisation by adding chlorine ○ Chlorination
tablets can be added to water to make it safe
to drink.

COMMENT: Chlorination is used to kill bac-
teria in drinking water, in swimming pools
and sewage farms, and has many indus-
trial applications such as sterilisation in
food processing.

chlordrinate \( /ˈklɔrərɪnət/ \) noun an appa-
ratus for adding chlorine to water

chlorine \( /ˈklɔrən/ \) noun a powerful
greenish gas, used to sterilise water

choc \( /ˈtʃɒk/ \) noun FOOD a chocolate
(formal)

choc-ice \( /ˈtʃɒksaɪs/ \) noun DESSERTS a
hard block of ice cream covered with choc-
olate

chocolate \( /ˈtʃɒkləʊt/ \) noun 1. DESSERTS a
popular sweet food made from the cocoa
bean ○ chocolate biscuit, chocolate cake,
chocolate ice cream biscuit, cake, or ice
cream flavoured with chocolate 2. DESSERTS
a small sweet made from chocolate ○ A box
of chocolates was left with the compliments
of the management. ○ The coffee is served
with a small plate of chocolate mints. 3. ○ a
chocolate-box cottage a typical English cot-
tage, with thatched roof and flowers growing
all round, as often formerly shown on the
lids of chocolate boxes

COMMENT: Good quality dark chocolate
contains a minimum of about 70% cocoa
solids, while good quality milk chocolate
contains about 34% cocoa solids.
chocolate box /ˈtʃɒklət bɒks/ noun 
catering a decorated box in which chocolates are packed.

chocolate chip /ˈtʃɒklət ˈtʃɪp/ noun 
food a small piece of hard chocolate, used in ice cream, biscuits or cakes.

chocolate chip ice cream 

chocolate chip cookie /ˈtʃɒklət ˈtʃɪp ˈkʊkɪ/ noun 
bread, etc. a sweet biscuit made with little pieces of hard chocolate inside.

chocolatier /ˈtʃɒklətər/ noun a maker or seller of chocolates.

choke /ˈtʃɔk/ noun 1. road travel (in a car engine) a valve which reduces the flow of air to the engine, or a knob on the dashboard of a car which activates this valve.
2. to block something such as a pipe.

choke on something such as a piece of food is blocked up into a hollow case when baked.

chopping board /ˈtʃɒpɪŋ bɔrd/ noun 

chopped livers /ˈtʃɒpt ˈlɪvərz/ plural noun 
food a Jewish dish, made of cooked chicken livers chopped up into small pieces.

chopping board /ˈtʃɒpɪŋ bɔrd/ noun 
catering a piece of thick wood, used in a kitchen to cut up food on. Also called cutting board.

chopsticks /ˈtʃɒpstɪks/ plural noun 
catering a pair of small sticks used in the Far East to eat food or to stir food when cooking.

cholera /ˈkɒlərə/ noun medical a serious bacterial disease spread through food or water that has been infected by Vibrio cholerae. A cholera epidemic broke out after the flood.

COMMENT: The infected person suffers diarrhoea, cramp in the intestines and dehydration. The disease may be fatal and vaccination is only effective for a relatively short period (no more than six months).

cholera vaccine /ˈkɒlərə ˈveksɪn/ noun 
medical a vaccine which protects to some degree against cholera.

chop /ˈtʃɔp/ noun 

chopped meat same as rib or pork.

chop or lamb chop /ˈtʃɔp/ verb 
to cut something roughly into small pieces with a knife or other sharp tool.

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chronological order /ˌkrɒnələʊˈɔːdər/ noun arrangement by the order of the dates
Chunnel /ˈtʃæn(ə)l/ noun RAIL TRAVEL same as Channel Tunnel
church /tʃɜːrf/ noun a large building for Christian religious ceremonies ○ The oldest building in the village is St Mary’s Church. ○ The times of the church services are given on the board outside. (NOTE: The plural form is churches.)
chute /ʃjuːt/ noun 1. a slide into water in a swimming pool ○ The kids screamed as they slid down the chute into the pool. 2. a slide to send things down to a lower level ○ A chute from the first floor will speed up the laundering process.
chutney /ˈʃʌtni/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a sweet and spicy relish made from fruit, spices, sugar and vinegar
Ciabatta /ˈtʃæbətə/ noun a flat white Italian bread made with olive oil
Cider /ˈsaɪdər/ noun BEVERAGES an alcoholic drink made from apple juice ○ Somerset and Devon are famous for their cider. ○ In Brittany, cider is served with pancakes.
COMMENT: Cider is usually naturally fizzy; it can be sweet or dry. Strong traditional cider is known as ‘scrumpy’, especially in south-western England.
CIEH abbreviation Chartered Institute of Environmental Health
Cigar /ˈsaɪɡər/ noun a tight roll of dried tobacco leaves which you can light and smoke ○ He smoked a large cigar after his meal. ○ The restaurant offers a wide choice of Cuban cigars.
Cinema /ˈsɪnəmə/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a theatre where films are shown
Cinéma-goer /ˈsɪnəməˌgoʊər/ noun ENTERTAINMENT somebody who goes to the cinema
Cinema ticket /ˈsɪnəməˌtɪkət/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a ticket which allows you a seat in a cinema
Cinnamon /ˈsɪnəmən/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a spice made from the bark of a tropical tree ○ Add a pinch of ground cinnamon to the apple pie. ○ Add a cinnamon stick to the hot wattle. ○ Cinnamon toast is a favourite of American children.
COMMENT: Cinnamon is used to flavour sweet dishes, cakes and drinks.
Circle /ˈsɜːkl/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a row of seats above the stalls in a theatre ○ We got tickets for the upper circle.
Circus /ˈsɜːkəs/ noun 1. ENTERTAINMENT a travelling show, often given under a large tent, with animals, clowns, acrobats, etc. ○ We went to the circus last night. ○ The circus is coming to town for the bank holiday weekend. 2. ROAD TRAVEL a busy roundabout or road junction in a large town ○ Oxford Circus is where Oxford Street crosses Regent Street. (NOTE: The plural form is circuses.)
Citizen /ˈsɪtɪzn/ noun 1. a person who comes from a particular country or has the same right to live there as someone who was born there ○ She became an Irish citizen in 1991. ○ He was born in Germany, but is now a British citizen. 2. somebody with full rights as an inhabitant of a country ○ She became an Irish citizen in 1991. ○ He was born in Germany, but is now a British citizen.
Citric acid /ˈsaɪtrɪk ˈæsɪd/ noun CATERING an acid found in citrus fruit such as oranges, lemons and grapefruit
citrus fruit /ˈsaɪtrəs fruːt/ noun FRUIT the edible fruits of evergreen citrus trees, grown throughout the tropics and subtropics. The most important are oranges, lemons, grapefruit and limes. Citrus fruit have thick skins, are very acidic and are an important source of Vitamin C.
City /ˈsɪti/ noun 1. a large town ○ The largest cities in Europe are linked by hourly flights. 2. the City the old centre of London, where banks and large companies have their main offices
City break /ˈsaɪti ˈbriːk/ noun TOURISM a short holiday in a large city usually over a weekend, at a specially low tariff ○ city break operator a travel agent who organises city breaks
City centre /ˈsaɪti ˈsɛntə/ noun the centre of a city ○ It’s more convenient to stay in city-centre hotels, but they can be noisy.
City hall /ˈsaɪti ˈhɔːl/ noun an administration building where the administration of a city is conducted
City terminal /ˈsaɪti ˈtɛrəmɪnəl/ noun AIR TRAVEL an air terminal in the centre of a large town
Civil Aviation Authority /ˌsɪvɪl ˈeɪvərɪzn əˈθɜːrɪti/ noun a British government agency that regulates the operation of civilian airlines. Abbrev CAA
Civil law /ˈsɪvɪl ˈlɔː/ noun the laws relating to arguments between individuals and the rights of individuals
Claim /klɛm/ noun an official request for something, e.g. for money owed to you by an insurance company ○ verb to say you own something that has been left behind or lost ○ No one has claimed the umbrella left in the reception.
claim check /ˈklaɪm ʧɛk/ noun a token used when leaving luggage, one half of which is attached to the luggage and the other half of which the owner keeps and presents to collect it

claim form /ˈklaɪm fɔːm/ noun FINANCE a form which has to be filled in when making an insurance claim

clare /ˈklærət/ noun BEVERAGES red wine from Bordeaux

clarify /ˈklærəfai/ verb 1. to make butter or fat clear by gently heating it and removing any impurities 2. to make a liquid clear and pure, usually by filtering it

class /klæs/ noun 1. a category or group into which things are classified according to quality or price 2. a group of children or adults who go to school or college together

classification /klæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ noun a way of putting into classes according to quality

COMMENT: The English Tourism Council uses the following classification symbols:
For hotels there are five grades of stars (one star to five stars). For facilities offered by inns, farmhouses, bed and breakfast accommodation, boarding houses, etc., there are five grades, shown by diamonds (one diamond to five diamonds). For facilities offered by self-catering accommodation there are five grades, also shown by one to five stars.

classified ads /ˈklæsɪfaɪd ˈɛdz/ plural noun MARKETING advertisements listed in a newspaper under special headings, such as 'property to let' or 'job vacancies' 1 Look in the classified ads to see if there are any cottages to let in Wales. Also called small ads, want ads

classified directory /ˈklæsɪfaɪd dəˈtɛktɪv/ noun BUSINESS a book which lists businesses grouped under various headings, such as 'computer shops' or 'newsgagents'

classify /ˈklæsɪfai/ verb to put something into classes or categories

classy /ˈklæsi/ adjective of good quality (informal) 1 It's a really classy joint. 2 This isn't a very classy restaurant but the food is good.

clean /klɪn/ adjective free from dirt, waste products or unwanted substances 1 The maid forgot to put clean towels in the bathroom. ■ verb to remove dirt 2. When we got into the room, we found that the bath had not been cleaned properly.

cleaner /ˈklɛnər/ noun 1. a machine which removes dirt 2. a person who cleans a building such as a house or an office 3. The cleaners didn't empty my wastepaper basket.

cleaning /ˈklenɪŋ/ noun 1. the act of making something clean 2. The cleaning of the house after the party took hours. 3. The cleaning staff come on shift at 5.30. 4. clothes which are going to be sent for dry-cleaning or which have been returned after dry-cleaning 5. She ran through the rain to her car with an armful of cleaning.

cleanliness /ˈklenɪlnəs/ noun the state or degree of being clean 1. The inspectors criticised the cleanliness of the kitchens. 2. A person of rather doubtful cleanliness applied for a job as a waiter.

...one member of staff has the job of constantly checking cleanliness of the serving area' (Caterer & Hotelkeeper)

clear /klɛər/ verb to remove dirty plates, cutlery and glasses from a surface such as a table

clearance /ˈklaɪərəns/ noun 1. the act of removing dirty plates, cutlery and glasses from a surface such as a table 2. AIR TRAVEL permission to take off

clearance certificate /ˈklaɪərəns səˌtrɪfɪkət/ noun BUSINESS a document showing that goods have been passed by customs 1. clear profit /ˈklaɪərəp rɪˈfɪt/ noun FINANCE profit after all expenses have been paid 2. We made $6,000 clear profit on the deal.

clementine /ˈkleməntiːn/ noun an orange-coloured citrus fruit that is a cross between a tangerine and a Seville orange

clerical staff /ˈklerɪkəl ˈstɛf/ noun same as office staff

clerk US /ˈklærk/ noun somebody who works in an office

client /ˈklaɪənt/ noun BUSINESS somebody with whom business is done, or somebody who pays for a service

clientele /ˈklaɪəntɛl/ noun BUSINESS all the clients of a business, or all the customers of a shop

cliff /klɪf/ noun a high rock face, usually by the sea 1. He went for a walk along the top of the cliffs. 2. Their first view of England was the white cliffs of Dover.

climbing /ˈklɪmɪŋ, ˈklɪmbɪŋ/ noun the sport of jumping from a high point such as a cliff into water

climates /ˈklɪmət/ noun the general weather conditions in a particular place 1. The South Coast has a very mild climate. 2. The climate in Central Europe is hot in the summer and cold and dry in the winter.
The hotel is close to the railway station. The conference was filmed on closed-circuit TV cameras. The climbers roped themselves together and set off up the slope.

Machapuchhre, 22,960ft, the Nepalese peak that has been closed to climbers for nearly half a century, could be opened up to mountaineers later this year [TGO – The Great Outdoors]

We had a climbing holiday last Easter. She brought her climbing equipment with her.

The shoplifters were arrested especially in the south-west of England which has been heated to boiling point, produced especially in the south-west of England.

The plane was flying above the clouds. The cloud is a mass of vapour or smoke in the air. Do you think it’s going to rain? – Yes, look at those grey clouds. The plane was flying above the clouds.

She has applied to join the sports club. A group of people who have the same interest, or a place where these people meet [The members of the old people’s club went to the seaside for the day. She has applied to join the sports club. 2, a place where people can dance to recorded music where people can dance to recorded music.

She planned to climb the highest mountains in Scotland. She plans to climb the highest mountains in Scotland. They went climbing in the Alps.

Climbing is not a sport for young children. Clocking in is the act of arriving for work all day long.

The file was recorded on a machine for telling the time. The file was recorded on a machine for telling the time.

The event was relayed to the lobby on closed-circuit TV. The event was relayed to the lobby on closed-circuit TV.

The hotel is close to the railway station. The hotel is close to the railway station.

The shoplifters were arrested especially in the south-west of England which has been heated to boiling point, produced especially in the south-west of England.
music and that usually has bars and other facilities.

clubbing /ˈklʌbɪŋ/ noun the activity of going to clubs or nightclubs

caravan /ˈkærəvən/ noun TRAVEL a specially comfortable class of seating on a plane, though not as luxurious as first class.

clubs /ˈklʌbz/ plural noun one of the black suits in a pack of cards, which has a symbol shaped like a leaf with three parts. *(NOTE: The other black suit is spades, hearts and diamonds are the red suits.)*

club sandwich /ˈklʌb ˈsændwɪdʒ/ noun FOOD a sandwich made of three slices of bread, with a filling of meat, salad, fish, etc., between them. Also called double-decker.

cm abbreviation centimetre

couch /ˈkɒʃ/ noun 1. ROAD TRAVEL a large comfortable bus, operated for long-distance travellers on a regular route. *(NOTE: The plural form is couches.)* 2. ROAD TRAVEL a large comfortable bus, used by a group of tourists to travel long distances, not on a regular scheduled route, and often abroad. *(NOTE: The coach driver fell asleep while driving.)* 3. RAIL TRAVEL a carriage for passengers on a train. 4. SPORT somebody who trains someone in a sport. *(NOTE: The coach of a sports team has an assistant coach available for lessons.)*

couch class /ˈkɒʃ ˈklɑːs/ noun US AIR TRAVEL same as economy class

couch party /ˈkɒʃ ˈpɑːti/ noun TOURISM a group of tourists, travelling by coach.

couch station /ˈkɒʃ ˈsteɪʃən/ noun ROAD TRAVEL the central terminus from which coaches leave, and where coach journeys terminate, which usually has a ticket office, waiting rooms, refreshments and other facilities.

couch tour /ˈkɒʃ ˈtʊər/ noun TOURISM a tour of various places, in a coach.

couch trip /ˈkɒʃ ˈtrɪp/ noun TOURISM an excursion by coach.

coast /ˈkəʊst/ noun the parts of a country that are by the sea. *(NOTE: The south coast is the warmest part of the country.)* 1. ROAD TRAVEL to ride in or on a vehicle without using the engine or the pedals. 2. SHIPS AND BOATS (of a boat) to sail along a coast.

coastal /ˈkəʊst(ə)l/ adjective referring to the coast. *(NOTE: The coastline is controlled by the pilot.)*

coastal navigation /ˈkəʊst(ə)næˈveɪkeɪʃən/ noun NAVIGATION the art of piloting a vessel along a coast.

coastal resort /ˈkəʊst(ə)l ˈrɛzərt/ noun TOURISM a holiday town on the coast. *(NOTE: The coastguard is a popular coastal resort.)*

coasteering /ˈkəʊstəˈtiːərɪŋ/ noun SPORT a sport that takes place along a coast and combines scrambling, rock climbing, traversing, swimming and cliff jumping.

coaster /ˈkɒstər/ noun 1. SHIPS AND BOATS a ship which sails from port to port along the coast. 2. CATERING a flat dish or small mat for standing a bottle or glass on. *(NOTE: Here’s a coaster to put your glass on.)*

costguard /ˈkɒstɡɑːrd/ noun somebody who watches over a stretch of coast, looking out for accidents at sea or illegal activities such as smuggling. *(NOTE: Coastguards stopped a fishing boat suspected of carrying drugs.)*

coastguard /ˈkɒstɡɑːrd/ noun 1. SHIPS AND BOATS a ship which sails from port to port along the coast. 2. CATERING a flat dish or small mat for standing a bottle or glass on. *(NOTE: Here’s a coaster to put your glass on.)*

coastline /ˈkəʊstlaɪn/ noun the edge of the coast. *(NOTE: The coastline is controlled by the pilot.)*

coastal /ˈkəʊst(ə)l/ adjective referring to the coast. *(NOTE: The coastline is controlled by the pilot.)*

cock /ˈkɒk/ noun a piece of outdoor clothing which covers the top part of the body. *(NOTE: You’ll need to put your winter coat on – it’s just started to snow.)* *(NOTE: She was wearing a black fur coat.)*

coat hanger /ˈkɒt ˈheɪŋər/ noun a piece of wood, wire or plastic on which you hang clothes in a wardrobe. *(NOTE: There were no coat-hangers in the hotel wardrobe.)*

coat hook /ˈkɒt hɔk/ noun a hook on a wall or door for hanging clothes on.

cob /ˈkɒb/ noun BREAD, ETC. a round loaf of bread. *(NOTE: The cob is the main part of the bread.)*

cobnut /ˈkɒb nʌt/ noun NUTS a large hazelnut. *(NOTE: This bag of mixed nuts includes cobnuts and walnuts.)*

cockle /ˈkɒkl/ noun SEAFOOD a small edible shellfish with a double shell. *(NOTE: We bought some cockles from a stall by the seafront.)*

cockpit /ˈkɒkɒpt/ noun AIR TRAVEL the forward area in an aircraft from where the aircraft is controlled by the pilot.

cockroach /ˈkɒkrəʊʃ/ noun a large brown or black beetle. *(NOTE: In hot damp climates, cockroaches are commonly found in houses.)* *(NOTE: The plural form is cockroaches.)*

COMMENT: Two types of cockroach are common: the oriental cockroach, Blatta orientalis, and the German cockroach,
late icing.
cocoa powder to icing sugar to make cocktail, which are then shaken vigorously
person puts the various ingredients of a cocktail
used for making cocoa powder and chocolate
bean-shaped seed of the cacao tree, which is
bar where cocktails are served
cocktail

cocktail lounge

bars a smart lounge bar in a hotel
cocktail party

bars a metal container into which the bar
person puts the various ingredients of a cocktail,
which are then shaken vigorously
cocktail snacks

snacks plural
catering small items of food such as olives or peanuts, served with drinks before a meal
cocktail stick

stick plural
catering a little piece of wood used to stick

coconut

nuts a large nut from a tropical palm tree containing
white edible pulp used in making chocolate, cosmetics and
suntan oils
cocoanut

no one

coconut milk
coriander

CATERING
cocktail snacks
cocktail bar
cocktail lounge
cocktail party
cocktail

BEVERAGES
coffee

COD

code-sharing

coffee bar
coffee beans

coffee

COD

code-sharing

coffee

COD

code-sharing

coffee

COD

code-sharing

coffee
coffee beans

coffee beans /ˈkɒfi bɪnz/ plural noun food small fruit from the coffee tree, which are dried and roasted to make coffee

coffee break /ˈkɒfi b्रɛk/ noun a short rest time during work when the employees can drink coffee

coffee cake /ˈkɒfi kεk/ noun BREAD, etc. a cake made with coffee flavouring

coffee cup /ˈkɒfi kʌp/ noun a cup for coffee

COMMENT: Coffee is served in large cups at breakfast (when it is usually taken with milk or cream) and in small cups after a meal. The small coffee cup is called a ‘ demi-tasse’.

coffee grinder /ˈkɒfi ˌɡrændə/ noun a machine for grinding coffee beans into powder for making coffee

coffee grounds /ˈkɒfi ˌɡraʊndz/ plural noun crushed coffee beans left at the bottom of a cup or coffee jug after the coffee has been served

coffeehouse /ˈkɒfi hou̇s/ noun a place where coffee and other refreshments are served

coffee ice cream /ˌkɒfi aɪs ˈkrɪm/ noun DESSERTS ice cream flavoured with coffee

coffee pot /ˈkɒfi pɔt/ noun CATERING a pot in which coffee is made or served

coffee shop /ˈkɒfi ʃɔp/ noun HOTELS a less formal restaurant in a hotel, where light meals and snacks are served ○ It will be quicker to have lunch in the coffee shop than in the main restaurant.

coffee spoon /ˈkɒfi ˈspʌn/ noun a very small spoon, used with a small coffee cup

coffee table /ˈkɒfi ˈteɪbl/ noun a low table on which coffee cups are put

cognac /ˈkɒnˌgæk/ noun BEVERAGES brandy made in western France ○ We were served an excellent cognac after dinner.

coin /ˈkɒin/ noun a piece of metal money ○ He gave me two 50p coins in my change. ○ I need some 10p coins for the telephone.

cola /ˈkɒlə/ noun 1. FOOD a tree that comes originally from West Africa, but which is also grown in the West Indies and South America. Its nut-like fruit contains caffeine, and can be chewed or used to make cola drinks. 2. BEVERAGES a fizzy sweet drink ○ The kids would like two colas please.

cold /kɔld/ adjective not warm or hot ○ The machines work badly in cold weather. ○ The reception area was so cold that the staff started complaining. ○ The coffee machine also sells cold drinks.

cold buffet /ˈkɔld ˈbʊfə/ noun CATERING a buffet with cold dishes to choose from

cold consommé /ˈkɔld kɒnˈsɒm/ noun CATERING a jelly-like soup, which is served cold

cold cuts /ˈkɔld kɔts/ plural noun MEAT a plate of slices of cold cooked meat such as ham or salami

cold pack /ˈkɔld pæk/ noun the packing and sterilisation of uncooked food in jars or tins

cold-pressed /ˈkɔld prɛst/ adjective referring to high-grade olive oil produced from the first pressing of the raw olives

cold room /ˈkɔld rʌm, ˈkɔld stɔr/ noun CATERING a room where stores of food are kept cool, so as to prevent the food from going bad

cold storage /ˈkɔld ˈstɔrɪŋ/ noun CATERING the keeping of food in a cold place to prevent it from going bad ○ Return the food to cold storage.

coley /ˈkɔli/ noun SEAFOOD a type of sea fish

collar /ˈkɔlə/ noun MEAT a cut of meat, especially bacon, taken from an animal’s neck. ■ verb CATERING to pickle meat by soaking it in salt or brine with seasonings and flavouring ingredients, then rolling, boiling and pressing it

collect /kəˈlekt/ verb 1. to make someone pay money which is owed ○ to collect a debt to go and make someone pay a debt ○ 2. to take someone or something away from a place ○ A car will come to collect you from the hotel at 8.30. ■ adjective, adverb US referring to a phone call where the person receiving the call agrees to pay for it ○ He called his office collect.

collect call /kəˈlekt kəˈlɛk/ noun US same as reverse-charge call

college /ˈkɒliʤ/ noun a teaching institution for adults and young people ○ She is taking a course at the catering college. ○ college of further education a college for study after secondary school
something or someone is good
up to a particular amount
soft, relaxed or relaxing way
ing room chairs too hard.

commercial attaché

commercial directory

commercial hotel

commercial load

commercial traveller

commercial traveller

commercial directory

commercial directory

commercial directory

commissionaire

commissionaire

comfort

comfortable

comfortably

comfort food

comfort station

commend

commended

commercial

commercial

commercial

comfort

comfortable

comfort

comfort

comfort

commercial

commercial

commercial

commercial

commercial

commercial

commercial

commercial

commercial

commercial

commercial

commercial
commis waiter /ˌkəmiː ˈweɪtə/ noun CATERING a waiter who helps a station waiter. Also called assistant waiter
common carrier /ˈkɒmən ˈkærər/ noun TRAVEL a firm which carries goods or passengers, and which anyone can use
common ownership /ˈkɒmən ʌv ənʃəp/ noun BUSINESS a situation where a business is owned by the employees who work in it
common salt /ˈkɒmən ˈsɔlt/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a white powder used to make food, especially meat, fish and vegetables, taste better
common thyme /ˈkɒmən ˈθɜm/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a herb used to flavour various dishes. Also called French thyme
communicable disease /ˌkəˌmjuːniˈkæbl ˌdɪzəs/ noun MEDICAL a disease which can be passed from one person to another or from an animal to a person
communicate /kəˈmjuːnakət/ verb to pass information to someone. ○ He finds it impossible to communicate with his staff.
communicate with the head of a train carriage, which you pull to stop the train in an emergency
communication /kəˈmjuːniˈkeɪʃən/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a wire in a train carriage, which you pull to stop the train in an emergency
communications /kəˌmjuːniˈkeɪʃənz/ plural noun a means of contacting people or passing messages, e.g. telephone and radio. ○ After the flood, all communications with the outside world were broken.
commute /kəˈmjuːt/ verb to travel to work in town every day. ○ She commutes 70 miles a day.
commuter /kəˈmjuːtər/ noun somebody who travels to work every day
commuter flight /kəˈmjuːtər ˈflɛɪt/ noun AIR TRAVEL a flight between towns used regularly by commuters
commuter train /kəˈmjuːtə ˈtreɪn/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a train used regularly by commuters
compactor /ˌkɒmpəˈkætə/ noun same as waste compactor
compensation /ˌkɒmpənˈseʃən/ noun compensation for damage payment for damage done. ○ compensation for loss of property payment to someone whose property has been stolen or lost
competitive price /ˌkɒmpəˈtɪtɪv ˈprɑs/ noun MARKETING a low price aimed to compete with a rival product
complain /kəˈpleɪnt/ verb to say that you are not satisfied. ○ He complained about the price of meals in the restaurant.
complaint /kəˈpleɪnt/ noun 1. an expression of dissatisfaction about something or someone. ○ MEDICAL an illness
complaints department /kəˌpleɪnts ðiˈpɑrəmt/ noun BUSINESS a section of a store or office which deals with complaints from customers.
complaints procedure /kəˌpleɪnts ˈprɔˌriːdʒər/ noun BUSINESS a way of pre-
senting complaints formally from a customer to management.

compliment /ˌkɒmplɪmənt/ noun a nice thing that you say to someone about their appearance or about something good they have done → verb to tell someone that they have done well or look nice ○ The manager complimented the staff on their efficient service. ○ I would like to compliment the chef on an excellent meal.

complimentary /ˌkɒmplɪməntəri/ adjective given free ○ Each guest receives a complimentary box of chocolates.

complimentary room /ˌkɒmplɪməntərɪ ˈruːm/ noun a hotel room that a person can stay in without paying, e.g. as a prize in a marketing campaign or as compensation for a complaint.

complimentary ticket /ˌkɒmplɪməntəri ˈtɪkt/ noun a free ticket, given as a present.

compliments slip /ˌkɒmplɪmənts ˈslɪp/ noun a printed copy of information from a computer ○ Our travel agents provided each member of the tour with a printout of flight details and hotel reservations.

computer reservation system /ˌkɒmˌpjuːtər rɪˈzɛrˌveɪʃən ˈsɪstəm/ noun TRAVEL a system by which e.g. flights or rooms in hotels can be booked from the terminal in the travel agent’s office or from an in-flight terminal system direct to a central booking computer. Abbr CRS

‘...direct satellite links into ground-based computer reservations systems will let you book or change tickets and hotel rooms from your seat, thanks to today’s ever more sophisticated computer reservations systems – known in the industry as CRS networks – which put travel agents and, increasingly, their customers directly on line to most of the available airline seats and business hotel rooms in the world’ [Business Travel]

computer terminal /ˌkɒmˌpjuːtər ˈtɜːmɪnəl/ noun a keyboard and screen, by which information can be put into a computer or can be called up from a database.

comprehensive /ˌkɒmprɪhensɪv/ adjective including everything.

comprehensive insurance /ˌkɒmprɪhensɪv ɪnˈʃuərəns/ noun FINANCE an insurance policy that covers you against all risks which are likely to happen.

comptroller /ˌkɒmptrəʊlər/ noun HOTELS somebody who controls the finances in a hotel.

compulsory /ˌkɒmpəˈsaːri/ adjective that must be done, taken or complied with ○ a compulsory injection against cholera.

computer /ˌkɒmpjʊtər/ noun an electronic machine that processes and keeps information automatically, and that can be used for connecting to the Internet and sending e-mails ○ computer system consisting of a microprocessor and six terminals.

computerise verb to change something from a manual system to one using computers ○ Our booking system has been completely computerised.

computerised /ˌkɒmpjʊtərzd/ adjective worked by computers ○ a computerised reservation system.

‘...independent hotels wishing to attract international business will be at a disadvantage if they are not linked to a global computerised booking system’ [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

computer-linked /ˌkɒmpjʊtər ˈlɪŋkt/ adjective linked by computer ○ All the hotels in the group use a computer-linked booking system.

computer printout /ˌkɒmˌpjuːtər ˈprɪntʊt/ noun a printed copy of information from a computer ○ Our travel agents provided each member of the tour with a printout of flight details and hotel reservations.

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concentrate /ˈkɒnsentreɪt/ CATERING verb to remove water from a liquid or substance so that it becomes thicker and has a stronger flavour ○ a food substance or liquid that has been concentrated to make it thicker or stronger in flavour.

concern /kənsərn/ noun 1. BUSINESS a business or company ○ his business is a going concern ○ his company is working and making a profit ○ sold as a going concern sold as an actively trading company 2. a worried feeling about a problem ○ The management showed no concern at all for the safety of the guests. ○ verb to be connected with or to affect somebody or something ○ The problem does not concern you directly as you are not involved in running the restaurant.

concession /kənˈseʃən/ noun 1. MARKETING the right to be the only seller of a product in a place ○ She runs a jewellery
concessionaire /kənˌseʃə/ noun 70 MARKETING somebody who has the right to be the only seller of a product in a place

concession /kənˈdɪʃən/ noun TRAVEL a reduced fare for particular types of passenger such as employees or retired employees of the transport company ○ Concessionary rates are offered to OAPs and students.

concoction /kənˈkɒkʃən/ noun 1. a state that something or someone is in ○ Snow conditions are good. ○ The meteorological office forecast poor weather conditions. 2. something that has to be done, especially duties which have to be carried out as part of a contract ○ on condition that provided that ○ They were granted the lease on condition that they paid the legal costs. 3. MEDICAL a particular illness, injury or disorder ○ I have to use strong sunblock because of my skin condition.

condiment /ˈkɒndɪmənt/ noun CATERING a seasoning used to give taste to food and put directly onto food at the table by the eater, e.g. salt, pepper or mustard (formal) ○ Could you pass the condiments, please. Comment: The commonest condiments are salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles, mayonnaise and tomato sauce. In some restaurants, they are in pots on the table, and in self-service restaurants they may be provided in small sachets.

condensed milk /kənˈdɛnst ˈmilk/ noun DAIRY milk that is thickened by evaporating most of the water content and then sweetened

condensation /kənˈdɛnʃən/ noun the process of making meat more tender by keeping it for some time at a low temperature. ○ Air-conditioning

conditions of employment /kənˈdɪʃənz əv ɪnˈploʊmənt/ noun the terms of a contract of employment

conditions of sale /kənˈdɪʃənz əv ˈseɪl/ noun the agreed terms under which a sale takes place

conference /kənˈfəns/ noun 1. TOURISM a meeting where people who are interested in the same thing come together ○ the annual conference of the Electricians’ Union ○ 2,000 people attended the conference on genetic engineering. ○ Air travel is an informal agreement between airlines or shipping lines to restrict competition on particular routes ○ …two thirds of the UK’s 100 or so universities take conference business in vacation time and 30 have year-round management centres’ ○ Caterer & Hotelkeeper ○ a round tube of biscuit, tapering to a point, used for serving ice cream ○ The bread shop also sells confectionery.

conference centre /kənˈfəns ˈsentʃər/ noun a series of meeting rooms, with bedrooms, restaurants, etc., built specially for holding large meetings. Also called convention centre

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conference facilities /ˈkɒnfərəns ˈfælɪtɪz/ noun facilities for conferences, e.g. large halls, loudspeakers and video systems, as well as catering and accommodation for large numbers of delegates
conference organiser /ˈkɒnfərəns ˈɔːrganɪzaɪər/ noun somebody whose job is to organise conferences
conference phone /ˈkɒnfərəns ˈfɑːn/ noun a telephone so arranged that several people can speak into it from around a table
conference room /ˈkɒnfərəns ˈrʊm/ noun a room where small meetings can take place. Also called meeting room
conference sales manager /ˈkɒnfərəns ˈseɪlz_ˌmænɪdʒər/ noun somebody in charge of organising conferences held in a hotel
conference timetable /ˈkɒnfərəns ˈtɪmətɪkl/ noun a list of speakers or events at a conference
conference venue /ˈkɒnfərəns ˈvɛnjuː/ noun a place where a conference is being held
configuration /ˌkɒnfɪˈɡjʊərən/ noun the layout of the seats in an aircraft
configure /kəˈfɪgər/ verb AIR TRAVEL to plan the layout of seats in an aircraft
confirm /kəˈfɜːrn/ noun to make something definite or to tell someone that something is certain to happen ○ I am writing to confirm the booking made by telephone. ○ The dates of the concerts have been confirmed by the pop group’s tour manager.
confirmation /ˌkɒnfɪˈmərən/ noun the act of making something definite ○ confirmation of a booking the act of telling someone that you definitely intend to take a flight or hotel room that you have previously booked ○ he received confirmation from the hotel that the deposit had been received he was told by letter or by phone that the hotel had definitely received the deposit
conflict /ˈkɒnflɪkt/ noun meat such as goose, duck or pork that has been cooked and preserved in its own fat
congestion /kənˈdʒestʃən/ noun a state in which there are too many people or vehicles in the space available and movement is difficult ○ Flights have been delayed because of congestion at London Airport.
congestion charge /kənˈdʒestʃən ˈʃɑːdʒ/ noun a charge that has to be paid by motorists who wish to drive into an area where there is a lot of traffic, e.g. the centre of London
congress /ˈkɒŋgres/ noun a meeting of a group of people ○ the annual congress of the society ○ This year’s party congress will be held in Blackpool.
connect /kəˈnek/ verb to link one person or thing with another ○ The hotel is connected to a major European hotel chain. ○ the flight from New York connects with a flight to Athens the plane from New York arrives in time for passengers to catch the plane to Athens
connecting /kəˈnektɪŋ/ adjective 1. ○ connecting rooms rooms which are next door to each other and have a door which connects them 2. ○ connecting flight or train a plane or train that passengers will be on time to catch and that will take them to their next destination ○ Check at the helicopter desk for connecting flights to the city centre. ○ There are no connecting trains to Halifax after 10.00 p.m.
connections /kəˈnektʃənz/ noun plural noun people you know ○ he has connections in the theatre he has friends or knows people who work in the theatre
conservatory /ˈkɒnsɜːvətɔri/ noun a food consisting of fruit in a thick sugar syrup, like jam but less firmly set and usually containing larger pieces of fruit
consolidate /kənˈsəʊlɪdʒət/ verb 1. ○ TRAVEL to group bookings made in different travel agencies together 2. ○ BUSINESS the grouping together of items from different suppliers together to make one shipment ○ The shipment to India is being consolidated, and will leave Southampton Docks on Tuesday.
consolidation /kənˌsəʊlɪˈdeʃən/ noun 1. ○ TRAVEL the grouping together of ticket bookings from different travel agencies 2. ○ BUSINESS the grouping together of items from different suppliers into one large shipment
consolidator /kənˌsəʊlɪˈdeɪtər/ noun AIR TRAVEL a company which groups together bookings made by various agencies so as to
consummé /kənˈsʌmɪ/ noun a clear soup made from meat, poultry, fish or vegetables. Many of the passengers were ill, and could only eat a little chicken consummé. For a change, add some sherry to your beef consummé.

consumables /kənˈsʌməblz/ noun things which are bought and used, such as stationery, food and drink

consumer protection /kənˈsʌmjʊr prəˈtekʃən/ noun BUSINESS actions that are intended to make sure that people are not cheated by unfair or illegal manufacturers or traders

consumption /kənˈsʌmpʃən/ noun 1. the act of consuming. The consumption of alcohol on the premises is not allowed. Not for human consumption not to be eaten by people. The meat was condemned as unfit for human consumption. The quantity consumed a car with low petrol consumption. The hotel has a heavy consumption of gas.

contact /ˈkɒntækt/ noun 1. somebody whom you know and whom you can ask for help or advice. He has many contacts in the city. Who is your contact in the Ministry of Tourism? 2. the act of communicating with someone. I have lost contact with them I do not communicate with them any longer.

he put me in contact with a good lawyer. He introduced me to a good lawyer. He wrote to someone or talked to them on the telephone. He tried to contact his office by phone. Can you contact the courier at the airport?

container terminal /ˈkæntəmər ˈtɛrmənl/ noun a place where container ships are loaded or unloaded

contaminant /kənˈteɪmənt/ noun a substance that contaminates. This is one of the contaminants of our drinking water.

contaminate /kənˈteɪməteɪt/ verb to make something impure by touching it or by adding something to it. Supplies of drinking water were contaminated by refuse from the factories. A whole group of tourists fell ill after eating contaminated food.

contamination /kənˌteɪməˈneɪʃən/ noun 1. the act of making something impure by touching it or by adding something to it. 2. CATERING a state of impurity caused by the presence of substances that are harmful to living organisms. We examine items of food for damage and possible signs of contamination.

content /ˈkɒntent/ noun the amount of something which is contained in a substance. These foods have a high starch content. Dried fruit has a higher sugar content than fresh fruit.

contents insurance /ˈkɒntənts ɪnˈʃuərəns/ noun an insurance policy which covers damage to or theft of items kept in a building

continent /ˈkɒntənənt/ noun 1. one of the seven large land areas in the world, e.g. Africa or Europe. The continent (in Britain) the rest of Europe from the point of view of Great Britain itself, which is an island. When you drive on the Continent remember to drive on the left!
the right.  a to the Continent to Europe  o They go to the Continent on holiday each year, sometimes to France, sometimes to Switzerland.

continental /'kɒntɪnt(ə)nəl/ adjective 1. referring to a continent 2. referring to or typical of Europe excluding the United Kingdom.  o We’ve decided to take a continental holiday this year.

continental breakfast /'kɒntɪnt(ə)nəl'bri夫st/ noun catering a light breakfast of coffee, chocolate or tea, with rolls, croissants or bread

continental climate /'kɒntɪnt(ə)nəl 'klɪmaɪt/ noun a climate of hot dry summers and very cold winters.  o Germany has a continental climate which is quite different from ours in Britain.

continental plan /'kɒntɪnt(ə)nəl'plæn/ noun US hotels a hotel tariff including accommodation and a continental breakfast

continental quilt /'kɒntɪnt(ə)nəl'kwɪlt/ noun same as duvet

contingency plan /'kɒntɪn'ɛn(t)əni plæn/ noun a plan which will be put into action if something happens that no one expects to happen. Also called emergency plan

contingency reserve /'kɒntɪn'ɛn(t)əni ə'vaɪrəs/ noun money set aside in case it is needed urgently. Also called emergency plan

contraband /'kɒntrəbænd/ noun  o contraband (goods) goods brought into a country illegally, without paying customs duty

contract /'kɒntrækt/ noun a legal agreement between two parties  o I asked the operations manager to draw up a contract.  o We signed the contract last week.  o The contract is binding on both parties both parties signing the contract must do what is agreed  o under contract bound by the terms of a contract  o The firm is under contract to deliver the goods by November.

contract caterer /'kɒntrækt 'kætər/ noun catering a company that provides food and drink under the terms of a contract

contract catering /'kɒntrækt 'kætərɪŋ/ noun catering the work of providing food and drink under the terms of a contract

contract cleaner /'kɒntrækt 'klɪnər/ noun cleaning offices or public buildings under the terms of a contract

contract cleaning /'kɒntrækt 'klɪnɪŋ/ noun the work of cleaning offices, public buildings etc., under the terms of a contract

contract law /'kɒntrækt lɔː/ noun the laws relating to private agreements

contract of employment /'kɒntrækt əv 'ɪmplɔɪmənt/ noun a contract between employer and employee showing what rights and duties each of them has

contractor /'kɒntræktər/ noun somebody who carries out a particular job in accordance with a signed agreement

contract rate /'kɒntrækt rɛt/ noun a special rate received by large companies which regularly use a particular hotel chain

contract rooms /'kɒntrækt rʊmz/ plural noun rooms which are used regularly by a company and so are available at a discounted rate

contracts manager /'kɒntræktz ,məndʒər/ noun the manager who deals with the contracts for such things as catering and cleaning

control /'kəntrəʊl/ noun the power to keep somebody or something in order or to be able to direct them  o under control kept in check  ♦ Expenses are kept under tight control.  o The police tried to keep the soccer fans under control.  o out of control not kept in check  ♦ The fans have got out of control.  ♦ Planning authorities have allowed the hotel building boom to get out of control.

control button /'kəntrəʊl 'bʌt(ə)n/ noun a button that switches on a machine or a radio or TV set, or allows you to control how the machine operates

controlled atmosphere packaging /'kəntrəʊld ,ætəməsrɪ 'pækɪŋ/ noun catering the packaging of foods in sealed containers filled with a mixture of air and other gases, which allows a longer shelf-life

controlled temperature storage /'kəntrəʊld ,temprətʃər 'streɪdʒ/ noun catering the storage of food at temperatures between –1°C and +4°C

controller /'kəntrəʊlər/ noun business somebody who controls something, especially the finances of a company

control tower /'kəntrəʊl 'tɔːr/ noun air travel a high building at an airport, which houses the radio operators who direct planes on landing or takeoff
convenience

convenience /'kʌnvɪnɪns/ noun ə at your earliest convenience as soon as you find it possible
convenience food /'kʌnvɪnɪns fud/ noun CATERING food which is prepared and cooked before it is sold, so that it needs only heating to be made ready to eat
convenience store /'kʌnvɪnɪns stɔ:/ noun a small store selling food or household goods that is open until late at night or even 24 hours a day
convenient /'kʌnvɪnɪnt/ adjective suitable, handy ə A bank draft is a convenient way of sending money abroad. ə Is 9.30 a convenient time for the meeting?
conveniently /'kʌnvɪnɪntli/ adverb handily ə The hotel is conveniently situated next to the railway station.
convention /'kʌnvənʃən/ noun 1. a general meeting of an association or political party ə They are holding their annual convention in Chicago. 2. a formal agreement between several countries ə an international convention on human rights
convention centre /'kʌnvənʃən sɛntə/ noun same as conference centre
conversion /'kʌnvəzʃən/ noun the act of changing something into something else
conversion price /'kʌnvəzʃən prəs/ noun
conversion rate /'kʌnvəzʃən rət/ noun FINANCE the rate at which a currency is changed into a foreign currency
convert /'kʌnvərt/ verb FINANCE to change money of one country for money of another ə We converted our pounds into Swiss francs.
convertibility /'kʌnvətəbɪlətɪ/ noun FINANCE the ability to exchange one currency for another easily
convertible /'kʌnvətəbəl/ adj ROAD travel ə a car with a roof that can be folded back or removed ə You can hire a small convertible for $100 a day.
convertible currency /'kʌnvətəbəl kərəns/ noun FINANCE a currency which can easily be exchanged for another
cook /kʊk/ CATERING noun somebody who prepares food in a restaurant ə He worked as a cook in a pub during the summer. ə verb to heat food in order to prepare it for eating ə The meat is cooked for six hours in a clay oven.
cookbook /'kʊkbʊk/ noun same as cookery book ə I gave her an Indian cookbook for her birthday. ə If you’re not sure how long to cook turkey, look it up in the cookbook.

cook chill, cook freeze noun CATERING methods of preparing food for preserving, where the food is cooked to a particular temperature and then chilled or frozen
cook-chill /'kʊk tʃɪl/ adjective CATERING referring to food that is cooked, packaged and refrigerated, and then reheated before serving
cooked /'kʊkt/ adjective CATERING heated to prepare for eating ə The children seem to prefer raw carrots to cooked ones. ə The meat isn’t cooked enough—it’s tough.
cooked breakfast /'kʊkt 'brɛkfast/ noun FOOD a breakfast that includes cooked food, e.g. bacon, eggs and sausages
cooker /'kʊkt/ noun CATERING a device for cooking food, which runs on gas, electricity, charcoal, etc. ə Each suite has a kitchen with a fridge, a dishwasher and a small gas cooker. Also called stove
cookery book /'kʊktʃi boʊk/ noun a book of recipes, showing how dishes should be prepared ə The restaurant sells a cookery book, written by the chef.
cookie /'kʊki/ noun US BREAD, etc. a small hard sweet biscuit, made of flour, water, sugar and other flavourings
cooking /'kʊkɪŋ/ noun CATERING 1. the act of preparing food, usually by heating ə The cooking in this restaurant is first-class. ə He does the cooking, while his wife serves in the restaurant. 2. a particular style of preparing food ə The restaurant specialises in French provincial cooking. ə A wok is used for stir-fry cooking.
cooking apple /'kʊkɪŋ ,əpəl/ noun FRUIT a sour apple which is used for cooking, with sugar. Also called baking apple
cooking fat /'kʊktʃi fæt/ noun the fat used for cooking
cooking oil noun CATERING refined oil used in frying, roasting, baking, etc.
cooking pot /'kʊktʃi pɒt/ noun CATERING a pot used for cooking
cool /kəl/ adjective quite cold ə Wines should be stored in a cool cellar. ə It gets cool in the evenings in September. ə noun a colder area which is pleasant ə After the heat of the square, it is nice to sit in the cool of the monastery garden. ə verb to make something cool, or to become cool ə It is best to use a blast chiller to cool hot food rapidly.
cool bag noun CATERING an insulated container for keeping...
food and drink cool, e.g. on a picnic. Also called esky (NOTE: The Australian English is esky.)
cooler /'kɔlər/ noun a device or machine which cools ☘ It’s going to be a hot day, so you had better put the food for the picnic in the cooler. ☘ A wine cooler will keep white wine at the right temperature. ☘ The pantry has a 3-door cooler.
copilot /'kopˌpilot/ noun AIR TRAVEL a second pilot in an aircraft, who helps the captain ☘ When the pilot felt ill, his copilot took over the controls.
coo au vin /'kɔ ə vɛ̃/ noun a dish of chicken cooked in red wine with other ingredients
cordial /'kɔrdiəl/ noun a fruit drink, especially one that is sold in concentrated form and diluted with water
cordon bleu /'kɔrəˈdɔn ˈblɔːz/ adjective CATERING top-quality, done or working to a very high standard ☘ a cordon bleu chef
core /kɔr/ noun the central part of a fruit such as an apple or pear ☘ verb CATERING to remove the core from something such as an apple or pear ☘ Peel and core the apples before putting them in the oven.
corer /'kɔrər/ noun a special knife for removing the core from an apple or other fruit
coriander /ˌkɔrɪˈændər/ SOUS SAUCES, ETC. an aromatic plant whose seeds, green leaves and roots are used in cookery (NOTE: The US term is cilantro.)
cork /kɔrk/ noun BARS a piece of soft bark from a cork oak tree, used to close a bottle ☘ She pulled the cork out of the bottle.
corkage /'kɔːrkɪdʒ/ noun CATERING a payment made by a customer to a restaurant, for permission to bring his or her own wine and have it opened by the wine waiter (NOTE: The US English is cork charge.)
corked /'kɔrk/ adjective 1. with a cork in it 2. BEVERAGES tasting of vinegar, because of a dirty or faulty cork
corkscrew /'kɔːkskrəʊ/ noun BARS a device for taking corks out of bottles ☘ I’ve forgotten the corkscrew -- how can we open the bottle?
corly /'kɔri/ adjective BEVERAGES same as corked 2
corn /kɔrn/ noun FOOD maize, a cereal which is used to make flour and of which the seeds are also eaten
corn cob /ˈkɔrn kəb/ noun VEGETABLES a woody stem of maize, to which the seeds are attached
corned beef /ˈkɔrn d ˈbif/ NOUN MEAT beef that has been salted and usually canned
corned beef hash /ˈkɔrn d ˈbif hæʃ/ noun US FOOD a dish made of corned beef, onions and mashed potatoes, cooked in the oven
corner /ˈkɔrnər/ noun a place where two streets or two walls join ☘ The Post Office is on the corner of the High Street and London Road.
corner room /ˈkɔrnər rʊm/ noun a room situated at the corner of a building
corner seat /ˈkɔrnər sɛt/ noun a seat in the corner
corner shop /ˈkɔrnə rʃɒp/ noun a small, privately owned, general store in a town, often on a street corner
corner table /ˈkɔrnə təbəl/ noun CATERING a table in a corner of a restaurant, popular because it is more intimate
cornet /ˈkɔrnət/ noun FOOD same as cone
cornflakes /ˈkɔrnfləks/ plural noun FOOD a breakfast cereal, made of flat crisp pieces of corn, eaten with milk and sugar
cornflour /ˈkɔrnflɔːr/ cornstarch US /ˈkɔrnstʌrk/ noun FOOD a powdery flour made from maize, used to thicken sauces
Cornish pasty /ˈkɔrnɪʃ ˈpæsti/ noun FOOD a pie of meat and potatoes wrapped in pastry, a common food in pubs
corn oil /ˈkɔrn ˈɔil/ noun FOOD an edible oil made from corn
corn on the cob /ˈkɔrn ən dəˈkɒb/ noun VEGETABLES a piece of maize, with seeds on it, served hot, with butter and salt
corn syrup /ˈkɔrn ˈsɛrəp/ noun FOOD a sweet liquid made from corn
corporate /ˈkɔrprət/ adjective relating to a company
corporate card /ˈkɔrpət kɔrd/ noun FINANCE a credit card which belongs to a company, and is used by an individual employee
corporate catering /ˈkɔrpət ˈkeɪtərɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS catering for business guests, organised by a catering company for a large corporation
corporate client /ˈkɔrprət ˈkliənt/ noun a company that is a client of a hotel, restaurant or airline
corporate entertaining /ˈkɔrprət ˈentərteɪnɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS arrangements made by a company to entertain its business guests
corporate guests /ˈkɔrprət ˈgestz/ plural noun BUSINESSpeople visiting e.g. a hotel
**corporate hospitality** 76

corporate hospitality /ˌkɒrəprəˈhetɪlɪ/ noun free entertainment offered by a company to important customers or trading partners, e.g. at major sporting events. Corporate hospitality is a fast growing sector.
corporate rate /ˌkɒrəprəræt/ noun a special rate for people travelling on business
corporate travel /ˌkɒrəprəˈtrævl/ noun TRAVEL travel on business by executives of a large company, paid for and organised by the company.

COMMENT: Very large companies may employ the services of a single travel agency, and that agency may have an office in the company headquarters.
corporation tax /ˌkɒrəprəˈteɪʃən tæks/ noun BUSINESS a tax on profits made by companies
corridor /ˈkɔrɪdər/ noun a long, narrow passage. The toilets are the second door on the left at the end of the corridor.
cos /kɒz/ noun VEGETABLES a type of lettuce with long stiff dark green leaves. Also called romaine.
cost /kɔst/ noun the amount of money which has to be paid for something. What is the cost of a first-class ticket to New York? Travel costs are falling each year. We cannot afford the cost of two separate rooms. We can-
turb to have a price. How much does the camera cost? This cloth costs £10 a metre.
cost analysis /ˈkɔst əˈnælɪsɪs/ noun BUSINESS an examination in advance of how much it will cost to make a new product.
cost-benefit analysis /ˈkɔst ˈbɛnɪt əˌnælɪsɪs/ noun BUSINESS analysis that compares the costs and benefits of different ways of using available resources.
cost centre /ˈkɔst ˌsɛntər/ noun BUSINESS a group or machine whose costs can be itemised and to which fixed costs can be allocated.
costing /ˈkɔstɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the calculation of a selling price, based on the costs of making a product. I can’t do the costing for the banquet until I have all the details of what the client wants.
cost plus /ˈkɔst ˈplʌs/ noun BUSINESS a system of calculating a price, by taking the cost of production of goods or services and adding it to the profit margin. We are charging for the work on a cost plus basis.
cost price /ˈkɔst ˈprɑːs/ noun BUSINESS a selling price that is the same as the price which the seller paid for the item.
cot /kɒt/ noun a child’s bed with sides.
carrycot
cottage /ˈkɒtɪdʒ/ noun a little house in the country.
cottage cheese /ˈkɒtɪdʒ ˈtʃɪz/ noun DAIRY mild white cheese formed into soft blocks, which is made from skimmed milk and so has a very low fat content.
cottage holiday /ˈkɒtɪdʒ ˈholɪdeɪ/ noun TOURISM a holiday spent in a small cottage in the country.
cottage pie /ˈkɒtɪdʒ ˈpiː/ noun FOOD minced beef cooked in a dish with a layer of mashed potatoes on top. Compare shepherd’s pie.
couss 

couchette /kəˈʃet/ RAIL TRAVEL a sleeping berth on a train, usually separated from others by a curtain or light partition.
cough /kɒf/ noun a sound made when somebody has an irritation in the throat and air is sent out of the lungs suddenly. He gave a little cough to attract the waitress’s attention.

country /ˈkɒntri/ noun US FOOD thin threads of melted sugar which are spun in a drum and sold as a mass attached to a stick. Stalls at the fair sell cold drinks and cotton candy. (Note: The British English word is candyfloss.)
coulds /kəʊldz/ noun a thin purée of fruit or vegetables used as a garnish.
counter /ˈkaʊntər/ noun

1. BUSINESS a long flat surface in a shop for displaying and selling goods.

2. BARS a similar long flat surface in a bar. She sat at the counter to eat her breakfast.
counter service /ˈkaʊntər ˌsɜːrvɪs/ noun

1. the serving of food to people sitting at a counter.

2. CATERING same as CAFETERIA service.
counter staff /ˈkaʊntər steɪf/ noun staff who work behind a counter.
country /ˈkʌntri/ noun

1. an area of land which has borders and governs itself. The insurance covers drivers driving in the coun-
tries of the EU. Some African countries have tourist offices in London. (Note: The plural form is coun-
tries.)

2. land which is not near a town. The tour is mainly in the country, but with two nights in the town.
Road travel is difficult in country areas. **up**

**country** in the interior of a country, usually away from large towns **‘country style’** words attached to various food products, which imply that the food is traditionally made when in fact it is mass-produced.

**country club** /ˈkʌntri ˈklʌb/ **nouns** ENTERTAINMENT a club in the country, usually offering special sports facilities such as golf, horse riding, etc.

**country code** /ˈkʌntri kəʊd/ **nouns** a number dialled after the international access code and before the area code when making a call to another country.

**country house hotel** /ˈkʌntri hauz hau ˈtel/ **nouns** HOTELS a hotel which is in a large house in the country.

**country inn, country pub** **nouns** BARS a pub in the country.

**country of origin** /ˈkʌntri ov ˈɔːrdʒɪn/ **nouns** BUSINESS the country where a product is manufactured.

**country park** /ˈkʌntri pɑrk/ **nouns** ENTERTAINMENT an area in the countryside set aside for the public to visit and enjoy.

**countryside** /ˌkʌntrɪsɪˈɛnd/ **nouns** the land away from towns, with fields, woods and farms. **the beautiful English countryside in spring**. **The countryside is in danger of being covered in new houses. (NOTE: There is no plural form.)**

**Countryside and Rights of Way Act** /ˌkʌntrɪsɪˈɛnd ənd rəts əv ‘weɪ əkt/ **nouns** an Act of Parliament passed in 2000, which regulates access to open countryside, rights of way on footpaths and bridleways, and the supervision of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

**coupe** /ˈkʌp/ **nouns** 1. CATERING a wide flat glass on a stem, used for serving ice cream and other sweets. **2. FOOD** ice cream or sorbet, served in a wide flat dish with a stem, sometimes with cream and sauces. **3. CATERING** a wide flat glass for serving champagne. **(NOTE: Champagne is more often served in tall slim glasses, called ‘flutes’.)**

**coupon ad** /ˈkʃəp ɔd/ **nouns** MARKETING an advertisement with a form attached, which is to be cut out and returned to the advertiser with your name and address for further information.

**courgette** /ˈkɜɹɡət/ **nouns** VEGETABLES the fruit of the marrow at a very immature stage in its development, cut when green or yellow in colour and between 10 and 20 cm long.

**courier** /ˈkjuəri/ **nouns** 1. BUSINESS a person or company taking messages or packages from one place to another by car, motorcycle or aircraft. **2. TOURISM** somebody who goes with a party of tourists to guide them on a package tour. **The courier met us at the airport.**

**courier service** /ˈkjuəri ˈsɜrvɪs/ **nouns** 1. a service provided by a person or company taking messages and packages from one place to another by car, motorcycle or aircraft. **2. a service which provides a guide to go with a party of tourists to guide them on a package tour.**

**course** /kɔːs/ **nouns** 1. CATERING one part of a meal. **2. a five-course meal**. **3. main course**. **a series of lessons**. **She attended a course for junior hotel managers.** **The hotel offers weekend courses in watercolour painting.**

**COMMENT: A meal may have several courses: the first course (or starter), which can be soup or pâté or other savoury food; the main course, with meat or fish, served with vegetables; and the sweet course (or dessert) with puddings, pies, ice cream, etc. Sometimes a meal can have four courses, with a separate fish course as well as a meat course. More elaborate meals, such as banquets or gastronomic meals, can have five or more courses, with cheese being served as a separate course.**

**court** /kɔːt/ **nouns** SPORT an area where a game of tennis or squash, etc., is played. **The tennis courts are behind the hotel.**

**court building** /ˈkɔːt bjuːdɪŋ/ **nouns** FOOD a liquid used for poaching fish, made with water flavoured with vegetables, herbs and wine or vinegar.

**courteous** /ˈkʊrətʃəs/ **adjectives** very polite. **I found the hotel staff particularly courteous.**

**courtesy** /ˈkʊrətʃi/ **nouns** politeness. **The hotel staff showed us every courtesy.** **by courtesy of with the kind permission of.** **courtesy bus, car, coach** a bus, car or coach that transports guests from the airport to a hotel, a car park, etc., free of charge.

**courtesy phone** /ˈkʊrəti fəʊn/ **nouns** HOTELS a free telephone service, usually for calling rooms within a hotel, for contacting a special service such as a central hotel reservation system or for calling a taxi.

**courtyard** /ˈkɔːtʃɑːrd/ **nouns** a small yard surrounded by buildings. **The hotel is built round a courtyard with fountains and palm trees.** **There is a paved courtyard behind the restaurant.**

**couscous** /ˈkɔːskəʊs/ **nouns** FOOD 1. wheat flour in the form of granules which are
cooked by steaming 2. a North African dish of meat and vegetables stewed in a spicy sauce, served with steamed semolina

**cover** /ˈkʌvər/ noun 1. a **under cover** under a roof, not in the open air ○ If it rains the buffet will be served under cover. 2. **to ask for additional cover** to ask an insurance company to increase the amount for which you are insured ○ to **operate without adequate cover** to operate without being protected by insurance 3. **CATERING** (in a restaurant) a place for a customer at a restaurant table, with the cutlery and glasses already set out ○ a dinner for sixty covers ○ He bought a fifty-cover restaurant. ■ **verb** 1. **to cover** a risk to insure against a risk ○ The insurance covers fire, theft and loss of work. ○ **to be fully covered** to have insurance against all risks ○ the damage was covered by the insurance the insurance company paid for the damage 2. **BUSINESS** to have enough money to pay, or to ask for security against a loan which you are making 3. **BUSINESS** to earn enough money to pay for costs, expenses etc. ○ We do not make enough sales to cover the expense of running the shop. ○ Break-even point is reached when sales cover all costs. ‘...we’re doing 700–800 covers a week’ [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]  

**cover charge** /ˈkʌvər tʃaɪdʒ/ noun CATERING a charge in addition to the charge for food  

**covered market** /ˈkʌvəd ˈmɑːkɪt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a market which is not in the open air, but with stalls or small shops in a special building  

**covering letter** /ˈkʌvərɪŋ ˈletər/ noun a letter sent with documents to say why they are being sent  

**cover note** /ˈkʌvər nəut/ noun a letter from an insurance company giving details of an insurance policy and confirming that the policy exists (NOTE: The US English for this is binder.)  

**crab** /kræb/ noun 1. **SEAFOOD** an edible ten-footed crustacean with large pincers, which walks sideways ○ She ordered a crab sandwich. 2. same as **crabmeat**  

**crab apple** /ˈkræb əˌplɔːl/ noun FRUIT a bitter wild apple used to make crab apple jelly  

**crabmeat** /ˈkræbmɪt/ noun the flesh of a crab used as food  

**crab stick** /ˈkræb stɪk/ noun a stick-shaped piece of processed fish that has been flavoured and coloured to resemble crabmeat  

**cracker** /ˈkrækər/ noun 1. **BREAD, ETC.** a dry un sweetened biscuit ○ **After the main course they served cheese and crackers.** 2. (Christmas) **cracker** a colourful paper tube which makes a little bang when it is pulled, given at Christmas parties ○ We had mince pies and pulled crackers. ○ What did you get in your cracker? – A paper hat and a puzzle.  

**comment:** Christmas crackers have little presents inside them; usually folded paper hats, small plastic toys and ‘mottoes’ (pieces of paper with bad jokes written on them).  

**cradle** /ˈkrɛd(ə)l/ noun CATERING a type of basket with handles for holding a bottle of vintage red wine, so that the wine can be served without holding the bottle upright and the sediment is not disturbed  

**craft food** /ˈkrɑːft fɔːd/ noun food that is carefully prepared from high-quality ingredients, as opposed to fast food  

**cramped** /ˈkræmpt/ adjective too small or too close together ○ On some aircraft, the seating in tourist class can be very cramped.  

**cranberry** /ˈkrænbəri/ noun FRUIT a wild red berry, used to make a sharp sweet red sauce ○ She drank a glass of cranberry juice.  

**cranberry sauce** /ˈkrænbəri sɔːs/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a sharp sweet red sauce, eaten with meat, in particular turkey  

**crash** /kraʃ/ noun 1. **TRAVEL** an accident in a car, bus, coach, plane or train ○ The car was damaged in the crash. ○ The plane crash killed all the passengers or All the passengers were killed in the plane crash. 2. a financial collapse ○ 250 travellers lost all their money in the crash of the tour company. ■ **verb** 1. to hit something and be damaged ○ The plane crashed into the mountain. ○ The truck crashed into the post office. 2. to collapse financially ○ The tour company crashed with debts of over £1 million. ○ Two groups of tourists were stranded when the travel group crashed.  

**crayfish** /ˈkraɪfɪʃ/ noun SEAFOOD a kind of freshwater crustacean like a small lobster (NOTE: The plural form is crayfish. The US English spelling is crawfish.)  

**cream** /kriːm/ noun 1. **DAIRY** the rich fat part of milk 2. **MEDICAL** a medicinal oily substance, used to rub on the skin ■ **verb** CATERING to mix ingredients together until they form a smooth mixture  

**cream cake** /ˈkriːm keɪk/ noun **BREAD, ETC.** any cake or pastry filled with whipped cream
cream cheese /ˈkriːm ˈkriːm/ noun DAIRY a soft smooth cheese which can be spread easily

crème fraîche /krem ˈkrem fʁiʃ/ noun DAIRY meaning cream

crème brûlée /krem ˈkrem bʁylɛ/ noun DESSERTS a dessert of egg custard topped with a topping of caramelised sugar

crème caramel /ˈkrem ˈkrem kærəməl/ noun DESSERTS a dessert of egg custard topped with a thin sauce of browned sugar. It is usually served turned upside down onto the serving plate, though sometimes served in the bowl in which it is cooked. Also called caramel custard

crème fraîche /ˈkrɛm ˈkrɛf/ noun DAIRY a form of slightly sour cream which keeps well

créole /ˈkriːl/ adjective FOOD referring to food cooked in the spicy highly flavoured way associated with the French Creole people of New Orleans, usually with tomatoes, hot peppers, onions and rice

crêpe /ˈkrep/ noun FOOD a thin pancake usually served rolled up or folded with a filling

crêpe suzette /ˈkrep suːˈzet/ noun a pancake prepared with orange sauce and
cress /kres/ noun VEGETABLES a plant whose seedlings are used for salads, especially together with seedlings of mustard. The sandwiches were served with a garnish of mustard and cress. • We had egg and cress sandwiches. • mustard and cress, water-cress
crow /kru:/ noun TRAVEL a group of people who work on a plane, ship, etc. • The ship carries a crew of 250. • verb to form the crew for a boat, plane, etc. • Fully-crewed yacht charters are also available.
crew rest seat /'kru: rest sæt/ noun TRAVEL a seat on an aircraft for the use of a member of the crew during a long flight
crime prevention /'kraɪm prɪvenʃən/ noun actions to stop crime being committed, e.g. fitting burglar alarms and window locks
crisp /krɪsp/ adjective hard, able to be broken into pieces and making a noise when you bite it. These biscuits are not crisp any more, they have gone soft. • noun FOOD a thin slice of potato, fried till crisp and eaten cold as a snack. • verb We always take packets of crisps with us on picnics. (NOTE: The US English is potato chip.)
crispy bacon /krɪspi 'beɪkon/ noun MEAT thin slices of bacon, fried or grilled until they are hard and crisp
critic /'kritɪk/ noun ENTERTAINMENT somebody who examines something and comments on it, especially somebody who writes comments on new plays, films or restaurants for a newspaper. • The restaurant was praised by all the critics. • She has been the restaurant critic of the 'Standard' for the last twenty years.
criticise /'kritɪsaɪz/, criticize verb to make an unfavourable comment about someone or something, or to say that something or someone is wrong or is working badly, etc. • The manager criticised the receptionist for not being polite to the guests. • The design of the new restaurant has been criticised.
criticism /'kritɪsɪzm/ noun an unfavourable comment
crockery /'krɒkəri/ noun plates, cups and saucers, etc.
croissant /'krɔːsɛnt/ noun BREAD, ETC. a rolled pastry, made in the shape of a crescent moon, often served at breakfast
croissanterie /'krɔːsɛntɛrə/ noun CATERING a snack bar serving hot croissants with various fillings
croquet /'kroʊkɪt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a lawn game played with hoops, balls and mal-lets. • Let's have a game of croquet while the weather is fine. • The hotel has a swimming pool, and offers croquet and tennis.
COMMENT: Croquet is a game for two to four players who tear a ball through a series of small metal hoops using a long mallet, and finish by hitting a stake. Shots are taken in turn, but bonus shots are earned by hitting the ball through the hoop or by hitting an opponent's ball with your own.
croquet lawn /'kroʊkɪt lɔːn/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a special lawn set out with hoops for playing croquet
croquette /'krɔkət/ noun FOOD a small ball or cake of mashed potato, minced meat, vegetables or fish, covered with breadcrumbs and fried. • Steak is served with croquette potatoes.
cross /krɒs/ verb to go across. • Concorde took only three hours to cross the Atlantic. • To get to the bank, you turn left and cross the street at the post office.
cross- /'krɒs/ prefix across. • cross-harbour ferry services
cross-channel /'krɔs- 'ʃæln/ adjective across the English Channel
cross-channel ferry /'krɔs- 'ʃæln lɪəri/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a ferry which takes passengers or vehicles between England and France
cross-channel services /'krɔs- 'ʃæln sɜːrvɪsɪz/ plural noun SHIPS AND BOATS ferry, hovercraft or hydrofoil services across the English Channel
cross-contamination /'krɔs kəntəmɪneɪʃən/ noun CATERING contamination from one type of food to another and back again. • Cover and store fresh and raw foods separately to avoid the risk of cross-contamination.
cross-country /'krɔs kən'trɪ/ adjective across the country, not necessarily following paths
cross-country skiing /'krɔs kən'trɪ 'skiːŋ/ noun SPORT skiing for long distances following marked tracks across country, as opposed to downhill skiing. Also called XC skiing
crossed cheque /'krɔst 'tʃek/ noun FINANCE a cheque with two lines across it showing that it can only be deposited at a bank and not exchanged for cash
crossed line /'krɔst 'lein/ noun a situation when two telephone conversations get mixed
crossing /ˈkrɔsɪŋ/ noun the act of going across water. The crossing was rough because of the storm. We had a good crossing, and sat on the deck most of the time.
cross-training /ˈkreɪsˌtræینɪŋ/ noun training in the work of several different departments of an organisation.
crouton /ˈkroʊtən, kroʊˈtɒn/ noun BREAD, ETC., a small piece of fried or toasted bread, served with soup or as part of a salad.
crowd /ˈkraud/ noun a mass of people. Crowds of people were queuing to get into the exhibition. If you travel early, you will avoid the crowds of Christmas shoppers.
crowded /ˈkraudɪd/ adjective 1. with many people. The Oxford Street shops are always crowded in the week before Christmas.
2. busy. We have had a crowded itinerary.
crowns /ˈkraʊnz/ noun 1. a gold and jewelled headdress for a king, queen, emperor, etc.
The crown of St Wenceslas is in Prague.
2. (rating system) an indicator of quality: The hotel rates three crowns in the guide. The monarchy the Crown Jewels jewels belonging to the British monarch, which are on display in the Tower of London.
COMMENT: The rating system formerly used by the English Tourism Council for the facilities offered by hotels, bed and breakfasts and boarding houses was shown by crowns.
crown cap /ˈkraʊn kæp/ noun BARS a metal bottle cap with a soft lining.
crown roast /ˈkraʊn rɔst/ noun MEAT a dish of lamb, formed of two pieces of best end of neck, tied together to form a shape like a crown.
cRS abbreviation TRAVEL computer reservation system.
cru /ˈkru/ noun BEVERAGES used to refer to a classified or named vineyard, or an appellation contrôlée wine from that vineyard. (NOTE: cru comes from the French noun meaning ‘growth’.)
cruditées /ˈkrudɪtɛz/ plural noun small pieces of raw vegetables e.g. carrots and cucumber, eaten as an appetiser or snack, often with a dip.
crust /ˈkraʊst/ noun CATERING a set of containers for salt, pepper, mustard, etc., which is put on the table, or kept on a special stand. Can you pass me the crust, please? Compare condiment.
cruise /kruːz/ noun TOURISM a holiday consisting of a long journey in a ship, stopping at different places. They went on a winter cruise to the Caribbean. The cruise takes us around the Mediterranean. ■ verb 1. SHIPS AND BOATS to sail from place to place for pleasure. They spent May cruising in the Aegean. The ship cruised from island to island. 2. to go along at a regular speed.
cruise holiday /ˈkruːz ˈhɒlɪdi/ noun a holiday that is spent taking a cruise.
cruise line /ˈkruːz ˈlайн/ noun a company offering cruises in large luxurious liners.
cruise liner /ˈkruːz ˈlайнə, kruːz ˈlайн/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a ship which takes holidaymakers on cruises.
cruiser /ˈkruːsə/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a small motorboat, with cabins, which goes on rivers or lakes.
cruising altitude /ˈkruːzɪŋ ˌəlɪtjuɪsd/ noun AIR TRAVEL the usual height at which a plane is flying.
crumb /ˈkrʌmb/ noun a small piece that has broken off some dry food such as bread, cake or biscuits. After the meal, the waiters brushed the crumbs from the table.
COMMENT: To show different types of crumbs, you can say breadcrumbs, cake crumbs, etc.
crumb down /ˈkrʌmd daʊn/ verb to remove crumbs from the tablecloth between courses.
crumbly /ˈkrʌmblɪ/ adjective DESSERTS a dessert made of fruit covered with a cake mixture of flour, fat and sugar.
crumplet /ˈkrʌmpət/ noun a flat bun with small holes in its surface that is eaten toasted with butter.
crush /ˈkrʌʃ/ verb to reduce fruit or vegetables to juice and pulp by pressing. A drink containing the juice from crushed fruit.
crushed ice /ˈkrʌʃt ˈaɪs/ noun CATERING ice which has been broken into very small pieces, used to cool dishes set out on a serving table.
crust /ˈkrʌst/ noun 1. BREAD, ETC. the hard outer part of a loaf of bread or of a roll or of a slice of bread. A plate of cucumber sandwiches with the crusts cut off. The pastry top of a pie. The crust of the pie had sagged in the middle.
crustacean /ˈkrʌstæsiən/ noun a class of animals which have hard shells which are...
crustacean

shed periodically as the animals grow, e.g. crabs or lobsters.

**crustacean** /ˈkraʊstəs/ noun sea-food an animal with a hard shell, usually living in the sea, e.g. a lobster, crab or shrimp. *The crayfish is a freshwater crustacean.*

crusty loaf /ˈkrɑːsti/ 'lad/ noun bread, etc. a loaf with a particularly hard crust

cryogenic freezing /ˈkraɪoʊdʒɪnɪk/ 'frizɪn/ noun freezing to very low temperatures

crystallised fruit /ˈkrɪstrəlaɪzd/ 'fruɪt/ noun food that has been preserved by soaking in a strong sugar solution

csq abbreviation customer service questionnaire

cubic measure /ˈkjʊbɪk/ 'meʒə/ noun volume in cubic feet or metres, calculated by multiplying height, width and length

cucumber /ˈkjʊmbərn/ noun vegetable used in salads or for pickling

**cucumber** /ˈkjʊmbərn/ noun vegetable used in salads or for pickling

culture /ˈkʌltʃər/ noun 1. the traditional customs and way of life of a people or group 2. artistic and intellectual activities

cumin /ˈkjuːmɪn/ noun the seeds of a plant of the carrot family used as a spice

cup /kʌp/ noun a container for drinking hot liquids, always with a saucer. *I would like a cup of tea, please.*

**cups** /kʌps/ plural noun two cups of coffee. *She drank two cups of coffee.*

curd /kɜːrd/ noun dairy the solid substance formed when milk coagulates, which is used for making cheese. *Compare whey.

curd cheese /ˈkɜːrd tʃiːz/ noun US dairy same as cottage cheese

curdle /ˈkɜːrdəl/ verb catering to make food, especially milk products, go sour

curred ham /ˈkjʊəd ˈhæm/ noun meat ham which has been soaked in salt water and then smoked

current /ˈkærənt/ noun fruit a small dried black grape or fruit cake with currants, sultanas and raisins in it. *Blackcurrant, redcurrant*

current bun /ˈkærənt bʌn/ noun bread, etc. a bun with currants in it

currency /ˈkærənsi/ noun finance money in coins and notes which is used in a particular country. *Currency has no plural when it refers to the money of one country.*

currency note /ˈkærənsi nəʊt/ noun finance a bank note.
current /ˈkʌrənt/ noun a flow of water or electricity • adjective relating to the present time • current rate of exchange today’s rate of exchange
current account /ˈkʌrənt əˈkaʊnt/ noun finance an account in a bank from which the customer can withdraw money when he or she wants by writing cheques ○ to pay money into a current account Also called cheque account

current assets /ˈkʌrənt əˈsetz/ plural noun business assets used by a company in its ordinary work, such as materials, finished goods, cash, monies due etc., and which are held for a short time only

current liabilities /ˈkʌrənt laɪˈablɪtiz/ plural noun business debts that a company has to pay within the next accounting period

current price /ˈkʌrənt ˈpraɪs/ noun the price that is being charged now
curriculum vitae /ˈkɜːrɪkjuːləm ˈvɪtɪ/ noun business a summary of a person’s career showing details of education and work experience ○ Candidates should send a letter of application with a curriculum vitae to the human resources manager. Abbrev CV (note: The plural form is curriculums vitae or curricula vitae. The US English is résumé.)
curried /ˈkærɪd/ adjective catering served with a curry sauce ○ a plate of curried lamb and rice ○ curried prawns
curry /ˈkʌri/ noun food an Indian food prepared with spices ○ We ordered a lamb curry ○ I want chicken curry and rice.
curry paste /ˈkʌri ˈpæs/ noun powder, used to make Indian dishes
curtain /ˈkɜːtʃən/ noun a long piece of material hanging by hooks from a pole, covering a window or door ○ Can you close the curtains, please? • verb ○ to curtain off to separate with a curtain ○ The end of the dining room is curtained off to form a private meeting room. ○ to draw the curtains 1. to open the curtains 2. to close the curtains ○ Draw the curtains – it’s getting cold.
custard /ˈkʌstərd/ noun sauces, etc. a sweet yellow sauce made with milk and powder of cornflour and vanilla
custard apple /ˈkʌstərd ˈæpl/ noun fruit the sweet pulpy fruit of a tree grown in the West Indies
custody /ˈkʌstədi/ noun the state of being looked after, kept or detained by somebody ○ The jewels were in the custody of the manager and he had placed them in the hotel safe. ○ The hijacker was taken into police custody on landing.
custom /ˈkɑːstəm/ noun 1. business the use of a restaurant, hotel, bar or shop by regular customers ○ to lose someone’s custom to do something which makes a regular customer go to another restaurant, shop, etc. 2. something that people usually do, or have done for a long time ○ It’s an old Greek custom to smash plates at the end of a meal.
custom-built /ˈkɑːstəm bɪlt/ adjective made specially for one customer ○ He drives a custom-built Rolls Royce.
customer /ˈkʌstəmər/ noun business a person or company that buys goods or services ○ The shop was full of customers. ○ Can you serve this customer first, please? ○ He is a regular customer of ours.
customer appeal /ˈkʌstəmər əˈpiːl/ noun business something which attracts customers to a product
customer care agent /ˈkʌstəmər ˈkeə ˈægendʒt/ noun a person whose job is to look after customers and ensure that they receive satisfactory service
customer service department /ˈkʌstəmər ˈsɜːvɪs dɪˈpɑːrtmənt/ noun business a department which deals with customers and their complaints and orders
customised /ˈkʌstəmaɪzd/ adjective specifically designed to meet the special requirements of a person or group
customs /ˈkɑːstəms/ noun business a government department which organises the collection of taxes on imports ○ plural noun an office of this department at a port, airport or national border ○ He was stopped by customs ○ Her car was searched by customs. ○ to go through customs to pass through the area of a port or airport where customs officials examine goods ○ to take something through customs to carry something illegal through the customs area without declaring it ○ the crates had to go through a customs examination the crates had to be examined by customs officials

customs and Excise /ˈkɑːstəms ənd ˈɛksaɪs/ noun business a government department which deals with taxes on imports, with taxes on products such as alcohol produced in the country, and also with Value Added Tax
customs barrier /ˈkɑːstəms ˈbærər/ noun customs duty intended to prevent imports
customs duty /ˈkʌstəmz ˈdjuːtɪ/ noun BUSINESS a tax paid on goods brought into or taken out of a country. Also called import duty

customs entry point /ˈkʌstəmz ˈɛntrɪ ˈpɔɪnt/ noun BUSINESS a place at a border between two countries or at an airport or port, where goods are declared to customs

customs examination /ˈkʌstəmz ɪˌɡɛmɪnəˈʃən/ noun BUSINESS an examination of goods or baggage by customs officials

customs officer /ˈkʌstəmz ˈɒfɪsər/ noun somebody who works for the customs

customs union /ˈkʌstəmz ˌjʊnən/ noun BUSINESS an agreement between several countries that goods can travel between them without paying duty, while goods from other countries have to pay special duties

cut /kʌt/ verb 1. to remove pieces from something, or divide it into pieces, with a knife. □ He cut off two slices of ham. 2. to damage the skin with something sharp. □ She cut her hand opening the can. 3. to make lower. □ They have cut the prices of tours. □ to cut down on cigarettes or on expenses to reduce the number of cigarettes you smoke or the amount of money you spend

cut in /kʌt ˈɪn/ verb CATERING to mix fat into flour using a metal blade

cutlery /ˈkʌtləri/ noun knives, forks and spoons. □ Can you put the cutlery out on the tables, please? □ Airlines say that passengers often steal pieces of cutlery.

cutlet /ˈkʌtlɛt/ noun FOOD a flat cake of minced meat or fish, covered with breadcrumbs and fried. □ a veal cutlet

cut of meat /ˈkʌt əv ˈmiːt/ noun MEAT a piece of meat cut in a special way from a larger piece

cut-price /ˈkʌt ˈprɑːs/ adjective MARKETING sold at a cheaper price than usual. □ cut-price goods □ cut-price petrol

cutting board /ˈkʌtɪŋ ˈbɔrd/ noun CATERING same as chopping board

cvs abbreviation CATERING covers

cyclamate /ˈsɜːkləmæt/ noun CATERING a sweetening substance used instead of sugar, believed to be carcinogenic and banned in the USA, UK and elsewhere as a food additive

cycle /ˈsɜːkl/ noun 1. ROAD TRAVEL same as bicycle. 2. a period during which something works or develops and then returns to its starting point. □ verb to travel on a bicycle

cycle hire /ˈsɜːkl ˈhaɪr/ noun the rental of a bicycle for a period, paid for at a particular rate per hour, per half-day, per day or per week

cycle path /ˈsɜːkl ˈpɑθ/ noun a special path for cyclists. □ There are thousands of cycle paths in Holland.

cycling /ˈsɜːklɪŋ/ noun the activity of riding on a bicycle. □ to go on a cycling holiday

cyclist /ˈsɜːklɪst/ noun somebody who rides a bicycle. □ The police told the crowds to stand back as the cyclists were passing.
D

**damage** /ˈdeɪmɪdʒ/ noun 1. the breaking or physical spoiling of something ○ to suffer damage to be harmed ○ to cause damage to harm something ○ The fire caused damage estimated at £100,000. 2. ○ to bring an action for damages against someone to take someone to court and claim damages ○ verb to break or partially destroy something ○ stock which has been damaged by water ○ The storm damaged the telephone lines.

**damages** /ˈdeɪmɪdʒɪz/ plural noun money claimed as compensation for harm done ○ to claim £1,000 in damages ○ to be liable for damages ○ to pay £25,000 in damages

**damage survey** /ˈdeɪmɪdʒi ˈsɜːrvɪʃ/ noun a report on damage done

**damson** /ˈdeɪmɔn/ noun FRUIT a small purple plum, or the tree which bears this fruit

**dance** /dɑnt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT an evening entertainment where people dance to music ○ There is a 21st birthday dance at the hotel this evening. ○ verb ENTERTAINMENT to move in time to music ○ restaurant licensed for music and dancing a restaurant that has a special permit allowing music to be played for customers to dance to

**dancer** /ˈdeɪnsə/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a person who performs dance

**dance band** /ˈdeɪns bænd/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a band which plays music for dances

**dance floor** /ˈdeɪns flɔr/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a specially polished floor for dancing on

**dangerous** /ˈdeɪndʒəri/ adjective likely to cause injury or damage ○ Tourists are warned that it is dangerous to go out alone at night.

**Danish pastry** /ˈdeɪns ˈpɛstrɪ/ Danish /ˈdeɪnsf/ noun BREAD, ETC. a sweet pastry cake with jam or fruit folded in it

**dark chocolate** /ˈdeɪrk ˈtʃɒklət/ noun chocolate that has no added milk and is darker and less sweet than milk chocolate

**dash** /ˈdeʃ/ noun a small quantity of something added to something else, so as to improve its flavour

**date** /deɪt/ noun 1. numbers indicating the day, month and year ○ I have received your letter of yesterday’s date. ○ The dates of the exhibition have been changed. 2. FRUIT the small sweet brown fruit of the date palm, a staple food of many people in the Middle East ○ verb to put a date on a document ○ The cheque was dated March 24th. ○ You forgot to date the cheque. ○ to date a cheque forward to put a future date on a cheque

**date code** /ˈdeɪt ˈkəʊd/ noun signs or numbers which indicate a sell-by date

**date coding** /ˈdeɪt ˈkɔdiŋ/ noun the act of putting a sell-by date on a product

**date of arrival** /ˈdeɪt əv əˈrɪvl/ noun TRAVEL same as **arrival date**

**date of birth** /ˈdeɪt əv ˈbɜːθ/ noun the date on which someone was born ○ Please write your date and place of birth on the registration form.

**date stamp** /ˈdeɪt stæmp/ noun a device with rubber figures which can be moved, used for marking the date on documents or for marking the sell-by date on goods
day /dɛɪ/ noun 1. a period of 24 hours ○ a ten-day tour of southern Spain ○ There are thirty days in June. ○ The first day of the month is a public holiday. ○ three clear days three whole working days ○ You will get a refund only if you give ten clear days' notice of cancelling. ○ Allow four clear days for the cheque to be paid into the bank. 2. the period from morning to night 3. the work period from morning to night ○ she took two days off she did not come to work for two days ○ he works three days on, two days off he works for three days, then has two days' holiday ○ to work an eight-hour day to spend eight hours at work each day daylight /ˈdaɪlt/ noun the light of day Daylight Saving Time /ˈdeɪltɪnt ˈsɜːvɪŋ tɜːm/ noun a system of putting the clocks forward one hour in summer to provide extra daylight in the evening. Abbr DST. Also called Summer Time daypack /ˈdeɪpæk/ noun a small rucksack or bag for carrying things needed during the day day rate /ˈdeɪ rɛt/ noun HOTELS a tariff for using a hotel room during the day day release /ˈdeɪ rɪˈleɪs/ noun BUSINESS an arrangement where a company allows an employee to go to college to study for one or two days each week ○ She is attending a day release course for hotel managers. day return ticket /ˈdeɪ rɪˈtɜːnm ˈtɪkɪt/ noun TRAVEL a ticket available at a lower price if you go and come back on the same day day room /ˈdeɪ rʊm/ noun a communal room for use during the day rather than the evening day shift /ˈdeɪ fɪʃt/ noun a shift worked from early morning to late afternoon ○ There are 150 men on the day shift. day trip /ˈdeɪ ˈtrɪp/ noun TOURISM a tour or excursion which leaves in the morning and returns the same evening day tripper /ˈdeɪ ˌtrɪpər/ noun TOURISM somebody who goes on a day trip dB abbreviation decibel DB & B, DBB abbreviation HOTELS dinner, bed and breakfast dead /ded/ adjective 1. not alive any more ○ Six people were dead as a result of the accident. 2. not working ○ the line went dead the telephone line suddenly stopped working ○ dead loss total loss ○ The car was written off as a dead loss. dead season /ˈded ˌsiːzn/ noun TOURISM the time of the year when there are few tourists about dear /dɪər/ adjective 1. costing a lot of money ○ Clothes are very dear in the market, but carpets are cheap. 2. a word used when starting a letter ○ Dear Sir. Dear Madam addressing a man or woman whom you do not know, or addressing a company ○ Dear Sirs addressing a group ○ Dear Mr Smith, Dear Mrs Smith, Dear Miss Smith addressing a man or woman whom you know ○ Dear James. Dear Julia addressing a friend or a person you do business with debit /ˈdɛbɪt/ noun BUSINESS an entry in accounts showing a debt or an expense. Compare credit ○ verb ○ to debit an account to charge an account with a cost ○ Her account was debited with the sum of £25. debit balance /ˈdɛbɪt ˈbæləns/ noun BUSINESS a balance in an account, showing that the company owes more money than it has received debit card /ˈdɛbɪt ˈkɑrd/ noun FINANCE a plastic card, similar to a credit card, but which debits the holder's account immediately through an EPOS system debone /diˈboun/ verb CATERING to take the bones out of meat or fish ○ The waiter should be able to debone a grilled sole at the table. decaffeinated /ˌdɛkəˈfiːntɪd/ adjective BEVERAGES same as decaffeinated decaffeinated /diˈkɛfɪnɪtɪd/ adjective BEVERAGES from which the caffeine has been removed ○ decaffeinated coffee ○ decaffeinated tea decanter /dɪˈkæntər/ verb CATERING 1. to pour vintage wine from a bottle into another container, so as to remove the sediment ○ The sommelier has practical skill in decanting port or a Bordeaux. 2. to put jam, marmalade, pickle, etc., from large jars into small serving dishes for each table decanter /dɪˈkæntər/ noun CATERING 1. an open glass bottle into which wine is decanted, and from which the wine is served 2. a glass bottle with a glass stopper, in which drinks such as whisky, port or sherry may be stored for a time dauphinois /ˈdɑːfpənwaɪ/ adjective CATERING thinly sliced and baked in milk or cream, sometimes with garlic or cheese daylight in the evening. Abbr Forward one hour in summer to provide extra daylight from morning to night. Dead season the time of the year when there are few tourists about. Dead season the time of the year when there are few tourists about. Debt balance a balance in an account, showing that the company owes more money than it has received. Debt card a plastic card, similar to a credit card, but which debits the holder’s account immediately through an EPOS system. Decaf, decaffeinated a decaffeinated drink, especially coffee. A decaffeinated beverage from which the caffeine has been removed. Decanter an open glass bottle into which wine is decanted, and from which the wine is served. Decanter an open glass bottle into which wine is decanted, and from which the wine is served.
below the main deck the coffee lounge is. On out of doors chair, made of canvas and wood, used to sit to decline in the number of cases of pollution on the floor in a ship the various decks and what can be found on them. Nothing to declare. Figures declined sharply over the last year. 

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**decibel** /ˈdezɪbl/ noun a unit used to measure the intensity of sound. People living near the airport complained that the noise of aircraft overhead was well over the decibel limit. The noise readings of 90–95 dB are considered excessive. Abbr dB

**decimal** /ˈdɛsml/ noun a number in a system based on ten. Three-quarters is 0.75 in decimals.

**deck** /deɪk/ noun 1. Ships and boats a flat floor in a ship. Lower decks the decks below the main deck. Road travel a floor on a bus. 

**deckchair** /ˈdekʃər/ noun a long folding chair, made of canvas and wood, used to sit on out of doors. She spent the afternoon sitting in a deckchair trying to do a crossword.

**deckchair attendant** /ˈdekʃərənt/ noun somebody who is in charge of deckchairs for hire in a park or on a beach, making sure that the chairs are kept clean and dry, and collecting money from people who hire them.

**deck plan** /ˈdek plæn/ noun Ships and boats a plan displayed in a ship, showing the various decks and what can be found on them. Look on the deck plan to find where the coffee lounge is.

**deck quoits** /ˈdek kwɔɪts/ noun Entertainment a game played on the deck of a ship, in which players throw rings, trying to hook them over posts set in the deck.

**declaration** /ˈdɛkərəʃən/ noun an official statement.

**declare** /dɪˈkleɪr/ verb to make an official statement to declare goods to customs to declare goods to customs to state that you are importing goods which are liable to customs duty. The customs officials asked him if he had anything to declare. Go through the green channel if you have nothing to declare.

**decline** /dɪˈklaɪn/ noun the fact of going downwards or becoming less. A welcome decline in the number of cases of pollution. Tourist visits have gone into a sharp decline. Verb 1. To refuse something such as an invitation. He declined to come to lunch. 2. To become less in numbers or amount. Visitor figures declined sharply over the last year.

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2. because her taxi had an accident.

dehydrated.

for the delay in replying to your letter.

time at which something was planned to happen.

large turkey will take 24 hours to defrost.

everything that is needed.

2. to put something off until later.

The company has delayed payment of all invoices.

delegate noun /dɪˈleɪɡət/ somebody who is attending a conference or meeting as a representative of an organisation.

The delegate is attending a conference.

We are expecting the first of the conference delegates to arrive this evening.

verb /ˈdelɪgət/ to pass authority or responsibility on to someone else.

The manager finds it difficult to delegate.

She delegated the job of checking the keys to the junior reception clerk.

Delhi belly /ˈdelɪ bɛli/ noun medical diarrhoea which affects people travelling in foreign countries as a result of eating unwashed fruit or drinking water which has not been boiled (informal).

deli /ˈdeli/ noun same as delicatessen (informal).

We got some bagels from the deli opposite the hotel.

delicacy /ˈdelɪkəsɪ/ noun a delicious but rare thing to eat.

They served all sorts of delicacies at the Chinese banquet.

delicatessen /ˌdɛlɪkəˈtɛsən/ noun a shop selling cold meats and imported or specialised food products, and usually also sandwiches and snacks.

We bought some salad and pies at the delicatessen.

delicious /ˈdɪliʃəs/ adjective tasting very good.

Italian ice cream is delicious.

Can I have another piece of that delicious cake?

delivery time /ˈdɛlɪvri tʌm/ noun the number of days before something will be delivered.

delicious /ˈdɪliʃəs/ adjective very expensive or of very high quality.

A de luxe tour of India.

The airline offers first-class passengers a bag of de luxe toiletries.

(Note: de luxe was formerly the highest grade in the English Tourism Council grading system for accommodation.)

demand /dɪˈmænd/ noun, the act of asking for something.

Business: the need for goods or services at a particular price.

There was an active demand for interpreters during the trade fair.

To meet a demand, to fill a demand, to keep up with demand to supply what is needed.

The factory had to increase production to meet the extra demand.

The office cleaning company cannot keep up with the demand for its services.

There is not much demand for this item.

not many people want to buy it.

This book is in great demand.

There is a great demand for this book.

Many people want to buy it.

verb to ask firmly for something.
She demanded a refund. \(\bigcirc\) The suppliers are demanding immediate payment of their outstanding invoices.

Demerara sugar /dɪˈmɛrərə ˈʃʊɡə/ noun food same as brown sugar
demi chef de rang /dɛmɪ ʃɛf dəˈrɔːn/ noun catering the deputy to a chef de rang
demi-pension /dɛmɪ ˈpɛnʃən/ noun hotels same as half board
demi-tasse /dɛmɪ tɛs/ noun a small coffee cup
dengue /dɛngw/ noun medical a tropical disease caused by an arbovirus, transmitted by mosquitoes, where the patient develops a high fever, pains in the joints, headache and rash. Also called breakbone fever
denomination /dəˈnɔmɪneɪʃən/ noun finance a unit of money on a coin, bank note or stamp \(\bigcirc\) coins of all denominations \(\bigcirc\) The bank refused to accept low denomination coins.
density /ˈdenstɪti/ noun the number of people per unit of area
dep. abbreviation travel departs
depart /dɪˈpɑːrt/ verb to leave \(\bigcirc\) The plane departs from Paris at 11.15.
department /dɪˈpɑːrtmənt/ noun 1. a specialised section of a large company \(\bigcirc\) Write to the complaints department about the service in the hotels on the tour. 2. a section of a large store selling one type of product \(\bigcirc\) You will find beds in the furniture department.
department store /dɪˈpɑːrtmənt stɔr/ noun business a large shop with sections for different types of goods
deporture /dɪˈpɔːrtʃər/ noun the act of going away \(\bigcirc\) Your departure time is 3 o’clock. \(\bigcirc\) The plane’s departure was delayed by two hours. \(\bigcirc\) Flight departures are delayed because of the discussions over air traffic controllers’ pay.
departure date /dɪˈpɑːrtʃər dət/ noun travel the day on which a traveller or tour group leaves
dearture lounge /dɪˈpɑːrtʃər loʊndʒ/ noun air travel a room in an airport where passengers wait to get on their planes after going through passport control and baggage check
deartures /dɪˈpɑːrtʃər zər/ noun air travel the part of an airport terminal that deals with passengers who are leaving
dearture tax /dɪˈpɑːrtʃər tæks/ noun travel a tax payable by passengers leaving a country
deplane /dɪˈplɛnm/ verb air travel to get off a plane \(\bigcirc\) The party will deplane at Delhi. Opposite enplane
deposit /dɪˈpɔzɪt/ noun finance money given in advance so that the thing which you want to buy will not be sold to someone else \(\bigcirc\) to pay a deposit on a room \(\bigcirc\) You will need to pay a 10% deposit to secure the booking.
deposit account /dɪˈpɔzɪt əˈkaʊnt/ noun business an account which pays interest but on which notice usually has to be given to withdraw money
depot /dɪˈpɑːt/ noun travel a building where the vehicles used by a transport service are kept \(\bigcirc\) Buses leave the central bus depot every hour.
depot abbreviation department
deregulate /dɪˈrɛgjələt/ verb business to remove government restrictions from an industry
deregulation /dɪˈrɛgjəleɪʃən/ noun the removal of official restrictions \(\bigcirc\) Deregulation of US airlines resulted in fierce competition and price-cutting.
descent /dɪˈsɛnt/ noun 1. the act of going down \(\bigcirc\) The descent into the mine takes just under three minutes. 2. (of aircraft) the period during which an aircraft comes down to land \(\bigcirc\) Passengers must fasten their seatbelts prior to descent.

\(\ldots\) if you must travel with a cold, use a decongestant 10 minutes before take-off and descent\(\ldots\) \(\text{[Evening Standard Business Travel]}\)
desiccated /dɛsɪˈkætɪd/ adjective dried
desiccated coconut /dɛsɪˈkætɪd kə'kʌntə/ noun food the white flesh of a coconut, which has been dried \(\bigcirc\) She used desiccated coconut to make the cakes.
designated carrier /dɪzɪˈɡnetɪd kərˈɛri/ noun air travel an airline that is licensed to operate a service between two countries
designator /dɪzɪˈɡnetər/ noun air travel a two-letter code by which an airline is identified
desk /desk/ noun a table, often with drawers, used for writing on \(\bigcirc\) desk diary \(\bigcirc\) desk drawer \(\bigcirc\) desk light
desk clerk /desk klark/ noun a hotel receptionist
desk pad /desk pad/ noun a pad of paper kept on a desk for writing notes
desk research /desk rɛsərˈfjuː/ noun the work of looking for information which has already been published, e.g. in a directory
dessert /dɪˈzɛrt/ noun catering a sweet dish eaten at the end of a meal \(\bigcirc\) What do you

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want for dessert? ○ I have eaten so much, I don’t want any dessert. ○ dessert fork, dessert knife a smaller fork and knife used to eat dessert.

COMMENT: On formal menus, a dessert is a course of fruit or nuts taken after the cheese and before coffee is served. On an ordinary menu, a dessert can take the form of a pudding, pastry, ice or fresh fruit.

dessert grapes /ˈdɛsərt ɡrɛps/ plural noun FRUIT grapes which are eaten raw, and not used to make wine.

dessert menu /ˈdɛsərt ˈmɛnju/ noun CATERING a special separate menu for desserts in a restaurant.

dessertspoon /ˈdɛsərt ˈspʊn/ noun CATERING a spoon for eating desserts, which is smaller than a soup spoon, but larger than a teaspoon.

dessert trolley /ˈdɛsərt ˈtrɒli/ noun CATERING a table on wheels on which desserts are taken to each table in a restaurant. Also called sweet trolley.

dessert wine /ˈdɛsərt ˈwɪn/ noun BEVERAGES a sweet wine that is served with a dessert, e.g. muscat (note: There is usually no plural form: desserts means types of dessert.)

destination /ˌdestɪˈneɪʃən/ noun a place to which something is sent, or to which someone is going ○ The ship will take ten weeks to reach its destination. a adjective done or happening at a place that a person has to travel to reach ○ destination dining

destination wedding /ˌdestɪˈneɪʃən ˈwedɪŋ/ noun a wedding that takes place in a far-off location that the couple and their guests have to travel to.

detect /dɪˈtɛkt/ verb to notice something that could be difficult to see, hear or smell ○ A smoke detector detects the presence of smoke.

detector /dɪˈtɛktər/ noun an apparatus that notices something that is difficult to see, hear or smell.

detergent /dɪˈtɛrdʒənt/ noun a cleaning substance which removes grease and bacteria from clothes, dishes, etc. ○ This detergent will not harm your skin.

detour /dɪˈtʊər/ noun a journey away from the usual or planned route ○ We made a detour to visit the caves. ○ We had to make a detour because of the roadworks.

detrain /dɪˈtreɪn/ verb RAIL TRAVEL to get off a train.

develop /dɪˈvelɔp/ verb 1. to grow and become larger or more complicated ○ We are developing the harbour facilities to allow larger ferries to berth. ○ The company is developing a chain of motorway self-service restaurants. 2. to produce and fix a photograph from film ○ We can develop your film in an hour.

developed country /dɪˌvelɔpt ˈkʌntrɪ/ noun a country which has an advanced manufacturing system.

developer /dɪˌvelɔpər/ noun 1. a liquid for developing photographs 2. somebody who builds property.

developing country /dɪˌvelɔpɪŋ ˈkʌntrɪ, ˌdɛvəˈlopɪŋ ˈneɪʃən/ noun a country which is not fully industrialised.

development /dɪˌveləpmənt/ noun the construction of new buildings, or new buildings constructed on an area of land ○ Unrestricted hotel development has ruined the coastline. ○ Proposals for a £70m leisure development have been abandoned in favour of a shopping centre.

development zone /dɪˌveləpmənt ˌzoʊn/ noun BUSINESS an area that has been given special help by a government to encourage businesses and factories to set up there. Also called enterprise zone.

dextrorse /dɪˈkstrəs/ noun a simple sugar found in fruit and also extracted from corn starch.

dhal, dal noun FOOD an Indian term for pulses such as lentils and pigeon peas, or a curry or soup prepared from these pulses.

diabetes /dəˈbetɪs/ noun MEDICAL one of a group of diseases, but most commonly used to refer to diabetes mellitus, a disease where the body cannot control sugar absorption because the pancreas does not secrete enough insulin.

diabetic /dəˈbetɪk/ adjective MEDICAL referring to diabetes ○ diabetic food food with a low sugar content which can be eaten by people suffering from diabetes ○ noun MEDICAL a person who has diabetes.

dial /dɪəl/ verb to call a telephone number on a telephone ○ dial a number ○ to dial the operator ○ Dial 9 to get an outside line.

dialling /dɪəlɪŋ/ noun the act of calling a telephone number.

dialling code /dɪəlɪŋ ˈkəʊd/ noun a special series of numbers used to make a call to another town.

dialling tone /dɪəlɪŋ ˈtɒn/ noun a noise made by a telephone to show that it is ready for you to dial a number.
diabetes /ˈdaɪəbetɪs/noun medical a condition in which a patient frequently passes liquid faeces. He had an attack of diarrhea after going to the restaurant. She complained of mild diarrhoea.

COMMENT: Diarrhoea can have many causes: types of food or allergy to food; contaminated or poisoned food; infectious diseases, such as dysentery; sometimes worry or other emotions.

diary /ˈdaɪərɪ/noun a book in which you can write notes or appointments for each day of the week. to keep a diary to write down what you have felt or done each day. The children on the study tour have to keep a diary of the places they visit.

dice /daɪs/verb CATERING to cut food into small cubes, diced potato

diet /ˈdaɪət/noun 1. the amount and type of food eaten. The average western diet is too full of carbohydrates. 2. low-calorie diet a diet with few calories, which can help a person to lose weight. 3. the act of eating only particular types of food, either to become thinner, to cure an illness or improve a condition. to be on a diet to eat only particular types of food, especially in order to become thinner or to deal with an illness. Two of the passengers are on diets. a verb to reduce the quantity of food you eat, or to change the type of food you eat, in order to become thinner or healthier.

dietary /ˈdaɪətrɪərɪ/- adjective referring to a diet.

dietary fibre /ˈdaɪətrɪərɪ fɪbər/noun CATERING fibrous substances in food, which cannot be digested. Also called roughage.

COMMENT: Dietary fibre is found in cereals, nuts, fruit and some green vegetables. It is believed to be necessary to help digestion and avoid developing constipation, obesity, appendicitis and other digestive problems.

Dietary Reference Values /ˈdaɪətrɪ rɪˈfɜːrənsˌvæljuːz/noun a list published by the British government of nutrients that are essential for health. Abbr. DRV

dieter /ˈdaɪətər/noun somebody who is on a diet. Dieters should try the new low-fat yoghurt.

dietetics /ˈdaɪətətɪks/noun FOOD the study of food and its nutritional value.

dietician /ˈdaɪətʃɪʃn/noun, dietitian noun somebody who specialises in the study of nutrition and advises on diets. The dietician warned me not to eat too much red meat.

difference /ˈdɪfɜːrəns/noun the way in which two things are not the same. to split the difference to share the payment of the difference between two prices.

differential /ˈdɪfərəntʃl/ adjective showing a difference.

digest /ˈdɪgɪst/verb MEDICAL to break down food in the stomach and intestine and convert it into elements which can be absorbed by the body. I cannot digest my dinner. I am feeling unwell after my dinner.

digestible /ˈdɪgɪstəbl/ adjective possible to digest. I don't find raw garlic very digestible.

digestif /ˈdɪgɪstɪf/- adjective helping you to digest something.

digestive biscuit /ˈdɪgɪstɪv bɪskɪt/noun BREAD, ETC. a sweet wholemeal biscuit.

digit /ˈdɪgɪt/ noun a single number. a seven-digit phone number.

digital clock /ˈdɪgɪtəl klok/noun a clock which shows the time as a series of figures, e.g. 12:05:23, rather than on a circular dial.

dignitary /ˈdɪgnətəri/noun somebody with a high rank or position.

dill /dɪl/noun a herb of the parsley family used as flavouring or a garnish.

dim /ˈdɪm/ verb to make a light less bright. The captain dimmed the cabin lights before takeoff.

dime /ˈdaɪm/noun US FINANCE a ten-cent coin.
dimmer switch /'dɪmər swɪtʃ/ noun a light switch which makes a light less bright

dim sum /'dɪm sʌm/ noun food a southern Chinese style lunch, where many different small dishes are served
dine /dain/ verb to have dinner or to eat an evening meal or to dine out to have dinner away from home or in a restaurant outside the hotel where you are staying or to dine in to have dinner at home or in the restaurant of the hotel where you are staying
diner /'dɪnər/ noun 1. somebody who is eating an evening meal or When the restaurant caught fire, the diners ran into the street. 2. dining car on a train 3. US CATERING a small restaurant selling simple hot food (note: originally, these were made from old dining cars from railway trains.)
dinghy /'dɪŋki/ noun ships and boats a small boat or We spent the day in a dinghy, pottering around the harbour. (note: the plural form is dinghies.)
dining car /'dænɪŋ kær/ noun rail travel a railway carriage where meals are served or The dining car joins the train at Lyon.
dining room /'dænɪŋ rʊm/ noun hotels a room in a hotel where people eat or We were sitting in the dining room having supper when my husband was called to the phone.
dining table /'dænɪŋ ,tɜːb(ə)l/ noun catering a table on which meals are served and eaten (note: dining table refers to the piece of furniture; however, when you are eating at it, it is called the dinner table.)
dinner /'dɪnər/ noun catering an evening meal or Dinner is served at 7.30. or The restaurant is open for dinner or serves dinner from 7.30 to 11.30. or Half-board includes breakfast and dinner, but not lunch.
dinner-dance /'dɪnər ,dɑːns/ noun entertainment a formal dinner followed by dancing to music played by a live band or The company is having a Christmas dinner-dance at the Imperial Hotel.
dinner jacket /'dɪnər ,dʒækɪt/ noun a formal jacket worn with a bow tie, both usually black. Abbr DJ

dinner party /'dɪnər ,pɑːrti/ noun entertainment 1. a private dinner to which guests are invited 2. (in a restaurant) a group of people having dinner together
dinner plate /'dɪnər ,pleɪt/ noun a wide flat plate for serving the main course on
dinner service /'dɪnər ,sɜːvɪs/ noun catering a set of matching plates and bowls for serving a main meal
from a physical or mental condition which
wheelchairs to use
of steps, which are easier for people in
them
about their addresses and telephone numbers
list of people or businesses with information
Abbr
a local authority, which runs a section of the
ties.
2.

disagree

disability
disabled toilets
disabled toilets

disabled access
disabled access
entrances with sloping ramps instead of
steps, which are easier for people in
wheelchairs to use
disabled toilets
disabled toilets
plural noun a public toilet with a larger room
and wider doors than usual to make it easier
for people in wheelchairs to use
disagree
disagree
cabbage disagrees with me

disc jockey
disc jockey
noun ENTERTAINMENT somebody who announces
and plays recorded music at a nightclub or on the
radio o He’s the most popular disc jockey at
the hotel nightclub. Abbr DJ

disco
disco
n noun ENTERTAINMENT a place or party where people dance
to recorded music
discoloration
discoloration
noun a change of colour, especially a change of
colour of fruit
discolour
discolour
verb to change the colour of something o Fruit can be discol-
oured by the use of sprays. (NOTE: The US
spelling is discolor.)
discontinue
discontinue
verb not to continue to do something o The ferry service
to the island has been discontinued.
discotheque
discotheque
n noun ENTERTAINMENT same as disco
discount
discount
noun o discount a percentage by which a full price is reduced to a buyer by
the seller o to give a discount on summer
holidays booked before Christmas o 10%
discount for quantity purchases you pay
10% less if you buy a large amount of goods
10% discount for cash, 10% cash dis-
count you pay 10% less if you pay in cash
verb o discount BUSINESS to reduce prices in order to increase sales o Tour operators
are discounting prices on package holidays.
discount fare
discount fare
noun TRAVEL a reduced fare, though with restric-
tions on travel
1. ... unofficially discounted fares are fares sold at
a discount to the officially approved full or pro-
motional rates. Discounting is now commonplace
in most countries.' [Business Traveller]
discount for cash
discount for cash
noun same as cash discount
discount holiday
discount holiday
noun a package holiday where the price is
reduced
discount store
discount store
noun a shop which specialises in cheap goods
bought at a high discount
discretionary
discretionary
adjective possible to carry out if someone wants to
discretionary
income
discretionary income
noun FINANCE income that a person has left after spending
on basic necessities and that is therefore
available for spending on leisure activities
discrimination
discrimination
noun the act of treating people in different
ways because of class, religion, race, lan-
guage, colour or sex
disease
disease
noun MEDICAL a serious illness of animals, plants or humans
disembark
disembark
verb TRAVEL to get off a vehicle, especially a ship or plane o
The passengers disembarked at the ocean
terminal,
dismembarkation /ˌdɪsməˈbɑːkər/ noun the act of getting off a ship or plane

dismembarkation card /ˌdɪsməˈbɑːkər ˈkɑːd/ noun a card that allows you to get off a plane or boat, and return after a short time

dish /dɪʃ/ noun 1. CATERING a large plate for serving food ○ to wash the dishes, to do the dishes to wash the plates, glasses, cutlery and cooking utensils that have been used for a meal 2. CATERING part of a meal, or a plate of prepared food ○ Ratatouille is a Provençal dish of stewed vegetables.

verb ○ he is dishing up the food he is serving the meal
dishcloth /ˈdɪʃklɒθ/ noun a cloth for washing dishes ○ She mopped up the red wine with a dishcloth.
dishwasher /ˈdɪʃwɔʃər/ noun a machine for washing dishes
dishwasher-proof /ˈdɪʃwɔʃərpriːf/ adjective that can be washed in a dishwasher without suffering harm
dish-washing /ˈdɪʃˌwɒʃɪŋ/ noun CATERING the washing of dirty plates, glasses, etc.
disinfectant /ˌdɪsɪnˈfɛktənt/ noun a substance designed to kill germs
dismiss /dɪsˈmɪs/ verb ○ to dismiss an employee to remove an employee from a job ○ He was dismissed for being consistently late.
dismissal /dɪsˈmɪsəl/ noun the removal of an employee from a job

COMMENT: An employee can complain of unfair dismissal to an industrial tribunal, or of wrongful dismissal to the County Court.
dismissal procedure /ˈdɪsɪsˌmɪsəlprəˈkjʊər/ noun CATERING the correct way of dismissing an employee, following the rules in the contract of employment
dispense bar /ˈdɪspens bɑː/ noun CATERING a bar for serving drinks other than bottles of wine for guests in a restaurant
dispense cellar /ˈdɪspens ˈselə/ noun a cellar in which wine is kept for immediate serving
dispenser /ˈdɪspensər/ noun a machine which automatically provides something such as an object, a drink or some food, often when money is put in ○ automatic dispenser ○ towel dispenser ○...five-litre milk dispensers are made from stainless steel. A separate base takes an ice or freezer bag to keep the milk cool. Fruit juice dispensers have the same base, but there is a choice of four-, five- or six-litre cylinders." [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]
display /ˈdɪsplɛ̆/ noun a show or exhibition ○ The hotel lobby has a display of local crafts.
display ad /ˈdɪsplɛ̆ əd/ noun MARKETING an advertisement which is well designed to attract attention
display case /ˈdɪsplɛ̆ kɛs/ noun MARKETING a table or counter with a glass top, used for showing items for sale
display pack /ˈdɪsplɛ̆ pæk/ noun MARKETING a specially attractive box for showing goods for sale
disposable /ˈdɪspəˈzuːəl/ adjective designed to be used and then thrown away ○ disposable cups
disposable income /ˈdɪspəˈzuːəl ˈɪnkwəm/ noun BUSINESS income left after tax and national insurance have been deducted
dispute /ˈdɪspjʊt/ noun ○ to adjudicate or mediate in a dispute to try to settle a dispute between other parties
distil /ˈdɪstɪl/ verb 1. CATERING to make strong alcohol by heating wine or other alcoholic liquid and condensing it 2. to make pure water by heating impure water and collecting the vapour (NOTE: [all senses] The US spelling is distill.)
distillation /ˌdɪstɪˈlʃən/ noun the act of distilling water or alcohol
distilled water /ˈdɪstɪld ˈwɔːtər/ noun BEVERAGES pure water
distiller /ˈdɪstɪlər/ noun BEVERAGES somebody who distils alcohol ○ He is an important distiller of Scotch whisky.
distillery /ˈdɪstɪləri/ noun BEVERAGES a factory for distilling alcohol ○ On our tour of the islands we visited several whisky distilleries. (NOTE: The plural form is distilleries.)
district /ˈdɪstrɪkt/ noun a section of a country or of a town ○ the commercial district, the business district the part of a town where offices and shops are located ○ The hotel is well placed in the main business district of the town.
disturb /ˈdɪstɜːb/ verb to bother or worry someone, or to interrupt someone ○ *do not disturb* a notice placed on a hotel room door, to ask the hotel staff not to come into the room
disturbance /ˈdɪstɜːrəns/ noun an occasion on which someone is disturbed ○ The fans caused a disturbance in the hotel bar.
dive /daɪv/ noun 1. a jump downwards into water head first 2. BARS a disreputable bar (informal) ○ verb to jump into water head first.
diver /ˈdəvr/ noun somebody who jumps into water head first, or who swims under water

diversion /dɪˈvɜːʃən/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a change to a planned or normal route in order to avoid e.g. roadworks or flooding ○ All traffic has to take a diversion and rejoin the motorway 10km further on.

divert /dɪˈvɜːt/ verb to send somebody or something to another place or in another direction ○ Because of fog in London, flights have been diverted to Manchester. ○ Traffic has been diverted to avoid the town centre.

diving /ˈdɪvɪŋ/ noun 1. the sport of jumping into water head first 2. SPORT the activity of swimming under water to explore or as a sport ○ diving holidays on the Barrier Reef ○ We went diving in the Red Sea. ○ The resort offers swimming, surfing and diving.

diving board /ˈdɪvɪŋ bɔːd/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a plank at a swimming pool from which a swimmer jumps into the water

dj /dʒɪ/ noun 1. dinner jacket 2. disc jockey

docent /dəˈsent/ noun a tourist guide working in some museums or cathedrals

dock /dɒk/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a harbour, a place where ships can load or unload ○ the docks the part of a town where the harbour is ○ Cars should arrive at the docks 45 minutes before sailing time ○ a dock ○ the ship docked at 17.00.

docker /ˈdɒkə/ noun somebody who works in the docks

dockside /ˈdɒksaɪd/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS the edge of a dock where ships load or unload ○ Customs officers were waiting at the dockside to board the ship.

dockyard /ˈdɒkjaɪd/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a place where ships are built or repaired ○ The damaged liner was towed into the dockyard for repair.

doctor /ˈdɒktər/ noun a person whose job is to look after people who are ill ○ Dr Thorne is the hotel doctor who is on call to treat guests who become ill in the hotel

document /ˈdɒkjuːmənt/ noun a piece of paper with writing on it ○ Customs will ask to see the relevant documents concerning the shipment.

documentation /ˈdɒkjuːmeɪntˈeɪʃən/ noun all the papers referring to something ○ Please send me the complete documentation concerning the sale.
doorknob /ˈdɔːrnəb/ noun a handle for opening and shutting a door.  
She hung a 'do not disturb' sign on the doorknob.

doorman /ˈdɔːrmən/ noun a man who stands at the door of a restaurant, hotel, club, etc.  
The doorman would not let us in because we were wearing jeans. [NOTE: The plural form is doormen.]

dorm /ˈdɔːrm/ noun travel same as dormitory (informal)
dormitory /ˈdɔːmətri/ noun a large room in which many people sleep, e.g. at a boarding school or in a hostel

dormobile /ˈdɔːməbl/ trademark for a small motor caravan, now no longer manufactured

double /ˈdɔːbl/ adjective 1. twice as large  
2. twice as much  
3. twice as much

double bed /ˈdɔːbl ɛd/ bed noun a bed for two people

double-bedded room /ˈdɔːbl ɛdɪd rʊm/ noun a hotel room with two beds, usually two twin beds

double glazing /ˈdɔːbl ɡleɪznɪŋ/ noun the act of booking two people into the same hotel room or the same seat on a flight as we were double-booked.

double glazing /ˈdɔːbl ɡleɪznɪŋ/ noun the activity of skiing fast down slopes, as opposed to cross-country skiing

double-booking /ˈdɔːbl ˈbʊkɪŋ/ noun hotels the act of booking two people into the same hotel room or the same seat on a plane at the same time by mistake

double boiler /ˈdɔːbl ˈbɔɪlər/ noun a cooking utensil made up of two saucepans, one of which fits on top of the other, the lower pan containing hot water and the top pan containing the food to be cooked. Also called double saucepan

double-book /ˈdɔːbl ˈbʊk/ verb to reserve the same hotel room or plane seat for two people at the same time, usually by mistake  
We had to change our flight as we were double-booked.

double-booking /ˈdɔːbl ˈbʊkɪŋ/ noun hotels the act of booking two people into the same hotel room or the same seat on a plane at the same time by mistake

double cream /ˈdɔːbl ˈkrɪm/ noun dairy thick cream with a high fat content

double-decker /ˈdɔːbl ˈdɛkər/ noun a bus with two decks. Double-decker buses are common in London. Compare single-decker 2. Food same as club sandwich

double-decker sandwich /ˈdɔːbl ˈdɛkər ˈsэнdwiʃ/ noun food same as club sandwich

double glazing /ˈdɔːbl ˈɡleɪznɪŋ/ noun the two panes of glass in windows, to keep out cold air and noise. All the rooms in the hotel have double glazing to reduce noise from the airport.

double occupancy /ˈdɔːbl ˈɔkənˈsɛnsi/ noun the occupancy of a room by two people
a quiet downtown hotel.

- They established a restaurant downtown.

**draft** /dræft/ noun US same as draught

**draft beer** /dræft bɪər/ noun US BEVERAGES same as draught beer

**drain** /dren/ verb to remove a liquid from something ○ Boil the potatoes for ten minutes, drain and leave to cool.

**drain cycle** /dren ,sɛŋk(ə)/ noun CATERING the last of a series of operations in a dishwasher, when the water is drained and the dishes left to dry

**drapes** /dræps/ plural noun US curtains

**draught** /drɔft/ noun 1. a current of cold air which blows into a room, train, bus, etc. ○ She sat in a draught and caught a cold.

**drawer** /ˈdrɔʊər/ noun a sliding compartment in a desk or cupboard which you open by pulling on a handle

**drawing room** /ˈdrɔːrɪŋ rʊm/ noun a room for sitting and talking in, but not eating ○ The guests’ drawing room is on the right of the main entrance.

**dress coat** /drest kɾæt/,

dressed crab /drest kɾæb/,
dressed lobster noun FOOD cooked crab or lobster, with the legs removed and the flesh broken up and put back into the shell

**dressing** /ˈdresɪŋ/ noun 1. the act of putting on clothes 2. SAUCES, ETC. a sauce for salad ○ a bottle of Italian dressing ○ Would you like French dressing or Thousand Island dressing? 3. MEDICAL a covering or bandage applied to a wound to protect it

**dressing table** /ˈdresɪŋ ,tɛb(ə)l/ noun a bedroom table with mirrors

**dried** /drɛd/ adjective preserved by dehydration, which removes water and so slows down deterioration ○ dried mushrooms ○ sun-dried tomatoes

**dried fruit** /drɛd ’frʌt/ noun fruit that has been dehydrated to preserve it for later use

**dried milk** /drɛd ’mɪlk/ noun DAIRY same as dehydrated milk

**drier** /drɛr/ noun same as dryer

**drill** /drɪl/ noun ○ boat drill, fire drill a procedure to be carried out to help people to escape from a sinking boat or from a burning building

**drink** /drɪŋk/ noun 1. liquid which someone swallows ○ Would you like a drink? ○ Drinks are served before the meal on transatlantic flights. 2. BEVERAGES an alcoholic drink ○ Drinks are being served on the terrace. ○ he has a drink problem he is an alcoholic ○ he was much the worse for drink he was drunk.

**drinking chocolate** /drɪŋk ˈʃɔklət/ noun FOOD sweet chocolate powder, used to make a hot drink ○ I have a cup of drinking chocolate before I go to bed.

**drinking-up time** /drɪŋk ˈʌp ,tɜːm/ noun a period allowed in a pub or bar after official closing time, when drinks already bought may be finished

**drinking water** /drɪŋk ,wɔtər/ noun BEVERAGES water which is safe to drink, as opposed to water for washing ○ Don’t use that tap, it’s not drinking water.

**drinks trolley** /drɪŋkz ˈtrɔlɪ/ noun AIR TRAVEL a trolley on an aircraft, with various drinks that are served by stewards or stewardesses. Also called bar trolley
drip /drɪp/ noun a small drop of liquid, falling regularly from a tap or container
dripping /ˈdrɪpɪŋ/ noun food the fat that melts off meat when it is being cooked and hardens when cold, used for frying, basting and making pastry
drip tray /ˈdrɪp trē/ noun bars a tray placed under a tap to catch drips, e.g. under a beer tap
drive /driːv/ noun 1. road travel a ride in a motor vehicle. 2. road travel the way in which a car is propelled or guided. ▪ car with front-wheel drive a car where the engine is connected directly to the front wheels. ▪ car with left-hand drive a car where the driver sits on the left-hand side. 3. a path leading to a house wide enough for a car to drive along it. ▪ verb road travel to make a car, lorry, etc., go in a particular direction. ▪ He was driving to work when he heard the news on the car radio. ▪ She drives a tour bus. (NOTE: driving – drove – has driven)
drive along /driːv ˈeɪl/ verb road travel to ride along a road in a motor vehicle
drive away /driːv ˈeɪv/ verb to drive on
drive back /driːv ˈeɪk/ verb to drive back
drive on /driːv ˈeɪn/ verb to continue one’s journey
The policeman signalled us to drive on.
driver /ˈdriːvr/ noun road travel somebody who drives a car or the driver as you get on the bus. ▪ Don’t talk to the driver when the bus is in motion.
driving licence /ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˈlaɪzn/ noun driver’s license US /ˈdraɪvər ˈlaɪzn/ noun road travel a permit that allows you to drive
drizzle /ˈdrɪzl/ noun a thin mist of rain. ▪ A thin drizzle was falling so we took our umbrellas. ▪ verb to rain lightly. ▪ It’s drizzling outside, so you’d better wear a raincoat.
dizzly /ˈdrɪzl/ adjective raining lightly. ▪ We get a lot of drizzly weather in September.
drop /drɒp/ verb to fall, to go to a lower level. ▪ Take a warm sweater, because at night the temperature can drop quite sharply. ▪ the wind dropped the wind stopped blowing hard
drop off /ˈdrɒp ˈɒf/ verb ▪ to drop someone off to let someone who is a passenger in a car get out somewhere. ▪ Can you drop me off at the post office?
drop-off charge /ˈdrɒp əf/ noun road travel an extra charge for leaving a hired car at a different place from where it was hired
DRV abbreviation Dietary Reference Values
dry /draɪ/ adjective 1. not wet. 2. with no rain. 3. beverages not sweet, used especially of wine. ▪ A dry white wine is served with fish. ▪ Some German wines are quite dry. ▪ I prefer dry champagne to sweet champagne.
dry-clean /ˈdraɪ ˈkliːn/ noun a shop where clothes are dry-cleaned. ▪ When I got my suit back from the dry-cleaner’s there was a button missing.
dry-cleaning /ˈdraɪ ˈkliːnɪŋ/ noun clothes which are ready to be sent to dry-cleaners or which have been returned after having been dry-cleaned. ▪ She ran through the rain to her car with an armful of dry-cleaning.
dry-cure /ˈdraɪ kjuːr/ verb catering to preserve fish or meat in salt crystals as opposed to brine
dry-cured bacon /ˈdraɪ ˈkjuːrd ˈbeɪkn/ noun meat bacon which has been cured in salt
dry dock /ˈdraɪ ˈdɒk/ noun ships and boats a dock, where the water is pumped out to allow repairs to be done to a ship
dryer /ˈdraɪər/ noun a machine which dries, especially a machine to dry clothes
dry ginger /ˈdraɪ ˈdʒɪŋər/ noun ginger ale
dry ice /ˈdraɪ ˈaɪs/ noun carbon dioxide in solid form
comment: Dry ice is extremely cold, with a temperature of –78°C, and is used for keeping food such as ice cream cold when being transported.
drying /ˈdraɪŋ/ noun catering a method of preserving food by removing moisture,
either by leaving it in the sun, as for dried fruit, or by passing it through an industrial process

dry martini /ˈdrɑːr mərtəni/ noun BEVERAGES a cocktail of gin and French vermouth, served with an olive
dry season /ˈdrɑːr sɛzn/ noun a period of the year when it does not rain much
dry slope /ˈdrɑːr slɔp/ noun SPORT a ski slope made of artificial snow
dry slope skiing /ˈdrɑːr skloʊ ˈskiːŋ/ noun the activity of skiing on artificial snow slopes
dry stores /ˈdrɑːr stɔrz/ noun BUSINESS a storeroom where dry goods such as tins and packets of food are kept
dry wine /ˈdrɑːr wain/ noun BEVERAGES wine which is not sweet
dry season /ˈdrɑːr sɛzn/ noun the period in the evening just before it gets dark ○ The gardens close at dusk.
dry season /ˈdrɑːr sɛzn/ noun the time of year when it does not rain much
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dry wine /ˈdrɑːr wain/ noun BEVERAGES wine which is not sweet
DSS /ˈdɪss/ abbreviation BUSINESS direct service organisation
DST abbreviation Daylight Saving Time
dual carriageway /ˈdjuːəl ˈkærɪgweɪ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a road with two lanes in each direction, with a barrier between the pairs of lanes ○ There’s a dual carriageway ahead, so we’ll soon be able to overtake that tractor. (Note: The US English for this is two-lane highway.)
Dublin Bay prawn /ˈdʌblin beɪz prɔwn/ noun NUTRIENTS a large prawn, often served as scampi
duchesse potatoes /ˌdʌʃəs pɔts/ noun FOOD creamed potatoes with beaten egg added, piped into small mounds and baked in an oven
duck /dʌk/ noun 1. a common water bird 2. MEAT the meat of this bird used as food 3. COMMENT: Roast duck is traditionally eaten with orange sauce.
duckling /ˈdʌklɪŋ/ noun a small duck ○ We had roast duckling and orange sauce.
dud cheque /ˈdud ˈtʃek/ noun FINANCE same as bouncing cheque (informal)
dude /djuːd/ noun a visitor to a dude ranch
dude ranch /ˈdud ræntʃ/ noun TOURISM a ranch that people visit as a tourist attraction and where they can stay and spend a holiday
due diligence /ˈdjuː dɪlɪdʒəns/ noun CATERING a requirement of the food safety legislation that food producers must take all reasonable care that the food they produce is safe, and is produced and packed in a way which prevents contamination
dumb waiter /ˈdʌm wɛrˈtəʊ/ noun CATERING 1. a sideboard in a restaurant, on which cutlery and condiments are kept ready for use 2. a device for raising and lowering trays of food or dirty dishes between floors of a building, e.g. when the kitchen is in the basement
dummy pack /ˈdʌmi pæk/ noun an empty pack for display in a shop
dumping /ˈdʌmpɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the act of getting rid of excess goods cheaply in an overseas market
dumping /ˈdʌmpɪŋ/ noun FOOD a small ball of paste, often with a filling, which is boiled or steamed
dune /djuːn/ noun a mound or hill of sand, either on a beach or in the desert
dupe /djuːp/ noun a duplicate reservation (informal)
durian /ˈduriən/ noun FRUIT a tropical fruit from a tree that grows in south-east Asia
Dutch /dʌtʃ/ noun a piece of work that a person has to do ○ One of her duties is to

COMMENT: The fruit has an extremely unpleasant smell, but is highly regarded as a dessert fruit in south-east Asia.
durian wheat /ˈduriən wɛt/ noun FOOD a hard type of wheat grown in southern Europe and used to make pasta
Dutch /dʌtʃ/ noun a piece of work that a person has to do ○ One of her duties is to

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Dutch /dʌtʃ/ noun a piece of work that a person has to do ○ One of her duties is to
duty-free

see that the main doors are locked at night.

2. something that you are legally or morally expected to do. (noun, adjective, adverb)

BUSINESS a tax that has to be paid /L50263 to take the duty off alcohol /L50263 to put a duty on cigarettes /L50765 goods which are liable to duty goods on which customs or excise tax has to be paid

‘Canadian and European negotiators agreed to a deal under which Canada could lower its import duties on $150 million worth of European goods’ [Globe and Mail (Toronto)]

‘…the Department of Customs and Excise collected a total of N79m under the new advance duty payment scheme’ [Business Times (Lagos)]

duty-free /dju'triː/ adjective, adverb sold with no tax to be paid /L50263 He bought a duty-free watch at the airport or He bought the watch duty-free at the airport.

‘…despite the abolition of duty-free in the European Union, BAA is able to offer EU passengers a wide range of duty-paid alcohol and tobacco’ [Heathrow International Traveller]

duty-free alcohol /dju'triː 'ælkahl/ noun BEVERAGES an alcoholic drink which can be bought in a duty-free shop

duty-free allowance /dju'triː 'ələns/ noun BUSINESS the amount of dutiable goods which a person can take into a country without paying tax. She had several bottles more than the duty-free allowance and so was charged duty.

duty-free shop /dju'triː 'ʃɒp/ noun a shop at an airport or on a ship where goods can be bought without paying duty

duty manager /dju'triː 'meɪnʤər/ noun the manager who is on duty at the present time

duty of care /dju'triː ə'keə/ noun a duty which every citizen has not to act negligently

COMMENT: The duty of care code requires businesses which produce waste to ensure that it is carefully stored until it is disposed of, that it is disposed of by a registered waste disposal contractor and that a written record is kept each time the waste is removed.

duty-paid goods /dju'triː 'peəd gudz/ plural noun BUSINESS goods on which tax has been paid

duty roster /dju'triː 'rɔstə/ noun a list of times showing when each person is on duty. Have a look on the duty roster to see when you’re next on duty.

duvet /dju'vet/ noun a large bag filled with feathers, used to cover a bed. I prefer a duvet to blankets, because it is lighter.

duvet cover /dju'vet 'kʌvə/ noun a decorative bag used to cover a duvet

DVT abbreviation MEDICAL deep-vein thrombosis

dysenteric /dɪz'entərɪk/ adjective MEDICAL referring to dysentery

dysentery /dɪ'səntəri/ noun MEDICAL an infection and inflammation of the colon causing bleeding and diarrhoea

COMMENT: Dysentery occurs mainly in tropical countries. The symptoms include diarrhoea, discharge of blood and pain in the intestines. There are two main types of dysentery: bacillary dysentery, caused by the bacterium Shigella in contaminated food; and amoebic dysentery or amoebiasis, caused by a parasitic amoeba Entamoeba histolytica spread through contaminated drinking water.
ices will start again soon

east

eastern

easterly

eastward

eastwards

east wind

easy terms

eaten

eatables

eatables

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eater /ˈeɪtər/ noun somebody who eats ○ She's a light eater – she just picks at her food.
eatery /ˈeɪtəri/ noun US a restaurant, or a place where you can eat (informal) ○ a well-known eatery on 5th Avenue (NOTE: The plural form is eateries.)
eating apple /ɪˈtɪŋ æp(ə)l/ noun fruit a sweet apple which may be eaten raw
eating place /ɪˈtɪŋ plɛs/ noun a place where you can eat, e.g. a restaurant, cafeteria or canteen
EC abbreviation European Community (NOTE: This is now called the European Union (EU)).
eclair /ˈklɛər/ noun a long thin cylinder of choux pastry filled with whipped cream and topped with chocolate or coffee icing
ecolabelling /ɪˈkɔːləb(ə)lɪŋ/ noun a system by which products or services that are considered not to be harmful to the environment, or to be less harmful than others, are given a special label
E. coli /ˈɛkɔli/ noun MEDICAL a Gram-negative bacillus associated with acute gastroenteritis and traveller's diarrhoea. Full form Escherichia coli
economic cycle /ˌɪkənəˈmɪk ˈsɑrk(ə)l/ noun business same as trade cycle
economy /ˈɪkənəmi/ noun 1. actions intended to save money or resources 2. the way in which a country makes and uses money, or the financial state of a country
economy car /ˈɪkənəmi kɑːr/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a car which does not use much petrol
economy class /ˈɪkənəmi klɑs/ noun AIR TRAVEL the cheapest category of seat on a plane ○ to travel economy class Also called tourist class ‘…let no one pretend that taking a long-haul economy class flight is a pleasurable experience’ [Business Traveller]
economy class syndrome /ˌɪkənəmi klɑs ˈsɜːndrəm/ noun MEDICAL same as deep-vein thrombosis (informal) “…the term ‘Economy Class Syndrome’ was coined in 1988 but it is only over the last few years that any serious attempt has been made to study the causes of this health hazard” [Wonderlust]
economy flight fare /ɪˈkənəmi fli:t ˈfeər/ noun AIR TRAVEL the lowest fare available
economy passenger /ɪˈkənəmi ˈpæsəndʒər/ noun AIR TRAVEL somebody who travels in economy class ○ The airline provides more leg-room for full-fare economy passengers.
economy size pack /ˈɪkənəmi saɪz ˈpæk/ noun BUSINESS a packet of goods that works out cheaper to buy, usually because it contains more. Also called family pack
ecotourism /ˌɪkəˈtɔːrɪz(ə)m/ noun TOURISM tourism that is responsible and respects the culture and lifestyle of the local people, and in general does nothing to damage the local environment
ecotourist /ˌɪkəˈtɔːrɪst/ noun TOURISM a responsible tourist who eats local food, uses local transport, lives the lifestyle of local people and respects their culture, and in general does nothing to damage the local environment
Edam /ˈɛdəm/ noun a mild Dutch cheese with a slightly rubbery texture, typically formed into balls covered with red wax
edible /ˈɛdɪb(ə)l/ adjective referring to something that can be safely eaten ○ How can you tell which mushrooms are edible and which are poisonous?
EDP /ˈɛdɪp/ abbreviation electronic data processing
eel /ɛl/ noun SEAFOOD a long thin fish which looks like a snake ○ She ordered some smoked eel. ○ He had a plate of jellied eels.
COMMENT: Eels may be eaten smoked (usually with horseradish sauce) or stewed in the traditional London fashion – ‘jellied eels’.
EFA abbreviation CATERING European Food Authority
effect /ɛfekt/ noun a change that happens as the result of an action done by somebody ○ efficiency /ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)nsi/ noun the ability to work well and to produce the right result or the right work quickly ○ efficient /ɪˈfɪʃnt/ adjective able to work well and do what is necessary without wasting time, money or effort ○ efficiently /ɪˈfɪʃntli/ adverb in an efficient way ○ The waitresses served the 250 diners very efficiently.
EFT /ˈɛft/ abbreviation FINANCE electronic funds transfer
e.g. abbreviation for example, such as ○ The contract is valid in some countries (e.g. France and Belgium) but not in others.
egg /ɛɡ/ noun FOOD 1. an oval object with a hard shell, produced by a female bird from which a baby bird comes ○ a duck’s egg ○ quail egg 2. an egg produced by a domestic hen, the type of egg most commonly used as food for humans ○ You need three eggs to make this cake.
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egg cosy /ˈegˌkɔsɪ/ noun CATERING a little cover put over a boiled egg to keep it hot (NOTE: The plural form is egg cosies.)
eggcup /ˈegˌkʌp/ noun a holder for a boiled egg. They served boiled eggs in egg-cups shaped like chickens.
egg custard /ˈegˌkʌstəd/ noun DESSERTS a sweet sauce, made with eggs and milk, flavoured with vanilla, baked until set and eaten warm or cold
egg noodles /ˈegˌnʌdlˌɔklz/ plural noun FOOD noodles made with flour, water and egg
eggplant /ˈegplənt/ noun US VEGETABLES a plant with shiny purple-black fruit, used as a vegetable. Also called aubergine
eggs Benedict /ˈegˌbɛndɪkt/ noun ham and a poached egg in hollandaise sauce on a slice of toast or a split toasted muffin
eggshell /ˈegˌʃɛl/ noun the shell around an egg. I found a big piece of eggshell in my omelette.
egg timer /ˈegˌtaɪmər/ noun a device for timing how long an egg is boiled for
egg white /ˈegˌwaɪt/ noun FOOD the part of the egg which is not yellow. Also called white
EHO abbreviation Environmental Health Office
elastic /ˈɪləstɪk/ adjective not rigid, able to stretch and contract
elastic demand /ˈɪləstɪk ˈdrəmənd/ noun BUSINESS a demand which can expand or contract easily because of small changes in price
electric /ˈelətrɪk/ adjective worked by electricity. The flat is equipped with an electric cooker.
electrical /ˈelətrɪkl/ adjective referring to electricity. The engineers are trying to repair an electrical fault.
electricity /ˈelətrɪsəti/ noun a current used to make light, heat or power. The electricity was cut off this morning, so the air-conditioning could not work. Our electricity bill has increased considerably this quarter. Electricity costs are an important factor in our overheads.

electronic /ˌeləˈtrɒnɪk/ adjective referring to machines that use transistors or integrated circuits to operate, or to systems that rely on computers and computer networks

electronic billing /ˌeləˈtrɒnɪk ˈbrɪlɪŋ/ noun a system for charging customers and paying bills by credit or debit card online.
electric /ˈelətrɪk/ adjective

electron /ˈelətrɒn/ noun the act of selecting and examining data stored in a computer to produce information. Abbr EDP
electronic funds transfer /ˌeləˈtrɒnɪk ˈfʌndz ˈtrænsfər/ noun FINANCE a system for transferring money from one account to another electronically, as when using a smart card. Abbr EFT

electronic organiser /ˌeləˈtrɒnɪk ˈɔrɡənaɪzər/ noun same as personal organiser

electronic point of sale /ˌeləˈtrɒnɪk ˈpɔɪnt əv ˈseɪl/ noun BUSINESS a system where sales are charged automatically to a customer's credit card or debit card and stock is controlled by the shop's computer. Abbr EPOS

electronic ticketing /ˌeləˈtrɒnɪk ˈtɪkɪtɪŋ/ noun a computerised system used by airlines which gives passengers a special code number instead of a physical ticket

electroplated nickel silver /ˌeləˈtrɒplættɪd ˈnɪklˌsʌlvər/ noun CATERING same as silver plate

elevator /ˌeləˈvɛtər/ noun US A machine which carries people or goods from one floor to another in a building. Take the elevator to the 26th floor. Compare escalator, travelator. (NOTE: The British English is lift.)
elevenses /ˈlevəʊnəz/ noun CATERING a snack served in the middle of the morning (informal)
e-mail /ˈiːmɛl/ noun 1. electronic mail, a system of sending messages from one computer to another, using telephone lines. You can make your booking by e-mail if you want. I'll give you the e-mail address of the hotel. 2. a message sent by e-mail. I had two e-mails from him this morning. • a verb to send a message using electronic mail. I e-mailed the hotel about the change of plan.

embarb /ˈɛmˌbɑːk/ verb TRAVEL to go onto a ship or aircraft. The passengers embarked at Southampton.

embarkation /ˌɛmˈbɑːkəʃən/ noun TRAVEL the action of going onto a ship or plane

embarkation card /ˌɛmˌbɑːkəˈʃən ˈkaːrd/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a card given to passengers getting onto a ship

embassy /ˈɛmˌbæsɪ/ noun a building where an ambassador has his or her office. The British Embassy is holding a party for exhibitors at the trade fair.

embar /ˈɛmˌbɑːr/ verb ROAD TRAVEL to get on a bus or put people on a bus
emergency /ɪ'mɛrdʒənsi/ noun a dangerous situation such as a fire or an accident, where decisions have to be taken quickly ○ the government declared a state of emergency the government decided that the situation was so dangerous that the police or army had to run the country ○ in case of emergency, in an emergency if a dangerous situation develops ○ In an emergency, press the red button.

"...the problem with emergency evacuation systems is that they do not adequately satisfy safety needs during emergencies. Many systems use emergency powered signs placed high on walls or above doors. These work well when you can see them, but smoke rises, decreasing visibility and increasing the risk of confusion." [Hotel Security Worldwide]

emergency exit /ɪ'mɛrdʒənsi ɪɡ'zɛkt/ noun a special way out of a building, used if there is a fire or other emergency. Also called fire exit

emergency plan /ɪ'mɛrdʒənsi plæn/ noun same as contingency plan

emergency reserves /ɪ'mɛrdʒənsi rɪzərəvz/ plural noun same as contingency plan

emigrant /ɪ'migrənt/ noun somebody who leaves one country to settle in another. Compare immigrant

emigrate /ɪ'mɪɡreɪt/ verb to leave your country to live in another ○ My daughter and her family have emigrated to Australia. Compare immigrate

emigration /ɪ'mɪɡreɪʃən/ noun the act of leaving your country to live in another ○ 19th-century governments encouraged emigration to the colonies. Compare immigration

Emmenthal /ɛmˈɛntənl/ noun DAIRY a type of hard cheese from Switzerland with large holes and a mild nutty flavour

employ /ɪmˈploɪ/ verb to give someone regular paid work ○ to employ twenty staff to have twenty people working for you ○ to employ twenty new staff to give work to twenty new people

employee /ɪmˈpliːni/ noun a person employed by a company ○ Employees of the firm are eligible to join a profit-sharing scheme. ○ Relations between management and employees have improved. ○ The company has decided to take on new employees.

employee conduct report /ɪmˈpliːni ˈkændɪkt rɪpɔrt/ noun BUSINESS a report on how an employee has performed over a given period of time

employee turnover /ɪmˈpliːni tərˈnəvər/ noun BUSINESS same as labour turnover ○ Under the new management, employee turnover has doubled ○ The restaurant was half-empty. ○ The ski resorts are empty because there is no snow. ■ noun an empty bottle or case

emulsifier /ɪmˈlʌsfɪər/ noun CATERING a substance added to mixtures of food such as water and oil to hold them together, and also added to meat to increase the water content so that the meat is heavier. ○ stabiliser

COMMENT: In the EU, emulsifiers and stabilisers have E numbers E322 to E495.

eumulify /ɪmˈlʌsfɪə/ verb CATERING to mix two liquids so thoroughly that they will not separate

close /klɔːz/ verb to put something inside an envelope with a letter ○ to enclose a leaflet about the hotel ○ to letter enclosing a cheque ○ I am enclosing a copy of our current room rates. ○ Please find the cheque enclosed herewith.

closure /ˈkloʊzər/ noun a document enclosed with a letter ○ letter with enclosures (NOTE: Usually shortened to encl. when written at the end of a letter.)

en route /ənˈrʊt/ adjective, adverb enclosed in a pastry crust

edemic /ɛnˈdɛmɪk/ adjective MEDICAL referring to any disease which is very common in specific places ○ Yellow fever is endemic to parts of Central Africa.

endive /ˈendv/ noun 1. FRUIT a green salad plant similar to a lettuce, with curly bitter-tasting leaves 2. VEGETABLES a vegetable with a conical head of white crisp leaves packed firmly together, eaten raw in salads or cooked with a sauce, ○ chicory

energy value /ɛnˈɛrgi ˈvælju/ noun CATERING the amount of energy produced by a given amount of a particular food

engaged /ɪnˈɡeɪdʒd/ adjective busy, e.g. of a telephone line ○ You cannot speak to the manager – his line is engaged.

engaged tone /ɪŋˈɡeɪdʒt/ noun a sound made by a telephone when the line dialled is busy ○ I tried to phone the complaints department but I just got the engaged tone.
English /ˈɛŋɡliʃ/ adjective referring to England as noun the language spoken in the UK, the USA and many other countries. Do you speak English? ○ The hotel has an English-speaking manager.

English breakfast /ˈɛŋɡliʃ ˈbrɛkʃət/ noun food a meal of cereals, bacon, eggs, toast and marmalade, served with tea or coffee, often served as a buffet in motels and hotel chains

COMMENT: A traditional ‘full English breakfast’ may include cereals, porridge, or stewed fruit (such as prunes), grilled fish (such as kippers), bacon and eggs, sausages, kidneys, fried or grilled tomatoes or mushrooms and fried bread, followed by toast and marmalade and tea or coffee.

English Heritage /ˈɛŋɡliʃ ˈhɛritidʒ/ noun an official organisation responsible for preserving historic buildings such as ancient monuments, and landscapes in England

English service /ˈɛŋɡliʃ ˈsɜːvɪs/ noun CATERING a way of serving at a meal, where the waiter or waitress serves each guest from a large dish, serving from the guest’s left

English Tourism Awards /ˈɛŋɡliʃ ˈtʊərɪst ˈɔːrdəz/ plural noun TOURISM prizes given annually by the regional tourist boards, with a finalist chosen each year for the whole country

English Tourism Council /ˈɛŋɡliʃ ˈtʊərɪst ˈkɔːnʃəl/ plural noun TOURISM an organisation which promotes tourism in England and promotes tourism to England from other parts of the United Kingdom. It is formed of several regional tourist boards, Abbr. ETC

COMMENT: The council grades hotels, bed and breakfasts, self-catering cottages and campsites according to various grading systems: hotels are rated according to a star system (one star to five stars); guest accommodation (bed and breakfasts, farmhouses, inns, guesthouses, etc.) are rated according to a diamond system (one to five diamonds); self-catering accommodation is also rated according to a star system (one to five stars).

English Tourist Board /ˈɛŋɡliʃ ˈtʊɔrɪst ˈbɔːrd/ plural noun TOURISM one of twelve regional organisations forming part of the English Tourism Council. Also called Tourist Board

enhance /ɪnˈhæns/ verb to make something better or stronger

enhancement /ɪnˈhænsment/ noun something which makes a service better

enhance /ɪnˈhæns/ noun CATERING an artificial substance which increases the flavour of food, or even the flavour of artificial flavouring that has been added to food

COMMENT: In the EU, flavour enhancers added to food have the E numbers E620 to E637

en pension /ˈɛn ˈpɛnʃən/ adjective ○ en pension terms, en pension rate a special price for guests staying in a hotel who take all their meals in the hotel (the same as ‘full board’); normally in Britain this will include breakfast, lunch and dinner, and in some traditional hotels morning coffee and afternoon tea; there will probably be a reduced menu for ‘en pension’ guests, which will not include special dishes found on the ‘à la carte’ menu

en pension rate /ˈɛn ˈpɛnʃən ˌreɪt/ noun same as full board

eplene /ˈɛn ˈplɛnt/ verb AIR TRAVEL to get onto an aircraft

enquire /ɪnˈkwɔr/; enquiry same as inquire, inquiry

en route /ˈɛn ˈrʊt/ adverb on the way ○ We stopped for lunch en route to the coast. ○ The ship ran into a storm en route to the Far East.

en suite /ˈɛn ˈswɪt/ adverb, adjective ○ a bedroom with bathroom en suite, bedroom with en suite bathroom a bedroom with a bathroom leading off it ○ The hotel has 25 bedrooms, all en suite. ○ the hotel has 25 bedrooms, all en suite all the bedrooms have en suite bathrooms ○ The new motel has 20 en suite bedrooms.

enter /ˈɛntər/ 1. to go into or to come into a place ○ The group entered France by road. ○ Several immigrants enter the country illegally every day. ○ entrance, entry 2. to write information on a book or a form, or to type information into a computer system ○ to enter a name on a list 3. ○ to enter into to begin ○ to enter into relations with someone ○ to enter into negotiations with a foreign government ○ to enter into a partnership with a legal friend ○ to enter into an agreement or a contract

entering /ˈɛntərɪŋ/ noun the act of writing something in a record

enterprise /ˈɛntrəprəs zərən/ noun BUSINESS same as development zone

entertain /ˈɛntərˌtɛm/ verb to give guests a meal and sometimes accommodation

entertainer /ˈɛntərˈteɪnər/ noun a person who sings, dances, tells jokes or performs tricks to entertain people

entertainment /ˈɛntərˌtɛmənt/ noun 1. the act of offering meals or accommodation
entertainment allowance

to visitors 2. TRAVEL games, films, etc., offered to 
entertainment allowance /entərəˌtenmənt ˌə,tenənt noun BUSINESS money 
which a manager is allowed by his or her 
company to spend on meals with visitors 
entertainment expenses /entəˌtenmənt 
ˌɛntrəns noun money spent on giving meals, theatre tickets, etc., 
to business visitors 
entertainment officer /entəˌtenmənt 
ˈɒfɪʃər noun somebody who is responsible 
for organising sports competitions, shows, 
dances or cabarets for passengers on a ship 
entitle /ˈentəl/ verb to give somebody 
the right to do something ○ The token entitles 
you to two free admissions to the museum. ○ He is entitled to ten days' holiday a year. 
entire /ˈentər/ adjective complete or total ○ The 
entire group will meet at the London Road entrance of the hotel. 
entertainment /ˌentəˌtenmənt noun 
ENTERTAINMENT any activity that is enjoyed 
by people ○ The police looked at the entries in the hotel's reg- 
ister ○ to make an entry in a ledger ○ to put information in a ledger or register ○ The 
entertainment officer responsible for the 
hotel's entertainment facilities' [Business Traveller] 
entrance /ˈentərəns noun 1 a way of 
getting into something ○ The taxi will drop you at the 
London Road entrance of the hotel. 
entrance ticket /ˈentərəns ˈtɪkɪt noun 
ENTERTAINMENT a ticket which allows you 
to go into something such as an exhibition. 
Also called admission ticket 
entrance hall /ˈentərəns ˈhɑl noun same 
as front hall 
entertainment /ˌentəˌtenmənt noun 
ENTERTAINMENT a ticket which allows you 
to go into something such as an exhibition. 
Also called admission ticket 
entree /ˈɛntri noun CATERING 1. the 
major course in a meal, e.g. fish or meat, or a 
vegetarian dish ○ You have the choice of 
three starters and four entrées. 2. formerly, a 
dish of meat served after the fish course and 
before the main course in a formal meal 
entremets /ˌentreməts noun CATERING 
the sweet course, consisting of e.g. pud- 
dings, pastries or ices 
entire /ˈentər/ adjective complete or total ○ to pass a customs entry point ○ entry of 
goods under bond 2. the door or opening where you go into a place 3. a piece of written 
information in a ledger or register ○ The 
entire contents of a student or work permit to enter the UK 
for a period of six months or longer 
entry visa /ˈentri ˌvɪza noun a visa 
allowing someone to go into a country 
E number /ˈɛn ə,ˌnaməl noun FOOD a clas- 
sification number given to a food additive 
by the European Union 
entertainment officer /ˌentəˌtenmənt 
ˈɒfɪʃər noun somebody who is responsible 
for organising sports competitions, shows, 
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ister ○ to make an entry in a ledger ○ to put down information referring to receipts or 
expenditure in a ledger 
entry charge /ˌentri tʃɑrə noun ENTER- 
TAINMENT same as admission charge
nouns in the hotel are equipped with hair dryers and coffeemakers.

**equipment** /ˈkwɪpmənt/ noun machinery and furniture required to make a factory or office work. **kitchen equipment**. **kitchen equipment supplier**. **kitchen equipment catalogue**.

**ergot** /ˈɜːrgət/ noun a fungus which grows on rye

**error** /ˈɛrər/ noun a mistake. **She made an error in calculating the total.**

**errors and omissions excepted (e. & o.e.)** a note on an invoice to show that the seller has no responsibility for mistakes on the invoice.

**escort** /ˈeskrɔːt/ noun a moving staircase, with metal steps, that move upwards or downwards. Compare elevator, lift, travelator.

**escalator** /ˈeskeɪleɪtər/ noun a moving staircase, with metal steps that move upwards or downwards. Compare elevator, lift.

**escalope** /ˈeskeɪloʊp/ noun MEAT a thin slice of meat, especially veal, pork, chicken or turkey. **Wiener schnitzel**.

**escape** /ɪˈspɛs/ verb the act of getting away from prison or from a difficult situation. **Escape with us to the tropical island of Barbados.**

**escapism** /ɪˈspɛsɪzəm/ noun activities that stop you from thinking about real life.

**escargot** /ˌɛskəˈɡɔːt/ noun a snail that is cooked and served as food, especially presented in its shell with melted garlic butter.

**escort** /ˈeskrɔt/ noun somebody who accompanies another person. **She wore red silk and her escort wore a kilt.**

**escort** /ˈeskrɔt/ verb to accompany someone. **The courier escorted the group into the hotel.**

**escorted** /ˈeskrɔːtɪd/ adjective accompanied by a guide or courier. **Two operators with escorted tours of Italy.**

**eskay** /ˈeskɪ/ noun Aus CATERING same as cool box.

**espresso** /ˌɛsˈprɛsəʊ/ noun BEVERAGES 1. a type of strong Italian coffee, made in a special machine, where steam or boiling water is forced through ground coffee under pressure. **an espresso machine**. 2. a cup of this coffee. **Two cups of espresso or two expressos, please.**

**essence** /ˈɛs(ə)ns/ noun CATERING a concentrated plant extract containing its unique flavour and fragrance.

**essential amino acids** /ˌɛsˈsenʃəl əˌmɪnəˌəʊˈæsɔɪdəz/ plural noun the eight amino acids which are essential for growth, but which cannot be synthesised and so must be obtained from food or medicinal substances.

**essential fatty acid** /ˌɛsˈtenʃəl ˈfeɪti/ noun an unsaturated fatty acid which is essential for growth, but which cannot be synthesised and so must be obtained from food or medicinal substances.

**essential foodstuffs** /ˌɛsˈtenʃəl ˌfʊdˈstʌfs/ plural noun very important, staple foods such as bread and rice.

**establishment** /ɪˈstæblɪmənt/ noun 1. a business or organisation. **He runs an important catering establishment.** 2. the number of people working in a company. **to be on the establishment**.

**estimate** /ɪˈstɛmət/ noun 1. a calculation of the probable cost, size or time of something. **2. a calculation of how much something is likely to cost in the future.**

**estimated** /ɪˈstɛmətɪd/ adjective calculated approximately. **Costs were slightly more than the estimated figure.**

**estimated time of arrival** /ɪˈstɛmətɪd ˈtɜːməv ol/ noun TRAVEL the time when an aircraft arrives, a coach or a group of tourists is expected to arrive. **Abbr ETA.**

**estimated time of departure** /ɪˈstɛmətɪd ˈdɜːpər ol/ noun TRAVEL the time when an aircraft departs, a coach or a group of tourists is expected to leave. **Abbr ETD.**

**ETC** abbreviation TRAVEL estimated time of arrival.

**ETD** abbreviation TRAVEL estimated time of departure.

**ethnic** /ˈɛθnɪk/ adjective referring to a particular race or country.
Leisure.fm  Page 108  Friday, April 8, 2005  1:20 PM

Learn the correct etiquette involved in wedding. The European Union is increasing its trade with the EU. The European Food Authority is a European organisation formed in 2002, which provides scientific advice on food safety, collects data on diets and exposure to risks, and keeps the public informed about food safety. Abbrev EFA … the proposed European Food Authority (EFA) could be nothing but an expensive layer of bureaucracy if it is not given real enforcement powers, the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) has warned MEPs. The CIEH believes the EFA, scheduled to be launched by 2002, should give priority to food-poisoning figures and improve the response to food-poisoning outbreaks, which it said was poor across the EU.

European plan 1. A hotel tariff which covers the room charges and service charges, including a simple continental breakfast. 2. A US hotel tariff which covers the room charges and service charges but no meals. Compare American plan. European Union 1. A group of European countries linked together by the Treaty of Rome, basing their cooperation on the four fundamental freedoms of movement: of goods, capital, people and services. Abbrev EU

COMMENT: The European Community was set up in 1957 and changed its name to the European Union when it adopted the single market. It has now grown to include fifteen member states. These are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Ireland.

Evacuate 1. To move from one place to another, especially in a hurry. 2. To leave a place where there is danger. 3. To leave a job or work. 4. To leave a state or condition. 5. To leave a city or town.

European /juərɔpʃən/ adjective referring to Europe or the European Union. European food /juərɔpʃən 'fuːd/ noun Catering food from a country in Europe, e.g. French, Spanish or Greek food.

Euro /'juəroʊ/ noun 1. A currency adopted as legal tender in several European countries from January 1st, 2002. 2. Many articles are priced in euros.

Euro account /'juərəʊ əˈkaʊnt/ noun a bank account in euros. Eurostar /'juərəʊstɑr/ tmk Rail Travel 1. A train service from England to France and Belgium, through the Channel Tunnel. 2. A train on the Eurostar service. We took the 8.25 Eurostar to Paris.

Ethnic food /'ɛθnik ˈfuːd/ noun Catering food from a particular country which is not European, e.g. Chinese or Indian food.

European Food Authority /'juərɔpʃən 'fuːd əθn əθn əθn/ noun Catering a European organisation formed in 2002, which provides scientific advice on food safety, collects data on diets and exposure to risks, and keeps the public informed about food safety.

Ethnic restaurant /'ɛθnik ˈrɛstərənt/ noun a restaurant serving ethnic food.

Electronic ticket, which does not exist on paper, but is stored in the airline’s booking system, and can be referred to using a reference number.

The correct way of behaving in public. Banqueting staff must learn the correct etiquette involved in wedding receptions.

EU /juːəri/ abbreviation European Union. EU ministers met today in Brussels. The USA is increasing its trade with the EU.

EUFIN /'ejuːfɪn/ abbreviation European Food Information Council.

Euro account /'juərəʊ əˈkaʊnt/ noun a bank account in euros. Eurostar /'juərəʊstɑr/ tmk Rail Travel 1. A train service from England to France and Belgium, through the Channel Tunnel.

Evacuate 1. To move from one place to another, especially in a hurry. 2. To leave a place where there is danger. 3. To leave a job or work. 4. To leave a state or condition. 5. To leave a city or town.
an aircraft on fire, etc. The hotel guests were evacuated by the fire service. 

 evacuation /ɪˈvɛkʃən/ noun the act of getting people out of a dangerous building, aircraft, etc. Complete evacuation of the aircraft took 12 minutes. We have to practise evacuation drill every week.

 ‘... evacuation of a building in darkness or smoke is always difficult and hazardous. Whether it is a fire, or a storm, an explosion or any major or minor emergency, nothing makes it more frightening than darkness’ [Hotel Security Worldwide]

 evacuation route /ɪˈvɛkʃən rʌt/ noun a way, clearly indicated by signs and diagrams, which people must follow to escape from a dangerous building

 evaporated milk /ɪˈvæpərətɪd ˈmɪlk/ noun milk that has been thickened by removing some of the water by evaporation

 evening /ˈiːvnɪŋ/ noun the part of the day between the afternoon and night. They took an evening flight to Madrid. The evening meal is served from 7.30 to 10.30. 

 evening dress /ˈiːvnɪŋ dres/ noun formal clothes worn to an evening banquet or reception, consisting of long dresses for women and dinner jacket and bow tie for men

 event /ɪˈvent/ noun entertainment a party or other special occasion, e.g. a wedding reception, birthday party, etc.

 event manager /ɪˈvent ˈmændʒər/ noun a person who is in charge of organising events that take place at a particular venue

 event marketing /ɪˈvent ˈmɑrktɪŋ/ noun the work of advertising a venue as a good place in which to hold events

 event operations manager /ɪˈvent ˌoʊpəˈreɪʃənz ˈmændʒər/ noun hotels a manager in a hotel who organises special events

 exact /ekˈsækt/ adjective very correct. The exact time is 10.27. The salesgirl asked me if I had the exact sum, since the shop had no change.

 exactly /ekˈsæktli/ adverb not more, not less. The total cost was exactly £6,504. The train arrived exactly on time at 10.03.

 examination /ɪɡˈzæmɪnəˈʃen/ noun 1. the act of looking at something or somebody very carefully to see what they are like or whether anything is wrong with them. She passed his management examinations. He failed his proficiency examination and so had to leave his job.

 examine /ɪɡˈzemən/ verb to look at someone or something very carefully to see what they are like or whether anything is wrong with them. The customs officials asked to examine the inside of the car.

 exceed /ɪkˈsid/ verb to go beyond something. He was exceeding the speed limit.

 excess /ˈekses/ adjective more than what is allowed. In excess of 160, more than 100 Quantities in excess of twenty-five kilos are charged at a higher rate.

 excessive /ɪkˈses伊sɪv/ adjective too large or excessive.

 exchange /ɪkˈʃeɪn/ noun 1. the act of giving one thing for another. The act of giving someone an amount of foreign currency that is equal in value to an amount in his or her own currency. Foreign exchange is possible to exchange

 exchange premium /ɪkˈʃeɪn prɪˈmɪn/ noun finance an extra cost above the usual rate for buying a foreign currency.
exchange rate 110

exchange rate /iks'tʃɜːrdʒ retn/ noun
the price at which one currency is exchanged for another ○ What is today’s exchange rate or the current exchange rate for the dollar? ○ There is a surcharge of 10% because of the fall in the exchange rate. Also called rate of exchange.

excise duty /ɪkˈsɪsərɪ dʒʌˈdʒɪtɪ/ noun business
a tax on particular goods produced in a country, e.g. alcohol and petrol.

execiseman /ɪkˈsɪzəmsmən/ noun somebody who works in the Excise Department

Excise officer /ɪkˈsɪsərɪ ˌɒfɪsə/ noun an official of the Excise Department

exclude /ɪkˈskluːd/ verb to shut out something from somewhere ○ Damage by fire is excluded from the policy.

excluding /ɪkˈskluːdnɪŋ/ preposition not including ○ The total cost, excluding gratuities, is £1,520.00 per person for the 6-night trip.

exclusive /ɪkˈskluːsɪv/ adjective 1. not including something or somebody ○ exclusive of tax not including tax 2. expensive and only available for use by a few people, not open to everyone ○ an exclusive Caribbean holiday resort ○ The new health club is very exclusive. ○ They stay in an exclusive Swiss ski resort.

excursion /ɪkˈskɜːʃn/ noun
ENTER- TAINMENT a short visit, often no longer than one day, returning to the place from which you left ○ We’re planning an excursion to Brighton. ○ The whole school went on an excursion to the zoo.

excursion fare /ɪkˈskɜːʃn ˈfeər/ noun
AIR TRAVEL a special cheap fare offered on particular journeys, or the lowest air fare on a domestic route.

excursionist /ɪkˈskɜːʃnɪst/ noun
someone who goes on an excursion, especially for pleasure.

excursion rate /ɪkˈskɜːʃn rɛt/ noun
AIR TRAVEL same as excursion fare.

executive /ɪkˈzɛkjʊtɪv/ noun business
an important businessman who makes decisions.

executive chef /ɪkˈzɛkjʊtɪv ˈʃɛf/ noun
CATERING the main chef in charge of a large restaurant, with many other chefs reporting to him.

executive class /ɪkˈzɛkjʊtɪv klɑːs/ noun
AIR TRAVEL a better and more expensive type of air travel, especially for businesspeople.

executive jet /ɪkˈzɛkjʊtɪv ˈdʒɛt/ noun
AIR TRAVEL a small jet aircraft for use by a few passengers, usually important businesspeople.

executive lounge /ɪkˈzɛkjʊtɪv ləʊndʒ/ noun
a lounge in an airport or hotel for the use of people who are travelling first-class.

executive room /ɪkˈzɛkjʊtɪv ˈruːm/ noun
a high-quality room in a hotel for use especially by businesspeople.

executive suite /ɪkˈzɛkjʊtɪv swɪt/ noun
a special suite of rooms in a hotel for businesspeople.

executive travel /ɪkˈzɛkjʊtɪv ˈtrɛvl/ noun
TRAVEL business travel by important businesspeople.

exempt /ɪkˈzɛmpt/ adjective not covered by a rule or law, or not forced to obey a law ○ exempt from tax, tax-exempt not required to pay tax ○ As a non-profit-making organisation we are exempt from tax. ■ verb business to free something from having tax paid on it or someone from having to pay tax ○ Non-profit-making organisations are exempted from tax. ○ Food is exempted from sales tax.

exemption /ɪkˈzɛmptʃən/ noun business
the act of freeing something from a contract, from having tax paid on it, or the act of freeing someone from having to pay tax.

exhibit /ɪkˈzɪbrit/ noun
1. something which is shown ○ The buyers admired the exhibits on our stand. 2. a collection of objects or goods shown, or a single section of an exhibition ○ the British Trade Exhibit at the International Computer Fair. ■ verb ○ to exhibit at the Motor Show to display new models of cars or new products at the Motor Show.

exhibition /ɪksˈbreɪʃn/ noun
1. ENTER- TAINMENT a show of works of art ○ There is a Goya exhibition on at the Prado. ○ Have you visited the Turner exhibition at the Tate Gallery? 2. BUSINESS a show of goods so that buyers can look at them and decide what to buy ○ The government has sponsored an exhibition of good design. ○ We have a stand at the Ideal Home Exhibition.

exhibition hall /ɪksˈbreɪʃn hɔl/ noun
BUSINESS a place where goods are shown so that buyers can look at them and decide what to buy.

exhibition stand /ɪksˈbreɪʃn stænd/ noun
BUSINESS a separate area or structure at an exhibition or a commercial fair where a company exhibits its products or services. Also called fair booth.
an all-expenses-paid trip to San Francisco.

**expatriate** /eks'patriət/ noun somebody who lives and works in another country.

**expedition** /eks'pədijən/ noun a trip made by a group of people for a particular purpose, such as to discover unknown territory.

**expense account** /espəns əˈkaʊnt/ noun an account in a British bank with all costs paid by the company, or one set up by an individual.

**expiration** /ɪkˈsɪpərʃən/ noun the expiry date or event on which something can become invalid.

**express** /ɪkˈspres/ adjective fast: *express delivery*.

**export** /ɛkˈspɔːt/ noun 1. a product made in one country and sold to another. 2. the business of selling goods to other countries. 3. a permit or licence for the sending of goods which are to be exported.

**export licence** /ɛkˈspɔːt ˈlɛɪsəns/ noun a document which allows goods to be exported.

**export permit** /ɛkˈspɔːt ˈpɜːmit/ noun a permit to send goods to buyers in other countries. Compare **import**

**external audit** /ɪkˈspɛrntəl ˈædjaːt/ noun a fast train or coach. Compare **express**

**express delivery** /ɪkˈspres ˈdɛlɪveri/ noun a same-day service provided by some transport companies.

**express service** /ɪkˈspres ˈsɜːrvɪs/ noun a very fast train or coach. *We're taking the 10.25 express to Edinburgh.*

**extension** /ɪkˈstenʃən/ noun 1. an extra bit of the hotel. 2. a branch office. 3. a telephone line linked to the main switchboard.}

**extension pole** /ɪkˈstenʃən ˈpɔl/ noun equipment that somebody has to spend in order to be able to make a journey or trip to find out about a place or to see something that you have never seen before. These trips offer plenty of opportunities to get out and explore.

**expire** /ɪkˈspɪər/ verb to come to an end. *The lease of the hotel expires*.

**expiration** /ɪkˈspɪrəʃən/ noun the fact of coming to an end. *You need to renew your car insurance before the expiration of the previous policy.*

**expire** /ɪkˈspɪər/ verb to come to an end. *Your passport has expired.*

**export licence** /ɛkˈspɔːt ˈlɛɪsəns/ noun an export licence is the export permit.

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external auditor

external auditor /ɪkˌstɔːr(ə)l/ noun BUSINESS an independent person who audits a company's accounts and who is not a member of the staff of the company

external phone /ɪkˌstɔːr(ə)l noun a phone directly linked to an outside line

external trade /ɪkˌstɔːr(ə)l ˈtrepr noun BUSINESS same as overseas trade

extinguish /ɪkˈstrɪŋgwɪʃ/ verb to put out a fire

extinguisher /ɪkˈstrɪŋgwɪʃər noun an apparatus, usually in the form of a cylinder containing liquid, foam or powder, that is used to put out fires

COMMENT: Foam extinguishers cover a fire with a mixture of water, air and foam-producing chemicals; carbon dioxide extinguishers send out liquid carbon dioxide which turns to solid white 'snow' on contact with air and then turns back to gas again under the effect of heat; this has the effect of smothering the fire. Water-based extinguishers should not be used for fires in electrical equipment or involving burning oils.

extra /ɪkˈstrə/ adjective added, more than usual ○ to charge 10% extra for postage ○ There is an extra charge for a single room. ○ The staff are paid extra pay for working on Sundays.

extra bed /ɪkˈstrə ˈbed noun HOTELS an additional bed brought into a room for a guest ○ The hotel is very full but we can put an extra bed in the room if you want.

extra charge /ɪkˈstrə ˈtʃɑrdʒ noun an additional charge on top of what is already paid ○ There is no extra charge for heating.

extract /ɪkˈstrækt noun a concentrated product obtained by first dissolving a substance and then evaporating the liquid in which it is dissolved

extractor /ɪkˈstrærə noun a machine which removes something from somewhere

extractor fan /ɪkˈstrærə ˈfæn noun a fan which sucks air out of a place ○ When you switch on the light in the bathroom, the extractor fan switches on.

extras /ɪkˈstrəz plural noun something added to what is usual or expected, or something not included in the original price ○ Packing and postage are extras.

extra virgin olive oil /ɪkˈstrə ˈvɜrnʒən ˈoʊl noun olive oil produced from the first pressing, which has a low acidity

extremely /ɪkˈstrɪmlɪ/ adverb very, to a very great degree ○ It is extremely difficult to spend less than $50.00 a day on meals. ○ The restaurant service is extremely efficient.

extreme sport /ɪkˈstrɛm ˈspɔrt noun a sport in which participants deliberately seek out dangerous or even life-threatening experiences
Face towels are provided for drying the hands and face. Special facilities for the disabled are available at the museum, including ramps, lifts, etc., to allow people with disabilities to visit it. The hotel provides a bath towel, a small towel for washing the face or body, and a facecloth in your bathroom. The hotel is fairly close to the centre of town and the room faces east. The room looks towards the east.

The hotel facilities include unloading facilities for cargo, ensuring that producers in developing countries are paid a proper price for the goods they supply. There are no facilities for unloading at the airport, though there is a large building providing unloading facilities. The museum has facilities for the disabled, including special ramps, lifts, etc., to allow people with disabilities to visit it. The hotel has a single room that is suitable for a group to stay in, which is written or typed with no changes or errors.

Fair price, fair deal. Fair deal is an arrangement where both parties are treated equally. The group feels they did not get a fair deal from the holiday company. Fair trade is a system that ensures that producers in developing countries are paid a proper price for the goods they supply.

To convert Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8. To convert Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by 1.8 and add 32. So 68°F is equal to 20°C.

The fall colours are at their best in the first week of October. The temperature fell to –30°F. Say: 'thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit.'
false alarm /ˈfeɪls əˈlɑːrm/ noun a warning signal which is false
famed /ˈfeɪmd/ adjective well known o The town is famed for its cheese festival.
familiarisation /ˈfæmɪlərəˌzɪʃən/ noun the process of getting to know something well
familiarisation trip /ˈfæmɪlərəˌzɪʃən, triːp/ noun tourism a visit organised by an airline, tourist resort, etc., so that journalists and tour operators can get to know the facilities offered
familiarise /ˈfæmɪlərɪs/ verb to get to know something well o The booking clerks were sent on a course to familiarise themselves with the new computer system.
family /ˈfæməli/ noun a group of people who are related to each other, especially mother, father and children o The Jones family are going on holiday to Spain. o a family-owned and run hotel a hotel which belongs to the family who run it and is not part of a chain
family name /ˈfæməli nɜːm/ noun the name of a family such as Smith, Jones, etc. as opposed to the first name or Christian name. Also called surname
family pack /ˈfæməli pæk/, family size /ˈfæməli saɪz/ noun business same as economy size pack
family plan /ˈfæməli plæn/ noun a room charge which allows members of a family to enjoy reduced rates
family room /ˈfæməli rʊm/ noun 1. a room in a pub for parents and children, with comfortable chairs for the adults, and toys for the children 2. a bedroom for a family, with a main bed for the parents and a small bed or beds or bunk beds for children
family-style service /ˈfæməli ˈstɪlɪ ˈsɜːrvəs/ noun a type of service in which food is brought to the table in dishes and the guests help themselves
family suite /ˈfæməli swɪtʃ/ noun a series of rooms in a hotel, suitable for a family, typically, two bedrooms, a sitting room and a bathroom
famous /ˈfeɪməs/ adjective very well known o The company owns a famous department store in the centre of London.
fan /fæn/ noun 1. a piece of equipment for moving air to make people or things cooler o We need a fan to keep cool. 2. an enthusiastic supporter of something or someone, such as a team or a pop group o There was a crowd of fans waiting for him outside the theatre. o a Liverpool fan a supporter of Liverpool football team
fancy /ˈfænsi/ adjective o fancy prices high prices o I don’t want to pay the fancy prices they ask in London shops.
fancy goods /ˈfænsi ˈgoʊdz/ plural noun small attractive items
F & B abbreviation HOTELS food and beverages
farce /fɑːrk/ noun food a French noun meaning stuffing
catering /ˈkætərɪŋ/ noun a visit to a hotel, restaurant, etc., where a farmer and his or her family live o a French noun meaning stuffing
farinaceous /ˌfɑːrɪnəˈsɛs/ adjective referring to flour, containing starch
catering services /ˌkætərɪŋ ˈsɜːrvəs/ plural noun CATERING services such as bread which are made of flour and have a high starch content
farinose /ˈfɑːrɪnəs/ adjective consisting of or producing food starch
farm /fərm/ noun an area of land used for growing crops and raising animals o We went to spend the week on a farm in Devon.
farmland /fərˈmɑːld/ adjective o a Liver-pool supporter of Liverpool football team
farmhouse /ˈfɑːrmhous/ noun a house where a farmer and his or her family live o a French noun meaning stuffing
farming /ˈfɑːrnɪŋ/ noun the work of managing a farm, of growing crops or of raising animals or fish for sale.
farmstay /ˈfaʊmstəsi/ noun a stay on a farm as a paying guest, providing some experience of rural life

farm tourism /ˈfaːm ˌtoʊərɪzəm/ noun tourism holidays spent on farms

fascia /ˈfæʃə/ noun a board over a shop on which the name of the shop is written

fast food /ˈfæst fud/ noun cooked food which can be prepared, bought and eaten quickly, e.g. hamburgers, hot dogs or pizzas

fast food outlet /ˈfæst ˈfud ˌəˌoutˌlɛt/ noun a snack bar or restaurant offering fast food, often part of a franchise operation

fast lane /ˈfæst leɪn/ noun same as outside lane

fat /fæt/ adjective 1. (of a person) big and round, overweight ○ Two fat men got out of the little white car ○ I’m getting too fat – I need to slim. 2. thick ○ a fat file of complaints on the manager’s desk 3. CATERING containing a lot of fat ○ fat bacon ■ noun food a white oily substance in the body, which stores energy and protects the body against cold ○ She asked for a slice of lamb without too much fat. ○ if you don’t like the fat on the meat, cut it off.

fathom /ˈfæθəm/ noun a measure of the depth of water equalling 6 feet or 1.8 metres ○ The ship sank in fifty fathoms of water.

fattening /ˈfætɪŋ/ adjective CATERING that makes you fat ○ Low-fat yoghurt isn’t fattening.

fatty acid /ˈfæti ˌæsid/ noun cATERING an acid which is an important substance in the body, e.g. stearic acid

COMMENT: Fat is a necessary part of the diet because of the vitamins and energy-giving calories that it contains. Fat in the diet comes from either animal fats or vegetable fats. Animal fats such as butter, fat meat or cream, are saturated fatty acids. It is believed that the intake of unsaturated and polyunsaturated fats (mainly vegetable fats and oils and fish oil) in the diet, rather than animal fats, helps keep down the level of cholesterol in the blood and so lessens the risk of atherosclerosis. A low-fat diet does not always help to reduce weight.

faucet /ˈfaʊsət/ noun US same as tap ○ The faucet in the bathroom is leaking.

fauna /ˈfɔːnə/ noun the wild animals of an area ○ The flora and fauna of South America. Compare flora (NOTE: The plural form is faunae.)

favourite /ˈfeɪvərət/ adjective very popular or that you like most ○ a favourite tourist spot ○ my favourite method of relaxing

fax /fæks/ noun 1. a system for sending an exact copy of a document via the telephone ○ We received a fax of the order this morning. 2. a document sent by this method ○ Can you confirm the booking by fax? ○ Most hotels will accept confirmation of a booking by fax. ■ verb to send a message by fax ○ The details of the offer were faxed to the brokers this morning. ○ I’ve faxed the documents to our New York office.

fax paper /ˈfæks ˌpeɪpa/ noun a special paper which is used in fax machines

feasibility /ˈfɪzɪəˈbɪləti/ noun the ability to be done ○ to report on the feasibility of a project

feasibility study /ˈfɪzɪəˈbɪləti ˌstʌdi/ noun a study to see if something can be done

feast /fɪst/ noun 1. a special religious day when a saint is remembered or a special event is celebrated ○ Today is the Feast of St Nicholas. 2. a very large meal ■ verb to eat a very large meal

feather duster /ˈfiːðər ˈdʌstə/ noun a brush made of feathers for removing dust

feature /ˈfɛətʃər/ noun an important part or aspect of something ○ The gastronomic restaurant is a feature of the hotel. ○ Long fjords are a feature of the coastline of Norway. ■ verb to show as an important item ○ The tour features a visit to the Valley of the Kings.

Federal Aviation Administration /ˌfɛdərəl əˈveɪʃənə əˈmeɪnˌstrəʃən/ noun a US government agency which regulates the operation of civilian airplanes. Abbr FAA

fee /fiː/ noun 1. a sum of money that has to be paid for something 2. the money paid for work carried out by a professional person such as an accountant, a doctor or a lawyer ○ director’s fees ○ consultant’s fee ○ We charge a small fee for our services.

feed /fiːd/ noun 1. a meal, especially given to babies ○ verb to give food to a person or an animal ○ The student cafeteria feeds two thousand people a day. 2. AIR TRAVEL to pass aircraft from an international route into domestic services (NOTE: feeds – fed)

feeder /ˈfiːdər/ noun TRAVEL a road, railway or airline that carries traffic from a relatively small place to a city in order to connect with the main routes

farming fish is cheaper and provides better quality than wild fish [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]
feeder airline /ˈfɪdər/ˈerəl/noun AIR TRAVEL an airline that connects with a hub and enables passengers to catch long-distance flights
fell /fel/ noun an area of high moorland, with few trees, especially in the north of England. The popularity of the Lake District fells is well known.
fennel /ˈfen(ə)l/ noun a herb with seeds and feathery leaves that have a light aniseed flavour
ferment /ˈfermənt/ verb to change something into alcohol by the effect of yeast on sugar. Cider has to ferment for at least ten weeks before it is ready to drink.
fermentation /ferˈməntəʃən/ noun a chemical change brought about in liquids usually leading to the production of alcohol. They added sugar to encourage fermentation.
Ferris wheel /ˈfɛrɪs wiːl/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a large vertical wheel in a funfair, with seats hanging from it. You get a marvellous view of the town from the top of the Ferris wheel.
ferry /ˈfɛri, ˈfɛriˌbaʊt/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a boat which takes passengers or goods across water. We are going to take the night ferry to Belgium.
festival /ˈfɛstəv(ə)l/ noun 1. a religious celebration which comes at the same time each year. The party will be in Hong Kong for the Lantern Festival. 2. ENTERTAINMENT an event, often lasting several days, where entertainment is provided. We saw some excellent plays at the Edinburgh Festival this year.
FET /ˈef ət/ abbreviation foreign escorted tour
feta /ˈfɛtə/ noun a firm crumbly salty cheese made from sheep’s or goat’s milk and preserved in brine, originally from Greece.
fête /ˈfet/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a small public event, usually in the open air, with stalls, side shows and competitions. I hope it doesn’t rain for the village fête. The school summer fête will be held next Saturday.
fettuccine /ˌfetəˈtʃiːn/ noun pasta made in narrow flat strips, slightly narrower and thicker than tagliatelle.
feuilleté /feˌiəlˈtɛt/ noun FOOD a French noun meaning an open or covered pie of flaky pastry. A feuilleté of langoustines.
FFP abbreviation frequent flyer programme
FICC abbreviation International Federation of Camping and Caravanning
field /fiːld/ noun 1. in the field outside the office, among the customers. We have sixteen reps in the field. 2. field research /ˈfɪld rɪˈsɛrچ/ noun field work /ˈfɪld wɜːk/ noun an examination of the situation among possible customers, as opposed to desk research. They did a lot of field work to find the right market for their new service.
fifth freedom /ˈfɪftθ /ˈfɪrdʒəm/ noun AIR TRAVEL the right to use a carrier of one country to take passengers between two other countries.
fig /fɪɡ/ noun FRUIT the juicy sweet fruit of a semi-tropical tree grown mainly in Mediterranean countries and eaten either as fresh figs or dried figs. We sat under the tree and ate figs and goat’s cheese.
fill /fɪl/ verb 1. to make something full. The waiter filled her glass again. 2. to fill a gap to provide a product or service which is needed, but which no one has provided before. The new series of golfing holidays fills a gap in the market. 3. to fill a post, a vacancy to find someone to do a job. Your application arrived too late – the post has already been filled.
filled baguette /ˈfɪld baˌget/ noun FOOD a sandwich made of a piece of French bread sliced in two, and filled with salad, tuna, ham, etc.
filled bap /ˈfɪld ˈbæp/ noun FOOD a sandwich made of a bap sliced in two, and filled with salad, tuna, ham, etc.
fillet /ˈfɪlət/ noun 1. MEAT a piece of good-quality meat, with no bones. Fillet of beef. Fillet of pork. 2. CATERING a piece of fish which the bones have been taken out of. We ordered fried fillet of sole. Verb CATERING to take the bones out of a fish. Ask the waiter to fillet the fish for you.
filletier /ˌfɪlətər/ noun CATERING somebody who fillets fish
fillet steak /ˈfɪlət steɪk/ noun MEAT a thick slice of beef from the best-quality and most expensive cut.
fill in /fɪl ˈɪn/ verb to write the necessary information in the blank spaces in a form. Fill in your name and address in block capitals.
filling /ˈfɪlɪŋ/ noun CATERING food used to put inside some other food, e.g. in a sandwich, pie, cake, chocolates, etc.
fill out /ˈfɪl ˈaut/ verb to write the required information in the blank spaces in a form. To get customs clearance you must fill out three forms.
fill up /'fi:lp/ verb 1. to make something completely full, or to become completely full 2. He filled up the car with petrol. 2. to finish writing the necessary information on a form 3. He filled up the form and sent it to the bank.

filo /'faɪloʊ/ noun BREAD, ETC. very thin sheets of pastry dough used to make papery crisp small pastries or large dishes, used especially in Greek cooking

filter /'fɪltər/ noun 1. a piece of cloth, plastic or paper or a mass of crystals through which water or air passes and which holds back solid particles such as dirt 2. The filter in the swimming pool has become clogged. 3. The inspector asked the restaurant to replace the filter on the air extractor. 2. a piece of paper through which coffee passes in a coffee machine 3. verb to pass liquid through a paper or cloth filter, or through crystals, to remove impurities 4. The water is filtered through a cloth before being used.

filter coffee /'flɪtər 'kɒfɪ/ noun BEVERAGES coffee which is made by passing boiling water through coffee grounds, often in a paper cone

final destination /'fɪnəl 'dɛstɪnən/ noun a company with strong financial resources

finalise /'fɪnləs/ verb to complete something in the hotel fire.

finalise /'fɪnələs/ noun the twelve-month period for a firm’s accounts

finalise /'fɪnələs/ adjective good, pleasant or sunny with no rain 2. When the weather is fine, the view from the hotel is splendid. 3.

Don’t rely on having fine weather in the middle of November. 2.

noung money which you have to pay as a punishment for having done something wrong 2. He was asked to pay a $25,000 fine. 3. We had to pay a $10 parking fine. 4.

verb to make someone pay money as a punishment for having done something wrong 5. to fire someone £2,500 for obtaining money by false pretences 6. verb very thin or very small 7. Chop the vegetables very fine.

finely /'faɪnlı/ adverb very thin or very small 1. finely chopped parsley

finger /'fɪŋɡər/ noun 1. one of the five parts at the end of the hand, but usually not including the thumb 2. She pressed the button with her finger. 3. CATERING a piece of food shaped like a finger 4. a box of chocolate fingers 5. AIR TRAVEL same as airbridge

finger biscuit /'fɪŋɡər 'bɪskɪt/ noun BREAD, ETC. a biscuit shaped like a finger

finger bowl /'fɪŋɡər bɔʊl/ noun CATERING a bowl of water, often with a slice of lemon in it, put beside a guest’s plate so that they can wash their hands after eating

finger buffet /'fɪŋɡər 'bʌfɪt/ noun CATERING a buffet where snacks are served which guests eat with their fingers, as opposed to a ‘fork buffet’ or ‘fork luncheon’

fire /'faɪər/ noun something which is burning and gives off heat 2. She lost all her belongings in the hotel fire. 3. to catch fire to start to burn 4. verb to fire someone to dismiss someone from a job (informal) 5. The new proprietor fired half the hotel staff, 6. to hire and fire to engage new staff and dismiss existing staff very frequently 7. each room is equipped with a fire detector. The five floors, with 120 rooms each, are divided into 15 fireproof zones, individually ventilated, and equipped with a fire detector, a siren, a glass breaker and a fire door. Each floor has 5 fire hoses and an extinguisher every 10 metres. Finally, the hotel has 3 fire exits accessible from each floor’ [Hotel Security Worldwide]

fire alarm /'faɪərm/ noun a bell or siren which gives a warning that a fire has started 1. If you see smoke, break the glass to sound the fire alarm.

fire damage /'faɪər ˈdæmɪdʒ/ noun damage caused by a fire

fire detector /'faɪər ˈdɪʃtɛktər/ noun an apparatus which senses heat and notices if a fire breaks out and automatically sounds an alarm or sets off a sprinkler system

fire door /'faɪər ˈdɔːr/ noun a special door to prevent fire going from one part of a building to another
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fire drill 118

fire drill  /fəːdr  dril/ noun a procedure to be carried out to help people to escape from a burning building.  o We will be holding a fire drill this morning.

fire exit  /fəːr esɪt/ noun same as emergency exit

fire extinguisher  /fəːr ɪkstɪŋgwɪʃə/ noun a device full of foam, water or chemicals, used for putting out fires.

fire hazard  /fəːr  hæzəd, / fərɪk/ noun a situation, such as the improper storage of goods, which could easily start a fire.  o That room full of old furniture is a fire hazard.

fire hose  /fəːr  hɔʊz/ noun a length of pipe ready to be attached to a water supply, used to put out fires.

fire insurance  /fəːr  ɪnʃərəns/ noun insurance against damage by fire.

fire notice  /fəːr  nəʊtɪs/ noun HOTELS a notice pinned to a wall, telling guests what to do in case of fire.

fire precautions  /fəːr  prɪkjʊzn/ plural noun safety measures to protect a building and its occupants if a fire breaks out.

fireproof  /fəːrpruːf/ adjective treated so that it cannot burn.  o All soft furniture is covered in fireproof fabric.

fire safety  /fəːr  ˈseɪfti/ noun measures to make a place safe for the customers and staff in case of fire.

fire safety officer  /fəːr  ˈseɪfti  ˈɔfɪsə/ noun somebody responsible for seeing that the customers and staff are safe if a fire breaks out.

firetrap  /fəːrtræp/ noun a place which could easily catch fire, and in which people could be trapped because of inadequate fire safety equipment or because of its construction.  o The hotel has no fire escape – it’s a real firetrap.

first  /fɜːst/ adjective relating to number 1 in a series.

first aid  /fɜːst  ˈɛrd/ noun MEDICAL help given rapidly to someone who is suddenly ill or hurt until full-scale medical treatment can be given.  o She ran to the man who had been knocked down and gave him first aid until the ambulance arrived.

...how much first-aid equipment should be provided in a workplace depends on the number of people employed. For a small establishment a single first-aid box may be sufficient. It should be in the charge of a responsible person and should be properly stocked. [Health and Safety in Kitchens (HSE)]

first-aid hut  /fɜːst  ˈɛrd  hʌt/ noun a small building containing a first-aid post.

first-aid kit  /fɜːst  ˈɛrd  kɪt/ noun a box with bandages and dressings kept ready to be used in an emergency.

first-aid post  /fɜːst  ˈɛrd  ,pɔːst/, first-aid station  /fɜːstɪˈsteɪʃən/ noun a tent or other small building in which first aid can be given to people at an exhibition, agricultural show, etc.

first-class  /fɜːstklɑs/ adjective, adverb 1. best-quality, most expensive.  o The hotel has a first-class restaurant.  o We had a first-class meal last night.  2. TOURISM referring to the most expensive and most comfortable type of travel or hotel.  o to stay in first-class hotels.  o I prefer to travel first-class.  o First-class travel provides the best service.  o A first-class ticket costs more than twice as much as economy class.

first-class hotel  /fɜːstklɑs  hɔʊˈtel/ noun HOTELS a very good hotel, with comfortable rooms and a wide range of services.

first-class mail  /fɜːstklɑs  meil/ noun the most expensive mail service, designed to be faster than second-class.  a first-class letter should get to Scotland in a day.

first freedom  /fɜːst  frɪdəm/ noun AIR TRAVEL the right to overfly a country without landing at an airport in that country.

first in the field  /fɜːst  in  də  ˈfiːld/ noun BUSINESS the first company to bring out a product or to start a service.

first name  /fɜːstnɛm/ noun a person’s Christian name or given name, as opposed to the surname or family name.

first night  /fɜːst  ˈnɔt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT the official opening performance of a play or entertainment.

first option  /fɜːst  ˈɔpʃən/ noun the right to be able to be the first to decide whether to buy or take something.

fiscal year  /fɪskəl  ˈjɛr/ noun BUSINESS same as tax year.

fish  /fɪʃ/ noun FOOD a cold-blooded animal with fins and scales, that lives in water.  [NOTE: There is no plural form when referring to the food: You should eat some fish every week.]  a verb SPORT to try to catch fish.

COMMENT: Fish is high in protein, phosphorus, iodine and vitamins A and D. White fish has very little fat. Certain constituents of fish oil are thought to help prevent the accumulation of cholesterol on artery walls.

fish and chips  /fɪʃ  ənd  ˈtʃɪps/ noun FOOD a traditional British food, obtained from special shops, where portions of fish fried in batter are sold with chips.
the equipment used by a fisherman
don’t bother cooking — I’ll just pop down to the fish-and-chip shop and get some plaice and chips. Also called chip shop, fish shop 2
fishbone /ˈfɪʃbəʊn/ noun a bone in a fish
fishcake /ˈfɪʃkeɪk/ noun food a round cake of fish and potato mixed together and fried
fish chef /ˈfɪʃ ʃɛf/ noun catering the chef in charge of preparing fish dishes. Also called chef poissonnier
fisherman /ˈfɪʃˌʃɛmən/ noun sport a man who catches fish, either as a job or for sport
fisherman’s pie /ˈfɪʃˌʃɛmənəz ˈpiː/ noun food same as fish pie
fish farm /ˈfɪʃ ˈfɜːrn/ noun a place where fish are raised in large numbers in special tanks
fish fingers /ˈfɪʃ ˈfɪŋəz/ plural noun food pieces of white fish shaped into oblongs and coated with breadcrumbs and fried. The children don’t like fresh fish, but they do like fish fingers. (note: the us english is fish sticks.)
fish fork /ˈfɪʃ ʃɔrk/ noun catering a fork with flat prongs used with a fish knife for eating fish
fishing /ˈfɪʃɪŋ/ noun the sport or industry of catching fish. the sign said ‘no fishing’.
fishing boat /ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˈbɔːt/ noun a boat used for fishing
fish fishing harbour /ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˈhɑːbər/ noun a harbour which is used by fishing boats
fish port /ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˈpɔːt/ noun a port which is used mainly by fishing boats
fish rod /ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˈrɔd/ noun a long pole to which is attached a line and hook
fish tackle /ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˈtæk(ə)l/ noun all the equipment used by a fisherman
fish kettle /ˈfɪʃ ˈkɛlt(ə)l/ noun catering a long metal container for cooking a whole fish
fish knife /ˈfɪʃ ˈnɛtf/ noun catering a special wide knife, with a blunt blade, used when eating fish
fish paste /ˈfɪʃ ˈpæst/ noun food a soft mixture of dried or salted fish, sold in pots, and served spread on bread or in sandwiches
fish pie /ˈfɪʃ ˈpiː/ noun food a dish of various types of fish, cooked in a white sauce with a topping of potatoes. also called fisherman’s pie
fish shop /ˈfɪʃ ˈʃɒp/ noun catering 1. a shop selling raw fish. the fish shop has some wonderful fresh salmon. 2. same as fish-and-chip shop
fish slice /ˈfɪʃ ˈslæs/ noun catering a wide flat utensil used for turning fish and removing it from a frying pan
fish sticks /ˈfɪʃ ˈstɪks/ plural noun us food another spelling of fish fingers
fit /fɪt/ adjective 1. suitable for something. the meat was declared to be fit for human consumption. 2. healthy and having a lot of physical energy. he keeps fit by jogging every day. verb to be the right size or shape. the chef’s cap doesn’t fit me.
food /ˈfʊd/ noun catering food
food store /ˈfʊd stɔːr/ noun a shop selling fried fish and chips, and usually other food such as pies.
hotels /ˈhɔːtlz/ plural noun catering a business establishment where tourists can stay and eat. also called hotel.
fitness centre /ˈfɪtnəs ˌsentəl/ noun catering a special room or rooms in a hotel or other building with sauna, gymnasium, etc., where customers can go to take exercise
fitted carpet /ˈfɪtɪd ˈkærpɛt/ noun carpet cut to the exact size of the room and fixed to the floor
fitted cupboard /ˈfɪtɪd ˈkʌbəd/ noun a specially made cupboard which fits into a bedroom, bathroom or kitchen
five-dollar bill /ˈfaɪv ˈdɔːlə ˈbɔːl/ noun finance a bank note for five dollars
five-star hotel /ˈfaɪv stɑːr ˈhɔːtɛl/ noun hotels a very good hotel, with luxurious rooms and higher prices
fix /fɪks/ verb 1. to arrange something, or to come to an agreement with somebody about something. the date for the reception has been fixed for 10th october. 2. to repair something. the technicians are coming to fix the telephone switchboard. can you fix the flat tyre?
fixed /fɪks/ adjective permanent, which cannot be removed
five-star hotel /ˈfaɪv stɑːr ˈhɔːtɛl/ noun business capital in the form of fixed assets
fixed capital /ˈfɪksd ˈkæpɪt(ə)l/ noun business assets which do not rise with the amount of business done by a restaurant or hotel
fixed expenses /ˈfɪksd ɪksˈɛnspəs/ noun catering money which is spent reg-
fixed interest /ˈfɪkst ˈɪntrəst/ noun business interest which is paid at a set rate
fixed-price agreement /ˈfɪkst ˈprɑs əˈɡreɪmənt/ noun business an agreement where a company provides a service or a product at a price which stays the same for the whole period of the agreement
fixed rate /ˈfɪkst ˈreɪt/ noun a charge which cannot be altered
fixed scale of charges /ˈfɪkst skel ənv əˈtʃɑrəz/ noun business a rate of charging which cannot be altered
fixtures and fittings /ˈfɪkstʃəz ən ˈfiʃtʃəz/ plural noun objects in a property which are permanently attached to it, such as sinks and lavatories
fix up with /ˈfɪks ap əˈwɪð/ verb to arrange something for someone ◆ The travel desk fixed me up with a car at the airport. ◆ Can you fix me up with a room for tomorrow night?
fizz /ˈfɪz/ noun beverages champagne (informal) ◆ Let’s have a drink, there’s a bottle of fizz in the fridge.
fizzy /ˈfɪzɪ/ adjective beverages containing bubbles of gas ◆ I don’t like fizzy orange – do you have any squash?
flag /flæɡ/ noun a piece of cloth with a design on it which is the symbol of a country or company ◆ a ship flying a British flag ◆ a ship sailing under a flag of convenience a ship flying the flag of a country which may have no ships of its own, but allows ships of other countries to be registered in its ports
flag airline, flag carrier noun air travel the main national airline of a country, seen as the representative of the country abroad
flagship /ˈflæɡʃip/ noun ships and boats the main or largest ship belonging to a shipping line
flagship hotel /ˈflæɡʃip ˈhɔtel/ noun hotels the main hotel belonging to a chain
flaky pastry /ˈflæki ˈpestrɪ/ noun bread, etc. a type of soft pastry which breaks into flakes easily when cooked
flambé /ˈflæmbi/ verb catering having had brandy or other alcohol poured over it and set alight ◆ verb to pour brandy or other alcohol over food and set it alight ◆ pancakes flambéed in brandy
flambe lamp /ˈflæmbi ləmp/ noun catering same as chafing lamp
flan /flæn/ noun 1. food an open tart ◆ an apricot flan 2. desserts a French word for a custard tart
flapjack /ˈflæpˌdʒæk/ noun bread, etc. a flat cake made of oats, honey, nuts, etc.
flash-freeze /ˈflæʃ ˈfrɪz/ verb catering to freeze produce very rapidly, just after it has been picked or caught ◆ We use a unique flash-freeze packaging process.
flat /ˈfleɪt/ adjective 1. beverages (of a drink) not fizzy when it ought to be ◆ This beer is flat. ◆ The champagne has gone flat.
2. fixed, not changing ◆ a flat fee ◆ noun 1. a set of rooms, usually on one level, used as living accommodation ◆ He has a flat in the centre of town. ◆ She is buying a flat close to her office. (Note: The US English is apartment.) 2. catering a flat dish with low straight sides, e.g. a ramekin
flat bed /ˈfleɪt ˈbed/ noun air travel same as sky bed
flat rate /ˈfleɪt ˈreɪt/ noun a charge which always stays the same ◆ We pay a flat rate for bed and breakfast.
flat swap /ˈfleɪt swɔp/ noun tourism an arrangement where two families exchange flats for a holiday
flat tyre /ˈfleɪt ˈtɛəri/ noun road travel a tyre which has a leak in it so that the air has come out
flatware /ˈfleɪtwɛr/ noun 1. catering same as cutlery 2. flat pieces of china, e.g. plates
flavour /ˈflɛvər/ noun taste ◆ The dish has a distinctive Italian flavour. ◆ verb catering to add spices and seasoning in cooking to add a flavour to something (note: all senses) The US spelling is flavor.
flavoured /ˈflɛvərd/ adjective, suffix tasing of something ◆ a lemon-flavoured drink
flavour enhancer /ˈflɛvər ɪnˈhɑnə/ noun a substance added to processed food or drink to improve its flavour
flavouring /ˈflɛvərɪŋ/ noun catering a substance added to food to give a particular taste
flavouring agent /ˈflɛvərɪŋ æntɪ/ noun catering a substance added to give flavour
flea /ˈfliə/ noun a tiny insect which sucks blood and is a parasite on animals and humans
COMMENT: Fleas can transmit disease, most especially bubonic plague which is transmitted by infected rat fleas.
fleabag /flibæɡ/ noun a cheap shabby hotel or lodging house (informal).

flea market /flɪˈmɑːkɪt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a market, usually in the open air, selling cheap second-hand goods

fleece /flɛs/ verb to charge someone too much. *The bars round the harbour are waiting to fleece the tourists.*

fleets /flɪts/ noun 1. SHIPS AND BOATS a group of ships belonging together. 2. TRAVEL a group of vehicles belonging to the same owner or the airline’s fleet of Boeing 747s.

fleet /flɪt/ noun 1. SHIPS AND BOATS a group of ships belonging together. 2. TRAVEL a group of vehicles belonging to the same owner or the airline's fleet of Boeing 747s.

fleasome /flɛsəm/ adjective adaptalbe, easily changed. *A fully flexible business-class ticket is £360.*

flight /flait/ noun 1. AIR TRAVEL a journey by an aircraft. *Flight AC267 is leaving from Gate 46.* 2. TRAVEL a person who is responsible for the engines, hydraulics, electrical systems, etc., during flight

flight engineer /flait ˈɪndʒɪnɪər/ noun AIR TRAVEL a member of the flight deck crew who is responsible for the engines, hydraulics, electrical systems, etc., during flight

flight engineer /flait ˈɪndʒɪnɪər/ noun AIR TRAVEL the person given to a specific flight, consisting of the airline designator code followed by three figures

flight recorder /flait ˈrɪkədər/ noun AIR TRAVEL a device carried in a plane which records what happens during a flight, including conversations between pilots and control tower. Also called black box.

flightseeing /flait ˈsiːɪŋ/ noun TOURISM the practice or business of transporting tourists to otherwise inaccessible wilderness areas by helicopter, for viewing the areas by air or for organised hikes.

floor /flɔr/ noun 1. the part of the body covering the bones. 2. the soft part of a fruit. 3. a slice of paper clipped together

floor /flɔr/ noun 1. the part of the body covering the bones. 2. the soft part of a fruit.

fleshy /flɛʃi/ adjective. 1. a type of house in the USA. The floor at street level is the ground floor. In Britain but the same floor in Britain but the first floor in the USA. Each floor in the USA is one number higher than the same floor in Britain.)

floor bag /flait bæɡ/ noun a soft suitcase of a size that can be carried on an aircraft. *We were given a flip chart on the 26th floor. We were given a floor bag on the 26th floor.*

floor coupon /flait ˈkuːpən/ noun a portion of an airline ticket that indicates the departure and arrival points of a passenger for a single journey or each leg of a journey.

floor manager /flait ˈmeɪndʒər/ noun HOTELS a waiter responsible for room service in a series of hotel rooms on the same floor. *Also called chef d'étage.*

floor maid /flait ˈmeɪd/ noun HOTELS a maid who cleans rooms on one floor of a hotel. *Also called floor manager.*

floor plan /flait ˈpleɪn/ noun the layout of a floor. *A fully flexible business-class ticket is £360.*

floor service /flait ˈsɜːvəs/ noun HOTELS service on one floor of a hotel.
floor show /flɔːʃə/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a show of e.g. dancers, singers, comedians or a switchease in a club, bar, restaurant or other public place ○ The floorshow starts at 10.30.

floor space /flɔː spɛs/ noun an area of floor in a building ○ The hotel has 35,000 square metres of floor space on three floors.

floor surface /flɔːs ˌsɜːfɪs/ noun the covering for the surface of a floor e.g. tiles, carpet, wood, etc.

flora /ˈflɔːrə/ noun the wild plants of an area ○ The flora and fauna of the deserts. Compare fauna (NOTE: The plural form is florae.) ○ florist ○ florist's.

floret /ˈflɔːrɛt/ noun a little flower which is part of a flowerhead, such as a cauliflower ○ florist ○ florist's.

floral sugarcraft /ˈflɔːrəl ˈʃʊgkrərt/ noun CATERING the art of making flowers out of icing sugar.

floral sugarcraft /ˈflɔːrəl ˈʃʊgkrərt/ noun CATERING the art of making flowers out of icing sugar.

flour /flɔː/ noun FOOD a grain crushed to powder, used for making bread, cakes, etc. ○ floury ○ flour

flourishing /ˈflɔːrɪŋ/ adjective doing good business ○ She runs a flourishing tour company.

floury /ˈflɔːrɪ/ adjective like flour.

floury potatoes /ˈflɔːrɪ pəˈtɜːtəʊz/ plural noun FOOD potatoes which become soft and powdery when cooked.

flow /fləʊ/ noun the movement of things such as liquid or air, or of people ○ The flow of tourists into the temple has worn away the steps. ○ verb to move along smoothly ○ The river flows very fast here, and bathing is forbidden.

flow chart /fləʊ tʃɑrt, /flow diagram /ˈfləʊ dɪəˌɡræm/ noun a diagram showing the arrangement of various work processes in a series.

flower /ˈfləʊər/ noun the colourful part of a plant, which attracts insects and produces fruit or seeds ○ A bouquet of flowers and a basket of fruit is left in each suite with the compliments of the management. ○ Fresh flowers are put on the dining room tables every evening.

flower garden /ˈfləʊər ˈɡɑrdən/ noun a garden with flowers growing in it, as opposed to a vegetable garden.

flower shop /ˈfləʊər ʃɔp/ noun a shop which sells flowers. Also called florist's.

flower show /ˈfləʊər ʃəʊ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT an exhibition of flowers.

flume /flʌm/ noun a theme park ride in which small boats go down a water chute ○ flush /flʌʃ verb ○ to flush the toilet to pull or push a knob or handle to get rid of the waste in a toilet bowl.

flush toilet /flʌʃ ˈtɒli/ noun a toilet where the waste matter is removed by a rush of water.

flute /flaʊt/ noun CATERING a tall narrow wineglass on a stem, used for serving champagne.

fly /flai/ noun a small insect with wings which eats food and spreads diseases ○ There are clouds of flies around the meat stalls in the market. ○ Waiter, there's a fly in my soup! (NOTE: The plural form is flies.) ○ verb AIR TRAVEL to move through the air in an aircraft ○ The chairman is flying to Germany on business. ○ The overseas sales manager flies about 100,000 miles a year visiting the agents. ○ We fly to Athens, and then take a bus to the hotel. (NOTE: flies – flew – flown)

fly-by-night /flai ˈbaɪ ˈnaɪt/ adjective referring to something, e.g. a company, which is not reliable and might disappear to avoid paying debts (informal) ○ I want a reputable tour operator, not one of these fly-by-night outfits.

fly-drive holiday /flaɪ ˈdraɪv/ noun AIR TRAVEL an arrangement where the traveller flies to an airport and has a rented car waiting for him or her to pick up, the rest of the car being paid in advance as part of the package price ○ We have many fly-drive holidays still available.

fly killer /ˈflai ˈkɪlər/ noun a device or spray for killing flies.

flypaper /ˈflaɪpəpər/ noun a special paper, treated with chemicals, which will kill flies which stick to its surface.

fly-stay deals /ˈflaɪ ˈsteɪ/ noun CATERING deals which can provide considerable savings.

fly swatter /ˈflaɪ ˈswætə/ noun a small fan, held in the hand, used to chase away and squash flies.
focaccia /ˈfɔkəs/ noun a flat Italian bread, often sprinkled with a topping before baking, and served hot or cold

fog /fɒɡ/ noun a thick mist through which it is difficult to see. The airport was closed by fog. Drivers are asked to drive slowly when there is fog on the motorway.

foylbound /ˈfɒɡbɔʊnd/ adjective AIR TRAVEL prevented from travelling because of fog. Six planes were foylbound at Heathrow. Foylbound travellers were advised to take a bus.

foogy /ˈfɒgenesis/ adjective covered in fog. It’s dangerous to drive fast when it’s foogy. It’s often foogier than this in November.

foyl lights /ˈfɒglɔtɪz/ plural noun very bright red lights at the rear of a car, which are lit when driving in fog

foie gras /ˌfɔɪ grɑːs/ noun goose liver that is swollen because the bird has been forced to eat large amounts of maize

foil /fɔɪl/ noun a thin sheet of aluminium or tin used especially to wrap food in. Foil-wrapped wrapped in foil. Foil-wrapped steamed fish. Foil-wrapped butter portions. Foil-wrapped steamed fish can take less space. It is very fond of Indian food. Foil-wrapped steamed fish is difficult to see. The successful candidate will have full F&B focus on room management and room sales.

food and beverage facilities /fʌd ən ˈbev(ə)ridʒ ˈfæ ˈˈsɪlɪtɪz/ plural noun CATERING facilities for serving food and drink in a hotel.

food and beverage manager /fʌd ən ˈbev(ə)ridʒ ˈmændɪdʒə/ noun CATERING somebody who is in charge of ordering, preparing and serving food and drink in the restaurants, bars, and in the room service of a large hotel

Food and Drink Federation /fʌd ən ˈdrɪŋk ˈˈfɛdɛreʃ(ə)n/ noun an association that represents the interests of food and drink manufacturers in the United Kingdom. Abbreviation PDF

foodborne illness /fʌdbɔrn ˈɪlnəs/ noun MEDICAL same as food poisoning.

food cover /fʌd ˈkʌvə/ noun CATERING any unit of food served to a guest, from a cup of tea to a full meal

food cycle /fʌd ˈsɜk(ə)n/ noun CATERING the cycle by which food passes from supplier to hotel or restaurant and then to the ultimate consumer.

food handler /fʌd ˈˈhændlə/ noun CATERING somebody who touches food, as part of his or her job.

food hygiene /fʌd ˈˈhændʒɪn/ noun CATERING action to keep clean, healthy conditions for handling, storing and serving food.

food poisoning /fʌd ˈˈpɔriz(ə)n/ noun MEDICAL an illness caused by eating food which is contaminated with bacteria. The hospital had to deal with six cases of food poisoning.

123 food poisoning

food allergen /ˈfʌdd əˈlidʒɪn/ noun CATERING a substance in food which produces an allergy.

food allergy /ˈfʌdd əˈlidʒɪ/ noun CATERING a reaction caused by sensitivity to particular foods, some of the commonest being strawberries, chocolate, milk, eggs and oranges.

food and beverage /fʌd ən ˈbev(ə)ridʒ ˈˈnoʊtəls/ food and drink as served in a hotel’s restaurants, bars and room service. Abbreviation F & B

F&B is a headache for all hoteliers. Doing away with F&B removes high operating costs and focuses management attention on room management and room sales. Caterer and Hotelkeeper

...the successful candidate will have full F&B responsibility for the golf club, the fitness club, the brasserie and conference centre.

Caterer and Hotelkeeper

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food handling /fʌd ˈˈhændlɪŋ/ noun CATERING the act of touching food as part of your job.

food hygiene /fʌd ˈˈhændʒɪn/ noun CATERING action to keep clean, healthy conditions for handling, storing and serving food.

food poisoning /fʌd ˈˈpɔriz(ə)n/ noun MEDICAL an illness caused by eating food which is contaminated with bacteria. The hospital had to deal with six cases of food poisoning.
footbridge /ˈfʊtbriːdʒ/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a small bridge for people to walk across, e.g. over a stream or railway line.

footpath /ˈfʊtpɑːθ/ noun a path for people to walk on, but not to ride on.

footy /ˈfʊti/ noun a game of ball playing.

footy /ˈfʊti/ noun a game of ball playing.

food poisoning. ○ All the people at the party went down with food poisoning.

COMMENT: Food poisoning, or foodborne illness, can be caused by chemicals present in food, or bacteria (NOTE: the plural form is 'bacteria') naturally present in plants, but others, such as insecticides, get into the food chain from overuse by farmers. Most cases of food poisoning are biological, caused either by eating poisonous food (such as mouldy-Spoilage) or food which is contaminated by bacteria.

food processor /ˈfʊd pɜːrəsəs/ noun CATERING a machine for chopping, cutting, slicing and mixing food

Food Protection Certificate /ˈfʊd prəˈtekʃ] (noun) səntrifikət/ noun CATERING a certificate awarded to an individual who has successfully completed a course in food protection.

food sales /ˈfʊd sɛlz/ plural noun BUSINESS turnover from the sale of food

foodservice, food service noun CATERING the activity of providing food to customers in the foodservice industry the industry comprising hotels, restaurants, caterers and their suppliers

Food Standards Agency /ˈfʊd stændədʒə, ˈfəstər/ (noun) CATERING a British government agency set up in 2000 to offer advice on food safety, and make sure that food sold is safe to eat. Abbreviation: FSA

foodstuffs /ˈfʊdstʌfs/ plural noun CATERING things which can be used as food

food vendor license /ˈfʊd vənˈdər, ˈfəstər/ noun US CATERING a licence to sell food, which is issued by the local authority and has to be bought by any person or company which sells food.

fool /fʊl/ noun DESSERTS a type of creamed fruit dessert, usually made with acid fruit such as gooseberries or rhubarb

foot /fʊt/ noun 1. a part of the body at the end of the leg ○ on foot walking ○ We visited the main temples on foot. ○ The rush-hour traffic is so bad that it is quicker to go to the museum on foot. 2. the bottom part of something ○ He signed his name at the foot of the invoice. 3. a unit of measurement equal to about 30 centimetres ○ a six-foot-wide rug ○ The piece of cloth is two feet long. ○ The hotel beds are less than 6 feet by three. (NOTE: The plural form is feet for (1) and (3); there is no plural for (2). In measurements, foot is usually written ft or ‘ after figures: 10ft, 10’.) ○ verb ○ to foot the bill to pay the costs of something ○ The airline will foot the bill for the hotel.

footy /ˈfʊti/ noun a game of ball playing.

‘...the trail is mostly above 9,000ft and snow tends to lie on the passes until well into July’ [TGO – The Great Outdoors]
petrol station forecourt and asked for someone to wash his windscreen.

foreign /ˈfɔrni/ adjective not from your own country ○ Foreign tourists are all over the town for the Easter break. ○ We are increasing our trade with foreign countries.

foreign currency /ˈfɔrni ˈkʌrənsi/ noun FINANCE money of another country

foreign currency account /ˈfɔrni ˈkʌrənsi ˈkaʊnti/ noun FINANCE a bank account in the currency of another country, e.g. a dollar account

foreigner /ˈfɔrniər/ noun somebody from another country

foreign exchange /ˈfɔrni ɪɡˈzɛndʒ/ noun 1. the business of exchanging the money of one country for that of another 2. money of another country

foreign exchange broker /ˈfɔrni ɪɡˈzɛndʒ ˈbrɔkər/ noun FINANCE a foreign exchange dealer /ˈdiːlə/ noun FINANCE somebody who deals on the foreign exchange market

foreign exchange dealing /ˈfɔrni ɪɡˈzɛndʒ ˈdiːliŋ/ noun FINANCE the business of buying and selling foreign currencies

foreign exchange market /ˈfɔrni ɪɡˈzɛndʒ ˈmɑːkɪt/ noun FINANCE a market where people buy and sell foreign currencies

foreign exchange transfer /ˈfɔrni ɪɡˈzɛndʒ ˈtræfɜːr/ noun FINANCE the transfer of money from one country to another

foreign goods /ˈfɔrni ˈɡʊdz/ plural noun BUSINESS goods manufactured in other countries

foreign money order /ˈfɔrni ˈmʌni ˈɔrdər/ noun FINANCE a money order in a foreign currency which is payable to someone living in a foreign country. Also called international money order, overseas money order

foreign trade /ˈfɔrni ˈtreɪd/ noun BUSINESS same as overseas trade

foreign visitor /ˈfɔrni ˈvɪzɪtə/ noun same as overseas visitor

foresee /fəˈsiː/ verb to feel in advance that something will happen ○ They foresee a big increase in tourism. (NOTE: foresees – foresaw)

forest /ˈfɔrست/ noun a large area covered with trees ○ The whole river basin is covered with tropical forest ○ Forest fires are widespread in the dry season and can sometimes be started by lightning. ○ In winter bears come out of the forest to search for food.

forester /ˈfɔrstər/, forest ranger /ˈfɔrst ˈrɛŋər/ noun a person in charge of the management and protection of a forest

forestry /ˈfɔrstri/ noun the management of forests, woodlands and plantations of trees ○ We studied forestry at agricultural college. ○ Forestry is becoming an important skill in Third World countries.

Forestry Commission /ˈfɔrstri ˈkɒmɪʃən/ noun a British government agency responsible for the management of state-owned forests

COMMENT: The Forestry Commission seeks to attract tourists by making picnic areas, nature trails, etc., in its forests.

forex /ˈfɔrəks/, Forex abbreviation FINANCE foreign exchange

...the amount of reserved sold by the authorities were not sufficient to move the $200 billion Forex market permanently” [Dana Business Month]

forge /fɔrdʒ/ verb to copy money or a signature, so as to trick someone ○ He paid his bill with a forged £50 note. ○ When paying with a stolen credit card, she forged the signature on the slip.

forged knife /fɔrdʒd ˈnɑːf/ noun CATERING the best-quality kitchen knife, made of a single piece of steel which forms the blade and centre of the handle

forget /fɔr get/ verb not to remember something ○ She forgot to tell the group that breakfast was at 7.30 sharp. ○ Don’t forget we’re leaving the hotel early tomorrow. (NOTE: forgetting – forgot – forgotten)

fork /fɔrk/ noun 1. CATERING a piece of cutlery, with a handle at one end and sharp points at the other, used for picking food up 2. ROAD TRAVEL a place where a road divides into two new roads ○ verb 1. ROAD TRAVEL to turn off a road ○ fork right at the next junction. 2. [of a road] to split into two parts

fork buffet, fork luncheon noun CATERING a lunch where food is eaten from a plate with a fork when standing up, as opposed to a ‘finger buffet’

form /fɔrm/ noun an official printed paper with blank spaces which have to be filled in with information ○ You have to fill in form A20. ○ Before entering the USA, all passengers must fill out a customs declaration form.

formality /fɔrmələti/ noun something which has to be done to obey the law (NOTE: The plural form is formalities.)

fortified wine /ˈfɔrtifaid ˈwain/ noun BEVERAGES wine which has extra alcohol added, e.g. port or sherry

fortify /ˈfɔrtifai/ verb to make something strong ○ a fortified town a town with thick walls round it to protect it
fortnight /ˈfɔːtnaʊt/ noun two weeks ∙ I saw him a fortnight ago. ∙ We will be on holiday during the last fortnight of July. (NOTE: Fortnight is not used in US English.)

forward /ˈfɔːwəd/ adjective 1. in advance 2. to be paid at a later date 3. TRAVEL towards the front part of a ship or plane ∙ the forward section of an aircraft ∙ The stewardess is in the forward galley. ∙ The passenger lounge is forward of the dining saloon. ∙ adverb 1. ∙ to date a cheque forward to put a later date than the present one on a cheque ∙ charges forward charges which will be paid by the customer when delivery is taken of the goods. 2. ∙ to buy forward to buy foreign currency before you need it, in order to be certain of the exchange rate ∙ to sell forward to sell foreign currency for delivery at a later date 3. TRAVEL towards the front part of a ship or plane ∙ Please move forward to the passenger lounge. ∙ verb ∙ to forward something to someone to send something to someone ∙ We will forward the visa application to the consulate. ∙ please forward, to be forwarded words written on an envelope, asking the person receiving it to send it on to the person whose name is written on it.

forward bookings /ˈfɔːwəd bʊkɪŋz/ plural noun reservations made in advance

forward buying /ˈfɔːwəd bɔrɪŋ/ noun FINANCE the act of buying currency at today’s price for delivery at a later date. Also called buying forward

forwarding address /ˈfɔːwədɪŋ əˈdres/ noun the address to which a person’s mail can be sent on after he or she has left the current address ∙ They left the hotel and didn’t leave a forwarding address.

forwarding agent /ˈfɔːwədɪŋ əˈdʒɛnt/ noun BUSINESS a person or company which arranges shipping and customs documents

forward rate /ˈfɔːwəd ˈreɪt/ noun FINANCE the rate for purchase of foreign currency at a fixed price for delivery at a later date ∙ What are the forward rates for the pound?

foster /ˈfɔːstər/ verb to take action to help something such as an idea to become successful ∙ Tourism fosters interest in other countries.

four /fɔːr/ number ∙ the four O’s is a simple way of summarising the essentials of a marketing operation, which are objects, objectives, organisation and operations ∙ the four P’s a simple way of summarising the essentials of the marketing mix, which are product, price, promotion and place
in hot water, and are the sausages used in
hot dogs.
frappé /'fræps/ adjective BEVERAGES
referring to a drink that is chilled by being
poured over crushed ice
free /'fri:/ adjective, adverb 1. not costing
any money ○ We were given free tickets to the
exhibition. ○ The price includes free trans-
port from the airport to the hotel. ○ Goods
are delivered free to the customer’s hotel. ○
Catalogue and price list sent free on request.
○ admission free visitors do not have to pay
○ free of charge with no payment to be made
2. with no restrictions 3. not busy, not occu-
pied ○ Are there any free tables in the restau-
 rant? ○ I shall be free in a few minutes. ○ We
always keep Friday afternoon free for a game of bridge
•...can free trade be reconciled with a strong dol-
lar resulting from floating exchange rates? [Dans Business Month]
•...free traders held that the strong dollar is the
primary cause of the nation’s trade problems’ [Dans Business Month]
freecarving /'frɪ; ˈkærɪŋ/ noun a style of
snowboarding that focuses on carving deep
tracks in the snow with tight cornering rather
than on doing stunts
free climbing /'frɪ; ˈklaɪmɪŋ/ noun
mountain or rock climbing done without aids
such as spikes and ladders, though usually
with ropes and other safety equipment
free currency /'frɪ; ˈkærənsi/ noun
finance a currency which is allowed by the
government to be bought and sold without restriction
freediving /'frɪ; ˈdrævɪŋ/ noun the extreme
sport of submerging into deep water for as
long as possible without the aid of oxygen
tanks
freedom /'frɪːdəm/ noun the state of being
free to do something ○ the freedoms of the
air special internationally agreed rights
given to airlines to allow them to fly without interference
free gift /'frɪː; 'gift/ noun MARKETING a
present given by a shop or business to a cus-
tomer who buys a particular amount of goods
free house /'frɪː; həʊs/ noun BARS a public
house which does not belong to a brewery
and so can serve any beer or spirits which the
owner decides to serve
free of charge /'frɪː; əv 'tʃɑːdʒ/ adjective
free, with no payment to be made
free parking /'frɪː; ˈpɑːkɪŋ/ noun parking
facilities that customers do not have to pay for
freephone /'frɪːpɔːn/ noun MARKETING a
system where you can telephone to reply to
an advertisement, to place an order or to ask
for information and the seller pays for the
call ○ The advertisement gives a freephone
number for you to call. (NOTE: In the UK,
freephone numbers have the code 0800.)
free port /'frɪː; pɔːt/, free trade zone
/'frɪː; 'tred, ˈzɔʊn/ noun a port or area where
there are no customs duties to be paid
freepost /'frɪːpɔːst/ noun MARKETING a
system where you can write to an advertiser
to place an order, to ask for information to be
sent, and the seller pays the postage
free-range eggs /'frɪː rɛndʒz ˈɛgz/ plural
noun FOOD eggs from hens that are
allowed to run about in the open and eat
more natural food, as opposed to battery
hens
freeriding /'frɪː; 'rɛrɪŋ/ noun a basic style
of snowboarding that involves travelling
over the snow without performing stunts
free-soloing /'frɪː; ˈsʌluʊŋ/ noun the
sport of climbing boulders and rock faces
without a safety line or a partner to catch or
break a fall
free trade /'frɪː; 'tred/ noun BUSINESS a
system where goods can go from one coun-
try to another without any restrictions ○ The
government adopted a free trade policy
free trade area /'frɪː; 'tred ˈeərɪə/ noun
a group of countries between which no cus-
toms duties are paid
free trader /'frɪː; 'treɪdə/ noun BUSINESS
somebody who is in favour of free trade
free trial /'frɪː; 'traɪəl/ noun the testing of
something such as a machine with no pay-
ment involved ○ to send a piece of equipment
for two weeks’ free trial
freeway /'frɪːwɛ/ noun US a major
expressway where no toll charge is made ○ We
took the interstate freeway to San Diego.
freeze /friːz/ verb 1. to change the state
of something from liquid to solid because of the
cold 2. (of weather) to become very cold ○ It
was freezing when we reached the hotel.
3. CATERING to store food at below freezing
point ○ You can freeze fresh produce easily.
○ Strawberries cannot be frozen. ○ flash-
freeze 4. BUSINESS to keep prices, costs,
etc., at their present level and not allow them
to rise ○ We have frozen our prices for two
years. (NOTE: freezing – froze – has fro-
zen)
freeze-dry /'frɪːz drɑːr/ verb CATERING to
preserve food by freeze-drying
freeze-drying

freeze-drying /ˈfrɪz draɪŋ/ noun CATERING a method of preserving food by freezing rapidly and drying in a vacuum.

freezer /ˈfrɪzər/ noun CATERING a deep-freeze, where food is kept at very low temperatures. ○ Put the ice cream back into the freezer before it starts to melt.

freezer burn /ˈfrɪzər bɜrn/ noun the pale dry spots that form when moisture evaporates from frozen food that is not properly wrapped.

freezing point /ˈfrɪzɪŋ pɔɪnt/ noun the temperature at which a liquid becomes solid. ○ The freezing point of water is 0°C.

freight /fret/ noun 1. BUSINESS the cost of transporting goods by air, sea or land. ○ At an auction, the buyer pays the freight. 2. ○ air freight the shipping of goods in an aircraft to send a shipment by air freight. 3. BUSINESS goods which are transported to take on freight to load goods onto a ship, train or truck. ■ verb ○ to freight goods to send goods. ○ We freight goods to all parts of the USA.

freight rates /ˈfret rɛts/ plural noun the prices charged for sending freight.

French /frentʃ/ adjective referring to France. ■ noun the language spoken in France, Belgium and other countries. ○ Comment: Because of the importance of French cuisine (or ‘cuisine’), French words and phrases are widely used in kitchens and menus.

French beans /frentʃ bɪnz/ plural noun VEGETABLES same as green beans.

French bread /frentʃ brɛd/ noun bread in the form of a long thin stick.

French dressing /frentʃ ˈdresɪŋ/ noun SAUCES, etc. same as vinaigrette.

French fries /frentʃ ˈfraɪz/, French fried potatoes /frentʃ ˈfraʊd pətəˈɑs/ plural noun FOOD thin stick-shaped pieces of potato, fried in deep oil or fat. ○ She ordered a cheeseburger and French fries.

French onion soup /frentʃ ˈɒnjɔn ˈsʊp/ noun SOUP soup made with onions and stock, served with croutons.

French service /frentʃ ˈsɜrvɪs/ noun CATERING a style of laying a table, with a large round plate, called the ‘show plate’ in the centre of each setting, a folded napkin on it, and cutlery and glasses beside it. The plate is not used for food, and may be removed, or other plates such as a soup plate may be put on it. 2. a way of serving at a meal, where the waiter or waitress offers the guest a dish from the left, and the guest helps himself or herself from it.

French thyme /frentʃ ˈtɜrn/ noun SAUCES, etc. same as common thyme.

French toast /frentʃ ˈtɔust/ noun FOOD a slice of bread, dipped in beaten egg and fried, usually served with syrup or sprinkled with sugar.

French window /frentʃ ˈwɪndəu/ noun a door with glass panels, usually opening onto a garden.

frequent /ˈfrikwənt/ adjective happening often, or doing something often. ○ ‘...cabin layouts, as with cabin service, good timekeeping, and flight frequency, are important influences on frequent travellers’ choice of carrier’ [Business Travel].

frequent flyer /ˈfrikwənt ˈflɪər/ noun AIR TRAVEL somebody who flies often with the same company, and so gets special treatment. ○ He has a frequent flyer card. ○ When making reservations, quote your frequent flyer number.

frequent guest /ˈfrikwənt ˈgɛst/ noun somebody who often stays at the same hotel or hotel chain, especially while travelling on business, and is therefore offered free overnight stays and other benefits.

frequent independent traveller /ˈfrikwənt ɪndɪˈpændənt ˈtrævərlər/ noun AIR TRAVEL an independent traveller who travels often. Abbr FIT.

frequently /ˈfrikwəntli/ adverb often. ○ We frequently get requests for information about camping facilities.

fresh /freʃ/ adjective, adverb 1. referring to food which has been made recently, or which has been recently picked, killed or caught, or which is not frozen or tinned. ○ oven-fresh loaves bread which has just been baked. 2. not used, not dirty. ○ ‘...meat that has been frozen and then thawed should not be described as “fresh”’ [Food Standards Agency].

fresh air /freʃ ˈɛər/ noun the open air. ○ They came out of the mine into the fresh air.

freshly /ˈfreʃli/ adverb recently ○ freshly picked strawberries.

freshly-squeezed orange juice /ˈfreʃli skwiːzd ˈɔrɪndʒdʒuːs/ noun BEVERAGES orange juice which has just been squeezed from the fruit, not taken from a can or carton.

freshness /ˈfreʃnəs/ noun the state of being fresh. ○ When you buy fruit and vegetables, remember to check them for freshness. ○ Freshness is the main selling point of this chain of fish restaurants.
fridge /frɪndʒ/ noun CATERING a refrigeration, a machine for keeping food cold (informal) o The fridge is empty – we must buy some more food. o Shall I put the milk back in the fridge?

fried /frɪd/ adjective CATERING cooked in a little oil or fat o Add the fried onions to the meat. o We had fried rice with our sweet and sour pork. o fry

fried egg /frɪd ‘eɡ/ noun FOOD an egg which has been fried in hot fat o I had two fried eggs and bacon for breakfast.

child-friendly /ˌkɪd-ˈfrendli/ suffix with facilities that make it suitable for or easy to use by somebody o child-friendly o user-friendly

apple fritters /ˈæpl frɪtəz/ plural noun FOOD same as French fries

fringe /frɪndʒ/ noun an edge o hotels on the fringe of the desert o verb fringed with palm trees. palm-fringed with palm trees growing along the side

fries /frɪz/ noun an edge o hotels on the fringe of the desert

fringe theatre /ˈfrɪndʒ ˈθɪətr/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a general term referring to small theatres which put on mainly experimental plays and do not form part of the theatre establishment

frisk /frɪsk/ verb to search someone by running the hands over his or her body o When they frisked him at the airport, they found a knife hidden under his shirt.

fritter /ˈfritə/ noun FOOD a piece of fruit, meat or vegetable, dipped in a mixture of flour, egg and milk and fried o apple fritters o banana fritters

fromage /ˈfɾɔmaz/ noun DAIRY a French noun meaning cheese

fromage frais /ˈʃʁɔmaʁɛs/ noun food a fresh cheese with a light creamy taste and a texture like thick cream or yoghurt

front /frʌnt/ noun 1, the part of something which faces forward o in front of ahead of, in the direction in which you are facing, or outside the front part of o I’ll meet you in front of the hotel. o The safety instructions are in the pocket in front of your seat. 2, same as seafront o The hotel is on the front.

front desk /frʌnt ˈdɛsk/ noun HOTELS a reception desk at the entrance to a hotel or restaurant

front door /,frʌnt ˈdɔːr/ noun the main door to a house or building o The reception gave him a key to the front door or to the main door of the hotel.

front door key /ˌfrʌnt ˈdɔːr ˌkiː/ noun HOTELS the key to a front door such as the main door of a hotel

front hall /ˌfrʌnt ˈhɔːl/ noun 1, a room or passage through which you enter a building 2, the people who work in the front part of a hotel

front office /ˌfrʌnt ˈɒfɪs/ noun HOTELS the main office of a hotel, with the reservations department and the reception desk

front office manager /ˌfrʌnt ˈɒfɪs ˌmenədʒə/ noun the manager in charge of the front office

front of house, front-of-the-house /frendv deɪʃi/ noun BUSINESS the part of a hotel which deals with customers direct, including departments such as reception, porters, room service and housekeeping

front-of-house manager /ˌfrɛnt v deɪʃi ˌmenədʒə/ noun somebody in charge of the front part of a hotel, i.e. the entrance, reception and reservations area

front-of-house services /ˌfrɛnt v deɪʃi ˌsɜːvɪsɪz/ plural noun HOTEL services which are in the front of a hotel, such as reception and porters

front-of-house staff /ˌfrɛnt v ˈstɑːft/ noun BUSINESS staff who deal with customers, e.g. the receptionist, doorman and porters

frost /frɔst/ noun 1, the weather when the temperature is below the freezing point of water o ten degrees of frost ten degrees below freezing point 2, a white covering on the ground or trees when the temperature is below freezing

freezer /ˈfriːzər/ noun food a machine for keeping food cold (Caterer & Hotelkeeper)

freezing /ˈfriːzɪŋ/ noun 1, very cold 2, at a temperature below freezing point o Use frozen prawns if you can’t get fresh ones.

frozen food /ˈfriːzn ˈfɔːd/ noun CATERING food stored at a temperature below freezing point
fructose /'frʌktəs/ noun the sugar found in honey and fruits such as figs.

fruit /fruːt/ noun FOOD the part of a plant which contains the seeds and which is often eaten raw.

fruitarian /'fruːtəriən/ noun somebody who only eats fruit.

fruitcake /'fruːtkkeɪk/ noun BREAD, ETC. a cake with a lot of dried fruit in it.

fruit cocktail /'fruːt kəlkət/ noun DESSERTS a mixture of fruit.

fruit juice /'fruːt dʒuːs/ noun BEVERAGES juice from fruit, often served as an appetiser or starter. She started breakfast with a glass of fruit juice.

fruit machine /'fruːt məʃiːn/ noun a gambling machine where pictures of different types of fruit appear when you press a button. He's always playing the fruit machine on the way to work.

fruit salad /'fruːt ˈsæləd/ noun DESSERTS pieces of fresh fruit mixed and served cold.

fried /fraɪd/ verb CATERING to cook in oil or fat in a shallow pan. Fry the onions on a low heat so that they don't burn. Fry the eggs in some fat. Deep-fry (NOTE: fries – frying – fried).

frying pan /'fraɪŋ pæn/ noun a shallow, open pan used for frying. Fry some batter in the frying pan and fry the mushrooms.

FSA abbreviation CATERING Food Standards Agency.

fuel surcharge /'fjuːl ˈsɜːtʃər/ noun AIR TRAVEL an extra amount added to an air fare, to cover increased fuel costs which have come into effect since the air fare was calculated.

full /fʊl/ adjective 1. with as much inside as it can contain. The train was full of commuters. The hotel is full next week. 2. complete, including everything. The full wine list has more than 100 different types of wine.

full board /'fʊl bɔːrd/ noun HOTELS a special rate for guests staying in a hotel, who take all their meals in the hotel. Also called full pension rate.

full costs /fʊlˈkɒsts/ plural noun all the costs of a service.

full cover /fʊlˈkʌvər/ noun FINANCE insurance cover against all risks.

full-cream /fʊlˈkriːm/ adjective referring to milk that has had none of the cream or fat removed, or to products made with this kind of milk.

full English breakfast /fʊl ɪnˈglɛs ˈbreɪkfast/ noun CATERING a breakfast of cereals, eggs, bacon, toast and marmalade, served with tea or coffee.

full house /fʊl ˈhauz/ noun HOTELS a hotel with no vacancies.

full-length mirror /fʊl ˈleŋθ ˈmɜːrə/ noun a mirror in which you can see a reflection of your whole body.

full occupancy /fʊl ˈɔkjuːpənsi/ noun HOTELS a situation where a hotel is completely full. We're busy all the time, with up to three or four parties a night and full occupancy.

full payment /fʊlˈpeɪmənt/ noun same as payment in full.

full price /fʊlˈprɪs/ noun a price with no discount. He bought a full-price ticket.

full refund /fʊlˈrɪndəf/ noun same as refund in full. He got a full refund when he complained that there were mice in his bedroom.

full repairing lease /fʊl ˈriːpərɪŋ ˈliːs/ noun a lease where the tenant has to pay for all repairs to the property.

full Scottish breakfast /fʊl ˈskɛktʃər ˈbreɪkfast/ noun CATERING a breakfast similar to a full English breakfast, but with por-
ridge, kippers or herrings, and oatcakes and very strong tea.

full-service hotel /ˈfʊl ˌsɜːvɪs hauˈtel/ noun HOTELS a hotel offering all services, such as restaurants, bars, room service, cleaning, valeting, etc.

full-service restaurant /ˈfʊl ˌsɜːvɪs ˈrɛstərənt/ noun CATERING a restaurant which offers full meals, alcohol and table service.

full-time /ˈfʊl ˈtɜːm/ adjective, adverb working for the whole normal working day, i.e. about eight hours a day, five days a week.

full-time equivalent /ˈfʊl ˈtɜːm ɪˈkwɪvələnt/ noun BUSINESS a way of calculating the cost of part-time employment for accounting purposes, by converting the hours worked by part-timers to their equivalent if they were working full-time.

full up /ˈfʊl ˈʌp/ adjective having all its rooms occupied.

fully /ˈfʊli/ adverb completely.

fully comprehensive insurance /ˌfʊli kəmˈprɛhensɪv ɪnˈsərəns/ noun an insurance policy which covers you against all risks which are likely to happen.

fully-licensed /ˈfʊli laɪˈsəntɪst/ adjective BARS with a full liquor licence.

function /ˈfʌŋkʃən/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a party, usually when a group of people gathers for a meal. A club function is being held in the main restaurant.

COMMENT: Functions can range from a small lunch party to a large wedding; they are arranged and booked some weeks or months in advance.

functional food /ˈfʌŋkʃənl ˈfʊd/ noun food, often containing additives, that is said to be beneficial to health and able to prevent or reduce diseases such as tooth decay and cancer.

function catering /ˈfʌŋkʃən ˈkɛtərɪŋ/ noun catering for special functions such as weddings.

function chart /ˈfʌŋkʃən ˈtʃɑrt/ noun HOTELS a chart showing the function rooms in a hotel, with the functions which will be held in them over a period of time.

futures /ˈfjuːtərəz/ plural noun BUSINESS the activity of trading in shares or commodities for delivery at a later date.

COMMENT: A futures contract is a contract to purchase; if an investor is bullish, he or she will buy a contract, but if they feel the market will go down, they will sell one.
animals are kept to be hunted and killed for sport
game /ˈgeɪm/ noun 1. ENTERTAINMENT an activity in which people compete with each other using skill, strength or luck ○ They all wanted to watch a game of football. 2. animals which are hunted and killed for sport and food 3. MEAT food from animals such as deer or pheasants, which have been hunted and killed

COMMENT: Common types of game are rabbit, hare and venison; the commonest game birds in the UK are pheasant, partridge and grouse.

game bird /ˈgeɪmbɜːd/ noun any bird which is hunted and killed for sport and food

gamekeeper /ˈgeɪmkiəpə/ noun somebody working on a private estate who protects wild birds and animals bred to be hunted

game larder /ˈgeɪmlɜːdər/ noun a special larder for keeping game until it is ready to eat

game pie /ˈgeɪmpi/ noun FOOD a pie made from the meat of a game animal, such as hare, rabbit or pheasant

game reserve /ˈgeɪmrɪzv/ noun ENTERTAINMENT an area of land where wild

The passengers walked across the gangplank carrying suitcases.

SHIPS AND BOATS

gangplank /ˈɡæŋplæŋk/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a wooden walkway for going on board a ship ○ We went up the gangway carrying our cases.

gangway /ˈɡæŋweɪ/ noun 1. TRAVEL (in a theatre, cinema, etc.) a passage between rows of seats 2. SHIPS AND BOATS a little movable bridge for going on board a ship ○ We used the gangway for coming on board.

gantry /ˈɡæntri/ noun BARS a series of shelves to display bottles of alcohol behind a bar

gap year /ˈɡæp jɪə/ noun a long holiday usually taken after ending one stage in your life or education and before beginning another, especially between studying at school and studying at university, and usually involving foreign travel

garage /ˈɡærɪdʒ, ˈɡærɪdʒ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL 1. a place where cars can be serviced and repaired, and where petrol can be bought ○ The next garage is 50 miles from here. ○
You can hire cars from the garage near the railway station. Also called service station.

You can park your car in a garage, e.g. for cooking. The hotel has garage space for thirty cars.

Each of the apartments has its own garage.

The hotel is surrounded by gardens. This is a large area of garden. The hotel is surrounded by flower gardens.

The flat is equipped with a gas cooker.

The hotel is heated by gas. Each gas appliance should be installed in a well-lit and draught-free position.

Gatecrashing means to get into a party without being invited. A group of students tried to gatecrash the party.

Gatecrasher /gætkrəsə/ noun somebody who gatecrashes a party.

gatecrash /gætkræʃ/ verb to gatecrash a party to get into a party without being invited.

gatecrashing /gætkræʃɪŋ/ verb to be gatecrashing.

You had bouncers on the door to stop gatecrashers coming in.

COMMENT: Most large cities are well provided with public gardens, which are usually open free of charge; botanical gardens may belong to a university, or an academy of science, and are also usually open to the public, though a charge may be levied.

The restaurant offers a special gastronomic menu.

Gate AF270 is now boarding at Gate 23.

Gâteau /gætəʊ/ noun a French noun meaning a large cream cake.

Gateau /gætəʊ/ noun a door leading to an aircraft at an airport.

The flat is equipped with a gas cooker.

The hotel is heated by gas.

Gas /gæs/ noun 1. a chemical substance which is burnt to make heat, e.g. for cooking. The flat is equipped with a gas cooker.

Gasoline /ˈɡæzdəli:n/ noun US petrol.

Gas, warmed in an oven and packed in portions to suit each cafetière size.

Gasoline /ˈɡæzdəli:n/ noun US petrol.

Gas flushed /ˈɡæz fləʃt/ adjective referring to a type of packaging, where the package is flushed with gas and then sealed to keep the product in perfect condition. The coffee is gas-flushed and packed in portions to suit each cafetière size.

Gas, served with a garnish of lemon slices and parsley.

Gas flushed /ˈɡæz fləʃt/ adjective referring to a type of packaging, where the package is flushed with gas and then sealed to keep the product in perfect condition.

Gas flushing /ˈɡæz fləʃtɪŋ/ noun the process of flushing a package with gas to extend its shelf life.

Gas flushed /ˈɡæz fləʃt/ adjective referring to a type of packaging, where the package is flushed with gas and then sealed to keep the product in perfect condition.

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Gas flushing /ˈɡæz fləʃtɪŋ/ noun the process of flushing a package with gas to extend its shelf life.
gazpacho /ˈɡæspəˌʃoʊ/ noun FOOD a Spanish-style soup, made of tomatoes, onions, cucumber, garlic, oil and vinegar, served cold

gelatin /ˈdʒeɪlɪtʃn/ noun FOOD protein which is soluble in water, made from collagen. Comment: Gelatin is used in foodstuffs to make liquids such as desserts or meat jellies set into a semi-solid.

gelatinous /ˈdʒelətənəs/ adjective referring to gelatin or something with a texture like jelly

general /ˈdʒenərəl/ adjective 1. affecting or affecting everything or nearly all of something 2. in general as a rule, normally

general manager /ˈdʒenərəl mənˈdʒər/ noun a manager who is in charge of the administration of a whole establishment 3. the general manager of a hotel

general office /ˈdʒenərəl ˈɒfɪs/ noun the main administrative office in a company

general strike /ˈdʒenərəl ˈstrəʊk/ noun a strike of all the employees in a country

genetically modified /ˈdʒen.ətɪkəl/ adjective referring to a plant that has received genetic material from a totally different organism or to products made from such plants. Abbrev GM

gentleman /ˈdʒentləmən/ noun a polite way of referring to a man 3 Could you show this gentleman to his table? 4. Well, gentle-

gender /ˈdʒendər/ noun a public toilet for men

gents /ˈdʒentz/ plural noun a public toilet for men (informal) 3 Can you tell me where the gents or the gentleman’s toilet is? 4. The gents is down the corridor on the left. (Note: Gents is singular, and takes a singular verb)

German /ˈdʒɜːmən/ adjective referring to Germany

German sausage /ˈdʒɜːmən ˈswɔsdu/ noun a frankfurter or other similar smooth meat sausage

German wine /ˈdʒɜːmən ˈwain/ noun beverages from Germany

gazpacho /ˈɡæspəˌʃoʊ/ noun FOOD a Spanish-style soup, made of tomatoes, onions, cucumber, garlic, oil and vinegar, served cold

gelatin /ˈdʒeɪlɪtʃn/ noun FOOD protein which is soluble in water, made from collagen. Comment: Gelatin is used in foodstuffs to make liquids such as desserts or meat jellies set into a semi-solid.

gelatinous /ˈdʒelətənəs/ adjective referring to gelatin or something with a texture like jelly

general /ˈdʒenərəl/ adjective 1. affecting or affecting everything or nearly all of something 2. in general as a rule, normally

general manager /ˈdʒenərəl mənˈdʒər/ noun a manager who is in charge of the administration of a whole establishment 3. the general manager of a hotel

general office /ˈdʒenərəl ˈɒfɪs/ noun the main administrative office in a company

general strike /ˈdʒenərəl ˈstrəʊk/ noun a strike of all the employees in a country

genetically modified /ˈdʒen.ətɪkəl/ adjective referring to a plant that has received genetic material from a totally different organism or to products made from such plants. Abbrev GM

gentleman /ˈdʒentləmən/ noun a polite way of referring to a man 3 Could you show this gentleman to his table? 4. Well, gentle-
**gherkin** /gɪˈkrɪn/ noun VEGETABLES a small vegetable of the cucumber family used for pickling.

**giardiasis** /dʒɜːrdeɪˈeɪsɪs/ noun MEDICAL a disorder of the intestine caused by the parasite *Giardia lamblia*, usually with no symptoms, but in heavy infections the absorption of fat may be affected, causing diarrhoea.

**giblets** /dʒɪˈblɛtʃ/ plural noun MEAT the liver, heart and other internal organs of poultry, removed before the bird is cooked.

**gift** /ɡɪft/ noun something given to someone as a present.

**gift shop** /ɡɪft _ʃɒp/ noun a shop selling small items which are given as presents.

**gift token** /ɡɪft , _təʊkən/ noun a voucher bought in a gift shop which is given as a present and which must be exchanged in that shop for goods. We gave her a gift token for her birthday.

**gift-wrap** /ɡɪft 'ræp/ verb to wrap a present in attractive paper. Do you want this book gift-wrapped?

**gift-wrapping** /ɡɪft _ræpɪŋ/ noun 1. a service in a store for wrapping presents for customers. 2. attractive paper for wrapping presents.

**gigot** /dʒɪˈɡɔː/ noun a French or Scottish cut of lamb or mutton taken from the leg.

**gill** /dʒɪl/ noun CATERING a measure of liquids, equal to a quarter of a pint.

**gin** /dʒɪn/ noun BEVERAGES 1. a strong colourless alcohol, distilled from grain and flavoured with juniper. 2. a glass of this alcohol. She drank three gins before dinner.

**gin and French** /dʒɪn ən 'frentʃ/ noun BEVERAGES gin and French vermouth.

**gin and Italian** /dʒɪn ən 'ɪtəlɪən/ noun BEVERAGES gin and Italian vermouth. Abbr gin and it.

**gin and lime** /dʒɪn ən 'laɪm/ noun BEVERAGES a drink made with gin, lime juice and ice cubes.

**gin and tonic** /dʒɪn ən 'tɒnɪk/ noun BEVERAGES a drink made from gin, ice, a slice of lemon and tonic water. Two gin and tonics, please. Abbr G&T.

**ginger** /dʒɪnər/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a plant with a hot-tasting root used in cooking and medicine. 2. a spice made from the powdered root of this plant.

**ginger ale** /dʒɪnər əl/ noun BEVERAGES a fizzy drink flavoured with ginger, often served mixed with whisky or brandy. Also called dry ginger.

**ginger beer** /dʒɪnər bɪə/ noun a fizzy mildly alcoholic drink made by fermenting a mixture of syrup and ginger.

**ginger biscuit** /dʒɪnər _bɪskɪt/ noun BREAD, ETC. a hard sweet biscuit, flavoured with ginger.

**gingerbread** /dʒɪnər _brɛd/ noun BREAD, ETC. a cake made with treacle and flavoured with ginger.

**gin sling** /dʒɪn 'sλɪŋ/ noun BEVERAGES a drink made from gin, ice, sweetened water and lemon or lime juice.

**gippy tummy** /dʒɪpɪ ˈtʌmɪ/ noun MEDICAL diarrhoea which affects people travelling in foreign countries as a result of eating unwashed fruit or drinking water which has not been boiled (humorous).

**GIT** abbreviation TOURISM group inclusive tour.

**gîte** /ʒiːt/ noun TOURISM a house or cottage in France which can be rented for self-catering holidays.

**given name** /ˈɡɪvn/ noun especially US the first name or Christian name of a person, as opposed to the surname or family name.

**glacier** /ˈɡlæsɪə/ noun a mass of ice like a frozen river which moves slowly down a mountain.

**glass** /ɡlɑːs/ noun 1. a hard, smooth material which you can see through, used to make things such as windows, vases and bowls. 2. CATERING a vessel made of glass used especially for drinking. Each place setting should have two glasses. 3. the contents of such a glass. He drank six glasses of white wine. Add a glass of red wine to the sauce. To sell wine by the glass to sell single glasses of named wines. You can have a bottle of house wine, or we sell wines by the glass. The wine bar has a wine-by-the-glass list.

**glaze** /ɡlɑːz/ verb to cover the surface of a food with a thick syrupy liquid. The fish is glazed with a sauce of sugar and vinegar.

**glaze** /ɡlɑːz/ noun the process of covering the surface of a food with a thick syrupy liquid. The fish is glazed with a sauce of sugar and vinegar.

**glomerulus** /ɡləʊmorələləs/ noun the tiny blood vessel units in the kidney that filter waste products from the blood. Each kidney contains about one million glomeruli.
glass-bottomed boat

Water can be served in ordinary wine glasses or in tumblers. Sherry glasses (or "balloons") have wide bodies tapering to a narrower mouth.

glass-bottomed boat /ˈɡlæsˌbɒt(ə)m ˈbaʊt/ noun A boat with a bottom made of glass, so that tourists can see into the water under the boat.
glass-breaker /ˈɡlæsˌbreɪka/ noun An alarm panel, with a glass window, which you have to break to sound the alarm.
glassful /ˈɡlæsˌfʊl/ noun The amount contained in a glass. Add two glassfuls of wine to the soup.
glasswasher /ˈɡlæswæʃər/ noun Kitchen appliances for washing glassware.
glassation /ˈɡlæswəʃən/ noun The use of glass to cover with a shiny coating, or to see into the water under a glass-bottomed boat.

glaze /ɡlɛz/ noun CATERING A shiny surface or finish on food. The glaze on her gâteau was perfect. A verb to cover with a shiny coating. She glazed the cake and put six candles on it.
glazier /ˈɡlæzər/ noun A person who makes or repairs glass for windows. A glazier can also make glass for use in the manufacture of plumbing fixtures.
glaze_to /ˈɡlæz ɪn/ verb To give a shine to.
globe artichoke /ˈɡlob ərtɪˈkɑʊk/ noun VEGETABLES A round, dark green artichoke, usually more than 6 inches in diameter.
globe-trotter /ˈɡloʊbəlrəˈtər/ noun Someone who travels all around the world (informal).
Glorious Twelfth /ˈɡlɔrɪəs təˈwɛlfθ/ noun August 12th. See Comment at Glorious Twelfth.
glucose /ˈɡlʊkəs/ noun A simple sugar found in some fruit, but also broken down from white sugar or carbohydrate and absorbed into the body or secreted by the kidneys.
Glühwein /ˈɡluːvən/ noun Same as mulled wine.
gmo /ˈɡmoʊ/ noun GENETICALLY MODIFIED Food not natural, which includes crops made with the use of genetic modification.
goblet /ˈɡoʊblət/ noun CATERING A drinking glass with a stem, used for serving wine or beer.
go down /ˈɡau̯ dəʊn/ verb To go to a lower level. After having a rest in her bedroom, she went down to the hotel bar. Part of the tour is a visit to the coal mines, and you go down into the mine in a little lift. A going concern is a business as an actively trading company. It is a going concern if the company is working and making a profit.
goat /ɡoʊt/ noun A small farm animal with horns and a beard, giving milk and wool. (Note: Males are called bucks, females are does, and the young are kids.)

Comment: In Europe, goats are important for milk production; goat's milk has a higher protein and butterfat content than cow's milk, and is used especially for making cheese. Elsewhere goats are reared for meat.

goat's cheese /ˈɡoʊts ˈʃɪz/ noun DAIRY Cheese made from the milk of a goat.
go to /ˈɡoʊ tə/ verb To go on the board or to be listed for. A Gold Ribbon award is an award given by the RAC to hotels which are committed to very high standards of service and accommodation.

GOLD RIBBON AWARD /ˌɡoʊld rɪˈbɒn əˌwɔrd/ noun HOTELS An award given by the RAC to hotels which are committed to very high standards of service and accommodation. The RAC has given its Gold Ribbon accolade to 65 hotels and town houses in the UK and Ireland. Thirteen have received it for the first time.

Golf /gɔlf/ noun SPORT A game for two people, or two couples, where a small hard ball is struck with long-handled clubs into a series of holes, the object being to use as few strokes as possible. A round of golf is a game of golf, going round all 18 holes on the...
course  ○ The room price includes four rounds of golf.
golf club  /ˈgɔlf klʌb/  noun 1.  ENTERTAINMENT a wooden- or metal-headed long-handled stick for striking a golf ball  2.  SPORT a group of people who play golf, and allow others to join them on payment of a fee  3.  ENTERTAINMENT a house where golfers meet
golf course  /ˈgɔlf kɔːs/  noun  SPORT a large area of ground specially designed for playing golf ○ They’ve cut down a lot of trees to make a new golf course. ○ The hotel is next to an 18-hole golf course.
golfer  /ˈgɔlfə/  noun  SPORT somebody who plays golf
golfing  /ˈgɔlfɪŋ/  noun  SPORT the activity of playing golf ○ a golfing holiday ○ They organise golfing tours of France.
golf umbrella  /ˈgɔlf ʌmˈbrelə/  noun a large colourful umbrella used by golfers, and also by the general public
goods  /ɡuːdz/  plural noun things that are produced for sale
goods vehicle  /ɡuːdz ˌvɜːk(ə)l/  noun  ROAD TRAVEL a lorry or other vehicle used to transport goods
goodwill  /ˈgʊdˌwil/  noun  BUSINESS the good reputation of a business ○ He paid £10,000 for the goodwill of the restaurant and £4,000 for the fittings.
COMMENT: Goodwill can include the trading reputation, the patents, the trade names used, the value of a ‘good site’, etc., and is very difficult to establish accurately. It is an intangible asset, and so is not shown as an asset in a company’s accounts, unless it figures as part of the purchase price paid when acquiring another company.
goose  /ɡuːz/  noun 1. a web-footed water bird, larger than a duck ○ goose-liver pâté  2. MEAT meat from this bird ○ roast goose
NOTE: The plural form is geese.
gooseberry  /ˈɡuːzəbəri/  noun FRUIT a small soft fruit from a small prickly bush, which is green or red in colour and is usually cooked or preserved ○ gooseberry fool ○ gooseberry jam
gorge-walking  /ˈɡɔːzɪŋˌwɔːkɪŋ/  noun  SPORT same as canyoneering
Gouda  /ˈɡoʊdə/  noun  a mild Dutch cheese, typically sold in a thick round shape covered in yellow wax
goujon  /ˈɡuːʒɔn/  noun a long strip of fish or chicken coated in egg and breadcrumbs and deep-fried
goulash  /ˈɡʊləʃ/  noun  FOOD a Hungarian dish of meat and vegetables, flavoured with paprika
gourmand  /ˈɡɔːrmənd/  noun  somebody who is fond of eating, and eats and drinks too much. Compare gourmet
gourmet  /ˈɡʊrəmət/  noun  somebody who knows a lot about and appreciates food and wine ○ a gourmet meal ○ The restaurant offers a gourmet menu.
COMMENT: There are various systems of grading hotels and restaurants; the French national system gives hotels and other accommodation stars or diamonds depending on the type of facilities offered. Restaurants are graded for quality (shown by stars) by the Michelin organisation. The French national system gives stars to hotels according to the facilities offered.
grade  /ɡreɪd/  noun 1.  a category of something which is classified according to quality or size ○ var to sort things according to size or quality ○ Eggs are graded into classes A, B, and C.
COMMENT: There are various systems of grading hotels and restaurants; the English Tourism Council gives hotels and other accommodation stars or diamonds depending on the type of facilities offered. Restaurants are graded for quality (shown by stars) by the Michelin organisation. The French national system gives stars to hotels according to the facilities offered.
grained  /ˈɡreɪnd/  noun
COMMENT: There are various systems of grading hotels and restaurants; the English Tourism Council gives hotels and other accommodation stars or diamonds depending on the type of facilities offered. Restaurants are graded for quality (shown by stars) by the Michelin organisation. The French national system gives stars to hotels according to the facilities offered.
grain whisky  /ˈɡreɪn ˈwɜːski/  noun whisky that is made from any fermented cereal other than malted barley
gram  /ˈɡræm/, /ˈgræm/  noun 1. a measure of weight equalling one thousandth of a kilo ○ She bought 500g of butter ○ Coffee is sold in 250g packs.
COMMENT: This is usually written g or gm after figures: 250g
granadilla  /ˈɡrænəˌdɪlə/  noun  FRUIT same as passion fruit
granary  /ˈɡrænəri/  noun  a place where threshed grain is stored, now often used as a trade name for bread or flour containing malted wheat grain
grand total  /ˈɡrænd ˈtɔːtl/  noun  the final total made by adding several subtotals
granola  /ˈɡrænələ/  noun  a breakfast cereal consisting of rolled oats mixed with other ingredients such as dried fruit and nuts
granulated sugar /ˌɡræŋjuələtɪd/ noun refined sugar in small white crystals. Also called white sugar.

grape /ɡræp/ noun the fruit of the grapevine

COMMENT: Grapes are grown in most areas of the world that have a Mediterranean climate, and even in temperate areas like southern England and central Germany. There are two main colours of grapes: black and white (actually they are very dark blue and pale green). Grapes are not usually cooked, but are eaten raw or in fruit salads. They are crushed to make grape juice and wine, and are also dried to produce currants, raisins and sultanas. In some parts of the world (such as Greece) bunches of very small currant grapes are sold as dessert grapes.

grapefruit /ˈɡrɛープfrʊt/ noun the citrus fruit similar to and about twice as large as an orange, but not as sweet, that is lemon-yellow when ripe and very juicy, and has flesh that is usually pale greenish-yellow, but can also be pink. A glass of grapefruit juice (NOTE: The plural form is grapefruit.)

COMMENT: Grapefruit are usually served cut in half, with sugar; they are usually eaten at breakfast. They are also used to make marmalade.

grapefruit segments /ˈɡrɛープfrʊt ˌsɛɡmənts/ plural noun sections of peeled grapefruit, served in a glass bowl as an hors d’oeuvre and at breakfast.

grapevine /ˈɡrɛɪpviːn/ noun a plant with long flexible stems on which grapes grow.

grate /ɡreɪt/ verb to shred something into very small pieces, using a metal tool with holes with rough edges. Do you want grated cheese on your pasta? There was a salad of grated carrot and French dressing.

grater /ˈɡreɪtər/ noun CATERING a tool with a rough metal surface, or with rough holes, used for grating food such as cheese.

gratin /ˈɡrætɪn/ noun CATERING 1. food which has been topped with breadcrumbs, cream sauce or cheese, and is then browned under a grill or in an oven. 2. a low flat dish in which food can be browned under a grill.

gratis /ˈɡrætɪs/ adverb free, without paying anything. We got into the exhibition gratis.

gratuity /ˈɡrætjʊti/ noun FINANCE same as tip noun 1. The staff are instructed not to accept gratuities.

gravity feed slicer /ˈɡrævətrɪ fɜːd sˈliksər/ noun a type of slicer for cooked meat such as ham, where the meat is placed on a sloping tray and slides further down after each slice is cut.

gravlax, gravadlax /ˈɡrævəlæks, ˈɡrævədəlæks/ noun a Scandinavian dish of raw salmon pickled in salt, sugar and herbs, served sliced thinly with brown bread.

grease /ɡreɪs/ noun thick oil, used to make machines run smoothly.

greasy /ˈɡreɪsi/ adjective oily. I don’t like the chips they serve here – they’re too greasy. (NOTE: greasy — greasier — greasiest)

greasy spoon /ˈɡreɪsi ˈspɔrn/ noun a small, cheap and often dirty cafe.

greedy /ˈɡriːdi/ adjective always wanting to eat a lot of food. Don’t be greedy – you’ve already had two pieces of cake. (NOTE: greedy — greedier — greediest)

Greek /ɡrɛk/ adjective referring to Greece.

Greek coffee /ˈɡrɛk ˈkɒfi/ noun BEVERAGES same as Turkish coffee.

Greek salad /ˈɡrɛk ˈsæld/ noun a salad of tomatoes, lettuce, cucumber, olives, oregano and feta cheese.

Greek greenback /ˈɡreɪk ˈgrɛnbæk/ noun US a dollar bill (informal).

green beans /ˈɡriːn ˈbɛnz/ plural noun VEGETABLES beans grown on low bushes and eaten when green in their pods. Also called French beans, string beans.

Green Belt /ˈɡriːn ˈbelt/ noun an area of farming land or woods and parks, which surrounds a town, and on which building is restricted or completely banned. They can’t put houses in Old Oak Wood, it’s Green Belt land. The Green Belt is supposed to stop the remorseless advance of houses into the countryside.

COMMENT: Green Belt land is protected and building is restricted and often prohibited completely. The aim of setting up a Green Belt is to prevent urban sprawl and reduce city pollution.

green card /ˈɡriːn ˈkɑrd/ noun 1. FINANCE a special British insurance certificate to prove that a car is insured for travel abroad 2.
breakfasts, Japanese food, etc. food can be cooked, used for short-order
metal sheet which is heated and on which
bles such as cucumber or green pepper
/british english for this meaning
vegetables

a work permit for a person going to live in
the USA
green channel /'grɛn tʃɔn/ noun TRAVEL the exit from customs through which you pass if you are not importing goods which are liable to duty
greengage /'grɛnʤəʊ/ noun FRUIT a bitter green plum, used for cooking, making pies, jam, etc. My mother makes jam with our greengages.
greengrocer /'grɛnʤʊər/ noun somebody who sells fruit and vegetables the greengrocer's a shop where you can buy fruit and vegetables Can you buy some potatoes at the greengrocer's? I went to the greengrocer's in the High Street to buy some fruit.
green holiday /'grɛn 'holɪdɪ/ noun TOURISM a holiday spent in the countryside doing work which helps the environment
green olive /'grɛn 'ɒlɪv/ noun VEGETABLES an unripe olive
green pepper /'grɛn 'pɛpər/ noun VEGETABLES an unripe sweet pepper with a green skin, eaten raw or cooked
green salad /'grɛn 'sæləd/ noun FOOD a salad made of lettuce or other green leaves, sometimes including other raw green vegeta-
tables such as cucumber or green pepper
green space /'grɛn 'speɪs/ noun an area of land which has not been built on, containing grass, plants and trees
Greenwich Mean Time /'ɡrɛnɪtʃ mɪn /noun, time/ noun the local time on the 0° meridian where it passes through Greenwich, England, used to calculate international time zones At midnight Greenwich Mean Time it is 7 a.m. in Bangkok. 
Abbr GMT
greeter /'ɡriːtə/ noun US CATERING somebody whose job it is to receive guests as they enter a restaurant and show them to their tables
gridle /'ɡrɪdl/ noun CATERING a flat metal sheet which is heated and on which food can be cooked, used for short-order breakfasts, Japanese food, etc. He fried the eggs on a griddle. Cooking breakfast to order on the griddle provides guests with a more direct service and helps avoid the unattractive accumulation of fried food which can easily occur on breakfast buffets at large hotels Cater & HotelKeepers
gridlock /'ɡrɪdlɒk/ noun CATERING a flat metal sheet which is heated and on which food can be cooked, used for short-order breakfasts, Japanese food, etc. a little pancake cooked on a griddle
gridlock /'ɡrɪdlɒk/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a traffic jam in which the vehicles cannot move for a very long time The gridlock stretched from Hyde Park Corner to the City.
ground floor.

succession

failure must not fly, usually because of a mechanical failure to say that an aircraft has been grounded until their engines were inspected.

ground floor.

of the goods sold, i.e. without deducting any other expenses

gross income /ˈɡrɑːs ˈɪnmən/ noun BUSINESS income before tax is deducted.
gross profit /ˈɡrɑːs ˈprɒfɪt/.
gross trading profit /ˈɡrɑːs ˈtriːdɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS profit calculated as sales income less the cost of the goods sold, i.e. without deducting any other expenses.
gross receipts /ˈɡrɑːs rɪˈsɛtɪs/ plural noun FINANCE the total amount of money received before expenses are deducted.
gross salary /ˈɡrɑːs ˈsæləri/ noun BUSINESS salary before tax is deducted.
gross tonnage /ˈɡrɑːs ˈtɒnɪdʒ/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS the total amount of space in a ship.
gross weight /ˈɡrɑːs ˈwɜːt/ noun the weight of both a container and its contents.
gross yield /ˈɡrɑːs ˈjɪld/ noun BUSINESS the profit from investments before tax is deducted.
grocery /ˈɡrɑːsɪ/ noun a picturesque small cave or room decorated with shells to look like a cave.
ground /ɡraʊnd/ noun soil or earth on the ground not in the air.

verb 1. to ground an aircraft to say that an aircraft must not fly, usually because of a mechanical failure.

verb 2. to ground a tour for a group of people, where the price per person includes all travel, accommodation and meals. Abbr GIT

group booking /ˈɡrʊp ˈbʊkɪŋ/ noun a reservation of seats, hotel rooms or restaurant places for a group of people made together at the same time.
grouper /ˈɡrʊpər/ noun SEAFOOD a large tropical sea fish, used as food.
group inclusive tour /ˈɡrʊp ɪnˈklʌsɪv ˈtʊər/ noun TOURISM a tour for a group of people, where the price per person includes all travel, accommodation and meals. Abbr GIT

group purchasing /ˈɡrʊp ˈpɜːrʃərɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS central purchasing for a whole group, which results in cost savings.
group rate /ˈɡrʊp ˈreɪt/ noun a special rate for larger groups of people travelling together.
group rates /ˈɡrʊp ˈreɪts/ plural noun HOTELS hotel room charges for groups.
group results /ˈɡrʊp ˈrɪzəltz/ plural noun BUSINESS the financial accounts of a group of companies taken together.
group travel /ˈɡrʊp ˈtrəvəl/ noun travel as a member of a group of people, as opposed to individual travel.
grouse /ˈɡrʊs/ noun 1. SPORT a small black game bird, found in the UK, especially in the north of England and in Scotland (note: There is no plural form: two of the birds are called a brace of grouse.) 2. a complaint: The manager is tired of listening to the guests’ grouses.

verb to complain.

The group was grousing about the service in the hotel restaurant.

COMMENT: Grouse are shot and eaten in season; the season starts on August 12th, also called the ‘Glorious Twelfth’, and ends on December 10th.
141 guest services directory

- We’re expecting 300 guests at the launch.  
- paying guest

...the relatively limited range of facilities offered by many small hotels does not necessarily mean that guest care suffers’ [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

guest account, guest bill noun HOTELS a bill made out to a guest in a hotel, for room, restaurant and other services
guest beer /'gest buə/ noun a beer kept on draught in a bar for a limited period only as an addition to the usual beers
guest book /'gest bʊk/ noun a book in which guests write their names and often make comments when visiting a hotel, guesthouse or place of interest
guest care /'gest kɛə/ noun HOTELS the work of looking after guests in a hotel
guest flow /'gest flɔː/ noun the number of guests requiring assistance, e.g. for check-in or out
guest history /'gest ˈhɪstəri/ noun HOTELS details of a guest, his or her previous stays in the hotel, room preferences, etc.
guesthouse /'gesthaus/ noun 1. TOURISM a privately owned house, which takes several guests, usually not more than ten 2. HOTELS (in the Far East) a small state-owned hotel for official guests, but where other visitors may be offered accommodation

COMMENT: Guesthouses are similar to small hotels, but may not be licensed to serve alcohol, and may only offer bed and breakfast. Guesthouses are always family-owned and run.
guest ledger /'gest leɡədər/ noun 1. a list of all the money owed by a guest to a hotel that must be paid before the guest checks out, including e.g. accommodation, bar bills and phone charges 2. same as guest book
guest relations manager /'gest ˈreɪʃənz ˈmeɪnədʒər/ noun a person whose job is to ensure that guests are well looked after while they are staying in a hotel

guest rooms /'gest ruːmz/ plural noun HOTELS bedrooms and suites in a hotel which are used only by guests as opposed to public rooms

guest room technology /ˈgest ruːm ˈtek놀ӕdʒi/ noun HOTELS technical equipment, such as Internet links, in a hotel bedroom  

Guest-room technology is very expensive. Also called in-room technology

guest services directory /ˈgest ˈsɜːvɪsɪz ˈdjʊərətɔri/ noun HOTELS a book in each bedroom of a hotel which lists

guests are served 2. a trolley for bringing food to the table
guest /'gest/ noun 1. somebody staying in a hotel or guesthouse 2. a person who is invited to come to your home or to an event
guarantee /ˈɡærənti/ noun a legal document which promises that a machine will work properly, that an item is of good quality or that a service will be provided  

○ The tour company refused to give the guarantee that the group would be accommodated in the hotel mentioned in the brochure.  
○ The guarantee lasts for two years.  
○ It is sold with a twelve-month guarantee.

the car is still under guarantee: the car is still covered by the maker’s guarantee = verb to give a firm promise that something will work, that something will be done  
I guarantee that this will not happen again.

the product is guaranteed for twelve months: the manufacturer says that the product will work for twelve months, and he will mend it free of charge if it breaks down

guaranteed price /ˈɡærəntid pɹeɪs/ noun a price which the seller promises will not change

the guarantee is only valid if the product is used properly.

guaranteed reservation /ˈɡærəntid ˈreːzəvərənʃən/ noun a reservation that must be paid for in advance and ensures that the hotel keeps a room free until the guest arrives

guest book 1. a list of all the names and details of a guest, his or her previous stays in the hotel, room preferences, etc. 2. a book in each bedroom of a hotel which lists services.

guest flow

guest history

1.ツアー

1. a privately owned house, which takes several guests, usually not more than ten 2. a small state-owned hotel for official guests, but where other visitors may be offered accommodation

COMMENT: Guesthouses are similar to small hotels, but may not be licensed to serve alcohol, and may only offer bed and breakfast. Guesthouses are always family-owned and run.

guest ledger

1. a list of all the money owed by a guest to a hotel that must be paid before the guest checks out, including e.g. accommodation, bar bills and phone charges 2. same as guest book

guest relations manager

a person whose job is to ensure that guests are well looked after while they are staying in a hotel

guest rooms

bedrooms and suites in a hotel which are used only by guests as opposed to public rooms

guest room technology

technical equipment, such as Internet links, in a hotel bedroom  

Guest-room technology is very expensive. Also called in-room technology

guest services directory

a book in each bedroom of a hotel which lists services.

guest flow

guest history

guest ledger

guest relations manager

guest rooms

guest room technology

1. Somebody staying in a hotel or guesthouse 2. A person who is invited to come to your home or to an event

We’re expecting 300 guests at the launch.

...the relatively limited range of facilities offered by many small hotels does not necessarily mean that guest care suffers’ [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

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a book in each bedroom of a hotel which lists services.
the services available to guests, and the phone numbers to call

guide /ˈɡaʊd/ TOURISM noun 1. somebody who shows tourists round a site or house ○ Our guide took us into the castle chapel. ○ The guide to the museum spoke so rapidly that we couldn’t understand what she was saying. 2. a guide book ○ This is the best guide to the region. ○ You can get a small guide to walks round the town at the tourist information office. ■ verb to show tourists round a site
guidebook /ˈɡaʊdbʊk/ noun TOURISM a book for tourists, explaining what there is to see in a place, where to stay, how to travel around and where to eat ○ The guidebook lists three hotels by the beach.
guided tour /ˈɡaʊdɪd ˈtʊər/ noun TOURISM a tour with a guide who shows places to tourists. Also called conducted tour
guinea fowl /ˈɡini ˈfaʊl/ noun MEAT a small black bird with white spots, raised for its meat which has a delicate flavour similar to that of game birds

gulet /ˈɡʌlt/ SHIPS AND BOATS a traditional Turkish wooden yacht with double cabin and a large sundeck, that carries around 15 passengers ○ They advertise gulet cruises leaving from the harbour near the hotel.
gullet /ˈɡʌlt/ noun the tube down which food and drink passes from the mouth to the stomach ○ She had a piece of bread stuck in her gullet. Also called oesophagus
gumbo /ˈɡʌmbəʊ/ noun 1. CATERING same as okra 2. FOOD a type of thick soup or stew, made with meat or fish and okra, from the southern USA
gym /dʒɪm, ˈɡɪmnəsɪəm/ noun SPORT a hall for indoor athletics and exercises
haddock /ˈhædək/ noun SEAFOOD a common white sea fish

**COMMENT:** Smoked haddock is smoked until they are brown and called ‘Arbroath smokies’. Smoked haddock is used in various recipes including kedgeree, and omelette Arnold Bennett.

haggis /ˈhægɡɪs/ noun FOOD a Scottish dish made of a sheep’s stomach stuffed with a mixture of the sheep’s heart, liver and other organs and oatmeal, which is boiled in water (NOTE: In Scotland haggis is served on special occasions, such as Burns’ Night.)

haggle /ˈhæɡəl/ verb to discuss prices and terms and try to reduce them.

hail /heɪl/ noun small pieces of ice which fall like frozen rain • verb 1. to fall as frozen rain • 2. to wave to a taxi to stop • He whistled to hail a taxi.

hailstone /ˈheɪlstɔʊn/ noun a piece of frozen rain • Huge hailstones covered the road.

hailstorm /ˈheɪlstɔːrm/ noun a storm during which hail falls • After the hailstorm, the road was white with hailstones.

hair /hɛə/ noun 1. a single long thread growing on the body of a human or animal • Waiter, there’s a hair in my soup? 2. a mass of hairs growing on the head • Your hair is too long, you must get it cut.

hairbrush /ˈhɛəbrʌʃ/ noun a special brush for keeping hair tidy (NOTE: The plural form is hairbrushes.)

haircut /ˈhɛəkʌt/ noun an act of making hair shorter by cutting it • He went to the hairdresser to get a haircut.

hairdresser /ˈhɛə,dresə/ noun a person who cuts and washes your hair • the hairdresser’s is a shop where people can have their hair cut, dyed and styled.

hairdressing /ˈhɛədresɪŋ/ noun the work of cutting, dyeing or styling hair.

hairdressing salon /ˈhɛədresɪŋˌsælən/ noun a shop where people can have their hair cut, dyed and styled.

hair drier, hair dryer noun a machine for drying wet hair • Each bathroom is equipped with a hair drier.

hairnet /ˈhɛənet/ noun a very fine cover put over the hair to keep it tidy • Kitchen staff with long hair must wear hairnets.

hake /hæk/ noun SEAFOOD a large white sea fish (NOTE: The plural form is hake.)

halal /ˈhɑːləl/ adjective CATERING prepared according to Islamic law

halal butcher /ˈhɔːləl ˈbʊʃə/ noun a butcher who prepares meat according to Islamic law

half board /ˈhɑːlf ˈbɔːrd/ noun HOTELS a special rate for guests staying at a hotel, who take breakfast and dinner at the hotel, but not lunch. Also called demi-pension

half-case /ˈhɑːlf ˈkeɪs/ noun BARS a card-board or wooden box containing six bottles of wine

half-day /ˈhɑːlf deɪ/ adjective referring to the morning or afternoon • A half-day tour of the island • A half-day excursion to the old town costs £10.00.

half-day closing /ˈhɑːlf deɪ ˈkloʊzɪŋ/ noun a system by which a shop closes, usually at lunchtime, and remains closed for the rest of that day

half-dollar /ˈhɑːfˈdɔrl/ noun US fifty cents

half fare /ˈhɑːf ˈfeə/ noun TRAVEL a half-price ticket for a child

half-fat milk /ˈhɑːf ˈfæt ˈmilk/ noun DAIRY milk from which some of the fat has been removed
halfpipe /ˈhɑːfpaɪp/ noun SPORT a structure in the shape of the bottom half of a pipe, built for freestyle snowboarding, in-line skating, and skateboarding.

half price /ˈhɑːf prɪs/ noun, adjective 50% of the usual price. Tour operators are offering tours at half price or half-price tours to people making last-minute bookings. To sell goods off at half price to sell goods at 50% of the usual price.

half-price sale /ˈhɑːf prɪs ˈsel/ noun MARKETING a sale of all goods at 50% of the usual price.

halibut /ˈhælibʌt/ noun SEAFOOD a type of flat white sea fish.

Hall /hɔːl/ noun 1. a large building for public meetings. 2. a front hall.

hall of residence /ˈhɔːl əv ˈrezɪdɑːns/ a building on a university campus in which students live while studying at the university.

hall porter /ˈhɔːl ˈpɔːtə/ noun HOTELS somebody who is on duty in the hall of a hotel, especially somebody who stands near the main door of a hotel and deals with arriving or departing guests and their baggage.

ham /hæm/ noun 1. a ham the thigh of the back leg of a pig. 2. MEAT meat from this part of the pig, usually cured in brine and sometimes dried in smoke. A ham sandwich.

COMMENT: Ham is cooked by boiling or roasting, and may be bought ready-cooked in a piece or in slices. Some types of smoked ham, such as prosciutto and Parma ham are sliced very thinly and are coated by hand, as opposed to those made by machines.

hand /hænd/ noun 1. a part of the body at the end of each arm. To shake hands to hold someone’s hand when meeting to show you are pleased to meet him or her or to show that an agreement has been reached.

The restaurant proprietor always shakes hands with regular customers.

To shake hands on a deal to shake hands to show that a deal has been agreed.

By hand using the hands, not a machine.

The chef makes all his pasta by hand.

In hand kept in reserve.

We have £10,000 in hand.

To hand here, present.

I have the invoice to hand I have the invoice in front of me.

To change hands to be sold to a new owner.

The hotel changed hands for £300,000.

Hand-dipped chocolates /ˈhænd dɪpt/ plural noun FOOD chocolates which are coated by hand, as opposed to those made by machines.

Hand dryer /ˈhænd drɑːr/ noun a machine for drying the hands. It switches itself on when hands are placed under it or when a button is pressed, and blows hot air onto the hands.

Hand jug /ˈhænʤ ˈdʒʌŋ/ noun a small jug which you can hold in one hand.

Coffee is served in individual handjugs.

Handle /ˈhændgl/ noun 1. a small jug which you can hold in one hand. 2. a handle which is held in the hand.

Don’t touch the pan – the handle is hot.

The handle has come off my suitcase.

Push the knob in the door handle if you want to lock the door from the inside.

Verb 1. To deal with something.

To organise something.

The accounts department handles all the cash.

We can handle up to 1,500 passengers per hour.

They handle all our overseas visitors.

Marketing to sell or to trade in a sort of service or product.

We do not handle tours for old-age pensioners.

They handle tours to the Far East.

Handling /ˈhændlɪŋ/ noun 1. The act of moving something by hand.

The act of dealing with something.

Baggage handling facilities arrangements or machines for moving passengers’ baggage.

...shipping companies continue to bear the extra financial burden of cargo handling operations at the ports. [Business Times (Lagos)]

Hand luggage /ˈhænd ˈlæɡʌdʒ/ noun AIR TRAVEL same as carry-on baggage.

Handmade /ˈhændmɛnd/ adjective made by hand, not by a machine.

Handmade pasta.

Hand towel /ˈhænd ˈtɔʊəl/ noun a small towel for drying the hands.

Handy /ˈhændi/ adjective, present tense of be.
handy /ˈhændi/ adjective useful or convenient. portable handkerchiefs are sold in handy-sized packs. This small case is handy for use when travelling.

hang /hæŋ/ verb CATERING to suspend meat or a recently killed game animal until the flesh begins to decompose slightly and becomes more tender and highly flavoured. (NOTE: hangs – hanging – hung)

hang-glider /hæŋ glaˈdɜrd/ noun SPORT 1. a large cloth wing stretched over a lightweight frame, like a giant kite, under which the pilot hangs in a harness, holding onto a weight frame, like a giant kite, under which the pilot hangs in a harness, holding onto a

hangar /ˈhæŋər/ noun, plural hangars a building or equipment for storing aircraft. the hangar got caught in a tree.

harbour /ˈhɑrbər/ noun, plural harbours 1. a place where ships come to load or unload. To make to the harbour authorities for the right to use the harbour 2. harbour installations plural noun ships and boats buildings or equipment in a harbour

hard /hɑrd/ adjective not soft, firm to the touch. We prefer to have a hard mattress.

hard-boiled /ˈhɑrd ˈboʊld/ adjective CATERING (refers to an egg) cooked in boiling water until the white and yolk are set

hard cash /ˈhɑrd ˈkæʃ/ noun FINANCE money in notes and coins, as opposed to cheques or credit cards

hard cheese /ˈhɑrd tʃiʃ/ noun DAIRY cheese which has been pressed and so has a firm texture. Many German, British, Dutch and Swiss cheeses are hard. A very hard cheese is Parmesan from Italy, which is only used grated and sprinkled on pasta dishes, or sliced very thinly on salads.

hard currency /ˈhɑrd ˈkærənsi/ noun FINANCE a currency which is issued by a country with a strong economy and which can be changed into other currencies easily

hare /hɑr/ noun a common field mammal, like a large rabbit

haricot beans /ˈhɑrikɔʊ ˈbɪnz/ plural noun VEGETABLES dry white beans which are used to make baked beans

harissa /hɑˈɾɪsa/ noun a spicy oily paste used to make baked beans made from chilli and tomatoes, used as an ingredient in North African cooking

hash browns /ˈhæʃ ˈbɹɔznz/ plural noun US FOOD boiled potatoes, diced or mashed and fried till crisp and brown

hat /hɑt/ noun a covering for the head. We prefer to have a hard mattress.

happy hour /ˈhepiˌəʊ/ noun BUSINESS a time, usually in the early evening, when a bar offers cheaper drinks to encourage customers to come in early. There’s a happy hour every day from 5 to 7.

harassment /ˈhɑrəsment, hɑˈrəsment/ noun unpleasant behaviour towards somebody that usually involves persistently threatening or worrying them. The bar owner complained of police harassment. anti-harassment policy the policy of a work place which is strict about harassment. bullying and harassment at work can have an unsettling effect on the workforce. (Caterer & Hotelkeeper)

harbour /ˈhɑbər/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS ships and boats a port, a place where ships come to load or unload. (NOTE: The US spelling is harbor.)

harbour dues /ˈhɑbər djuˌz/ plural noun SHIPS AND BOATS a payment which a ship makes to the harbour authorities for the right to use the harbour

harbour facilities /ˈhɑbər ˈfælətɨz/ plural noun SHIPS AND BOATS buildings or equipment in a harbour

haze /heɪz/ noun mist, smoke or dust suspended in the atmosphere which reduces visibility. The sun’s rays filtered through the haze.

hazelnut /ˈheɪzənˌnʌt/ noun NUTS a small round nut with a smooth shiny shell. Also called cobnut

hazy /ˈheɪzi/ adjective misty. It was too hazy for us to get a good view from the top of the cliff.

HBV abbreviation MEDICAL hepatitis B virus
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HCIMA 146

HCIMA abbreviation Hotel & Catering International Management Association

head /hed/ noun 1. the most important person 2. one person, or one animal, when counting 3. most important, main

head buyer /hed 'bærə/ noun BUSINESS the main person in a shop responsible for buying goods which are to be sold

headcheese /hedtʃiˈzuː/ noun US MEAT same as brawn

head chef /hed 'ʃef/ noun CATERING the main chef in a restaurant

head concierge /hed ,kɒnˈsɪrʒ/ noun HOTELS the main concierge in a hotel ○ He’s the head concierge at the Savoy in London.

head of department /hed əv diˈpɔrtmənt/ noun somebody in charge of a department

head office /hed 'ɔfɪs/ noun an office building where the board of directors works and meets. Also called main office

head porter /hed 'pɔrə/ noun the porter who is in charge of all the other porters

headrest /hedrɛst/ noun TRAVEL a cushion to support your head, attached to a seat in a car or plane ○ You can adjust the headrest to the height you want.

head waiter /hed 'weɪtə/ noun CATERING the person in charge of a restaurant, who is responsible for all the service and himself takes orders from customers

headwind /hedˈwɪnd/ noun TRAVEL a wind blowing straight towards a ship or aircraft ○ Strong headwinds over the Atlantic meant that the plane was half an hour late.

health /helθ/ noun the fact of being well or being free from any illness ○ your health!, good health! a wish said when raising your glass and drinking from it ○ to drink someone’s health to wish someone good health, and celebrate it by raising your glass and drinking from it

Health and Safety at Work Act /helθ ən ˈsefti ət 'wɔːk əˈekt/ noun in the UK, an Act of Parliament which rules how the health of workers should be protected by the companies they work for

Health and Safety Executive /helθ ən ˈsefti ɪɡˌzɛkt əˈvit/ noun a British government organisation responsible for checking the conditions of work of workers. Abbr HSE

health club /helθ kləb/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a club for people who want to improve their health by taking exercise, dieting, etc.

health diet /helθ 'daɪət/ noun CATERING a diet for someone who wants to improve his or her health

health farm /helθ fɔrm/ noun a clinic in the country where people go who want to improve their health and appearance by taking exercise, dieting, etc.

health food /helθ ˈfuːd/ noun CATERING food with no additives or natural foods which are good for your health, e.g. cereals, yoghurt, dried fruit and nuts

health inspector /helθ ɪnˈspektə/ noun HOTELS an official who inspects the kitchens of hotels, restaurants, etc., to see if they are clean

health resort /helθ ˈrɪzɔrt/ noun TOURISM a resort town which has special facilities to improve the health of its visitors

health spa /helθ ˈspeɪ/ noun HOTELS an exercise and health centre in a hotel

healthy /helθi/ adjective 1. in good physical condition 2. making you stay fit and well ○ a healthy climate ○ a healthy diet

heaped /hiˈpt/ adjective containing something in an amount large enough to rise up in a small heap

heart /hɑrt/ noun VEGETABLES the compact central part of a vegetable such as lettuce, cabbage or celery, where the leaves or stalks curl in tightly

heart-smart /ˈhɑrt smɑrt/ adjective referring to food that is low in fat and cholesterol and therefore reduces the risk of heart disease

heat /het/ noun the state of being hot ○ verb to make something hot ○ The room was heated by a small gas fire. ○ Heat the water until it is almost boiling.

heated pool /hiˈtɪd ˈpʊl/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a swimming pool where the water is warmed before it is pumped into the pool

heated towel rail /hiˈtɪd ˈtəʊrl ˈreɪl/ noun a towel rail which is heated, and so keeps towels warm and dry

heater /ˈheɪtə/ noun an apparatus which warms ○ There is an electric heater in the bedroom. ○ Cyprus can be cool in the winter, so the flat has several portable electric heaters.

heat exhaustion /hiˈtɪk ɪˈkærəʃən/ noun MEDICAL collapse due to overexertion in hot conditions

heat haze /ˈheɪt heɪz/ noun a reduction in visibility caused by warm air rising from the ground ○ It’s hard to judge distances when you are driving and there’s a heat haze.
**heating** /ˈhɛtɪŋ/ noun a means of making something warm.

**heat-sealing** /ˈhɛtˌsiːln/ noun CATERING a method of closing plastic food containers in which air is removed from a plastic bag with the food inside and the bag is then pressed by a hot plate which melts the plastic and seals the contents in the vacuum.

**heat wave** /ˈhɛt ˈwɛv/ noun a sudden period of high temperature.

**heavy contract carpet** /ˈhevɪˌkɑːrpt/ noun a type of carpet which is strong and can stand a lot of wear, such as is supplied under contract to public areas of hotels and restaurants.

**heavy goods vehicle** /ˈhevɪ ˈɡudz ˌvɪərɪŋ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a very large truck. **Heavy goods vehicles can park in the loading bay.** Abbr HGV.

**heavy traffic** /ˈhevɪ ˈtræfɪk/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a lot of cars, buses and lorries passing.

**helibiking** /ˈhelɪˌbɪŋ/ noun a sport in which mountain-bike riders are taken by helicopter to the top of a mountain and then ride down.

**helicopter** /ˈhelɪkɒptər/ noun AIR TRAVEL an aircraft with a large propeller on top which allows it to lift straight off the ground. ○ He took the helicopter from the airport to the centre of town. ○ It is only a short helicopter flight from the centre of town to the factory site. ○ Club class travellers have a free helicopter connection to the city centre.

**helipad** /ˈhelɪpæd/ noun a small area of tarmac for helicopters to land on or take off from. Visitors can land at the helipad next to the hotel.

**heliport** /ˈhelɪpɔːt/ noun an airport used only by helicopters.

**help** /help/ noun something or somebody that makes it easier for you to do something. ○ She finds the word-processor a great help in writing publicity material. ○ The safari park was set up with financial help from the government. ○ Her assistant is not much help in the office – he can’t type or drive. **Verb** to make it easy for someone to do something or for something to be done. ○ The porter helped the visitors to get off the coach. ○ The computer helps in the rapid processing of reservations or helps us to process reservations rapidly. ○ The government helps exporting companies with easy credit. (NOTE: You help someone or something to do something. To help yourself to serve yourself. At the buffet, you are asked to help yourself to food.)

**herb garden** /ˈhɜːrb ˈɡɑrdən/ noun a garden where herbs are grown.

**herb** /ˈhɜːrb/ noun CATERING a plant which can be used to give a particular taste to food or to give a particular scent. ○ Add some herbs to the sauce. ○ Rosemary, thyme and sage are some of the herbs that are grown in the hotel garden.

**heritage attraction** /ˈhɛrɪtɪdʒ əˈtretʃən/ noun TOURISM a tourist facility which is based on a country’s historical or cultural background.
herring /ˈhɛrɪŋ/ noun SEAFOOD a common sea fish. (Sh. e.g. whisky, brandy or dine- er. (Note: There is no plural form when referring to the live fish: a shool of herring.)

hghv abbreviation ROAD TRAVEL heavy goods vehicle

high /haɪ/ adjective 1. tall, situated or reaching up above other things • The shelves are 30cm high. • The door is not high enough to let us get the wardrobe into the bedroom. • They are planning a 20-storey hotel next to the royal palace. 2. going far above other things • A very high mountain overlooks the town. 3. greater than average, large, considerable • High overhead costs increase the room price. • High prices put customers off. • They are budgeting for a high level of expenditure on renovation. • High interest rates are killing small businesses. 4. CATERING referring to meat, especially game, which has been kept until it is beginning to rot and has a strong flavour

high-altitude climbing /ˈhaɪ ˌæltətjuːd/ noun the activity of climbing mountains over 5,000m

highball /ˈhaɪbɔːl/ noun US BEVERAGES a long drink, e.g. whiskey and soda. • The waiters passed round with trays of highballs.

high chair /ˈhaɪ tʃeə/ noun a little chair on tall legs, so that a baby or small child can sit and eat at a table. • Most restaurants provide high chairs these days.

high-class /ˈhaɪklɑːs/ adjective of very good quality • a high-class hotel or coach service

High Commission /ˈhaɪ kəˈmɪʃn/ noun the building where a High Commissioner lives and works • the British High Commission in Ottawa or the UK High Commission in Ottawa or British Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates can issue emergency passport replacements. (Note: A High Commission is the equivalent of an embassy in a non-Commonwealth country.)

High Commissioner /ˈhaɪ kəˈmɪʃnər/ noun somebody who represents a Commonwealth country in another Commonwealth country, having the same rank and the same duties as an ambassador

high-energy food /ˈhaɪ ˌɛnədʒi ˈfoʊd/ noun CATERING food containing a large number of calories, which give a lot of energy when they are broken down by the digestive system, e.g. fat or carbohydrate

high-fibre diet /ˈhaɪ fɪbər ˈdaɪt/ noun a diet which contains a high percentage of cereals, nuts, fruit and vegetables

high-grade /ˈhaɪ greɪd/ adjective considered to be of very good quality

highlands /ˈhaɪləndz/ noun TOURISM an area of high hills or mountains • the Scottish Highlands • the Cameron Highlands of Malaysia

high official /ˈhaɪ ˈɒffɪʃl/ noun an important person in a government department

high-quality /ˈhaɪ ˈkwɔlɪti/ adjective very good • the store specialises in high-quality imported cheese. Also called top quality

high-risk recreation /ˈhaɪ rɪsk ˈrɛkri ˈɛʃə/ noun SPORT a leisure activity that involves an element of danger, e.g. hang-gliding, skydiving, bungee jumping and white-water rafting

high season /ˈhaɪ ˌsɪzn/ noun TOURISM a period when there are lots of travellers and when fares are higher, usually the period from July to September. • Rates in high season are 30% higher than in low season.

high-speed /ˈhaɪ spɪd/ adjective running or operating at a very high speed • We took the high-speed train to Paris.

high-speed rail link /ˈhaɪ spɪd ˈreɪl ˈlɪŋk/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a railway which links two cities with high-speed trains. • They are planning a high-speed rail link between Berlin and Warsaw.

High Street /ˈhaɪ striːt/ noun the most important street in a British town, where the shops and banks are. • We’ll meet at the pub in the High Street. • She runs a High Street travel shop. • the High Street banks the main British banks which accept deposits from individual customers.

high tea /ˈhaɪ ˈtiː/ noun CATERING (in the North of England and Scotland) an early evening meal. • They arrived just in time for high tea.

COMMENT: ‘high tea’ is common in hotels and guesthouses in the North, the Midlands, Wales and Scotland. It is eaten around 5 o’clock in the afternoon and may consist of cold meat, hot or cold pies, salad, cakes, scones and, of course, tea.

high temperature short time method /ˈhaɪ tɛmpərətʃər ˈʃɔrt ˈtaɪm ˈmeθəd/ noun CATERING the usual method of pasteurising milk, where the milk is heated to 72°C for 15 seconds and then rapidly cooled. Abbr HTST method

high-traffic site /ˈhaɪ ˈtræfɪk ˈsɜːt/ noun a place where a lot of people pass by • You need high-quality carpeting for restaurants and other high-traffic sites.
highway /'haɪweɪ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a main road
Highway Code /'haɪweɪ 'kɒd/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a British government publication containing the rules for people travelling on roads o You need to know the Highway Code if taking your driving test.

hike /hɪk/ SPORT noun a strenuous walk o verb to go for a strenuous walk o Most people hike north to south. o You still have to hike another 10 miles before you come to the village.

hiker /'hɪkər/ noun SPORT somebody who goes for strenuous walks
hiking /'hɪkɪŋ/ noun SPORT strenuous walking as a sport

hill /hɪl/ noun a raised area of land, lower than a mountain o The Cheviot Hills are between England and Scotland.

hill station /hɪl ˈstɛʃ(ə)n/ noun TOURISM a resort town in a hill area, where the weather is cooler in the summer than on the plain

hill walking /ˈhɪl ˌwɔːkɪŋ/ noun SPORT walking in hills as a recreation

hinterland /ˈhɪntərˌlænd/ noun an area inland from a sea port or around a large town

hire /hɪər/ noun 1. the act of paying money to rent a car, boat or piece of equipment for a period of time o boat hire, cycle hire, car hire the lending of boats, cycles, cars to people for money 2. o for hire sign on a taxi showing it is empty o verb 1. o to hire staff to engage new staff to work for you o We have hired the best lawyers to represent us. o They have hired a small company to repaint the dining room. o to hire and fire to engage new staff and dismiss existing staff frequently 2. o to hire a car or a bus to pay money to use a car or a bus for a period of time o When their coach broke down, they hired a van to take them to the next hotel. 3. o to hire (out) cars or coaches to own cars or coaches and lend them to customers who pay for their use

hire car /hɪər ˈkɑr/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a car which is rented o He was driving a hire car when the accident happened.

hitch /hɪtʃ/ verb o to hitch (a lift) to ask a car driver or truck driver to take you as a passenger, usually by signalling with the thumb or by holding a sign with your destination written on it o He hitched a lift to Birming-ham. o Her car broke down and she hitched a lift from a passing motorist. o thumb hitch-hike /hɪtʃ ˈhɑk/ verb TRAVEL to travel by hitching lifts from drivers o He hitch-hiked his way all across the United States. o Hitch-hiking is forbidden on motorways.

hitch-hiker /ˈhɪtʃ ˈhɑkər/ noun TRAVEL somebody who travels by hitching lifts from drivers o He picked up two hitch-hikers who were going to Scotland.

COMMENT: In the UK, hitch-hikers are not allowed on motorways. Although it is a cheap way of travelling, it can be dangerous, and is not recommended.

HIV noun a virus that destroys the human immune system and causes AIDS. Full form Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HLT abbreviation hospitality, leisure, travel and tourism

hob /hɒb/ noun 1. CATERING the flat top on a cooker o Our new cooker has a ceramic hob. o Do not use abrasive cleaner on the hob. 2. a metal stand by a fire o Put the kettle on the hob.

hock /hɒk/ noun 1. BEVERAGES any white wine from the Rhine valley in Germany o We opened a bottle of hock. 2. FOOD the lower part of a leg of a pig, used for food

Hogmanay /ˈhɒgmaɪn/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a festival in Scotland on 31st December, celebrating the New Year o We will be in Edinburgh for Hogmanay.

COMMENT: It is a tradition that the first person who comes through the door on New Year's Day (i.e. after midnight on New Year's Eve) should bring luck. It possible the person should be a dark stranger, and should carry a piece of coal for the fire, as well as food and drink, usually whisky. This tradition also exists in the north of England and is called 'first-footing'.

hoisin sauce /ˌhoʊˈsaʊs/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a thick dark sweet and spicy sauce made from fermented soya beans and used to flavour Chinese dishes

hold /həʊld/ noun TRAVEL the bottom part of a ship or an aircraft, in which cargo is stored o verb 1, to support or grip something with your hands o Would you mind holding my coat while I sign the register? 2, to be large enough to contain a certain quantity of things or people o The plane holds 250 passengers, o Each box holds 250 sheets of paper, 3, to make an event happen o to hold a reception or a party o The computer show will be held in London next month. o The wedding reception will be held in the Blue Room. 4, to keep or reserve something o We will hold the room for you until 8.00. 5, o hold the line please (on telephone) please wait o The chairman is on the other line – hold the line please? (NOTE: holds – holding – held)
holdall noun TRAVEL a soft bag for carrying clothes and other belongings when travelling. Also called grip.

hold up verb 1. to lift, to support: The roof is held up by those pillars. 2. to make someone or something late: The planes were held up by fog. 3. Traffic conditions will hold up deliveries.

hold-up noun a delay: Long hold-ups are expected as the air-traffic controllers go on strike.

hold valet noun a place where a guest’s laundry is kept until he or she collects it.

holiday noun 1. ENTERTAINMENT a day on which no work is done because of national or religious law. 2. ENTERTAINMENT a period when an employee does not work, but rests, goes away and enjoys himself or herself: to take a holiday or to go on holiday. 3. We always go on holiday or take our holidays in June. 4. When is the manager taking his holidays? 5. My head waiter is off on holiday today. 6. He will be away on holiday for two weeks. (Note: The US English is vacation.) 7. The job carries five weeks’ holiday one of the conditions of the job is that you have five weeks’ paid holiday each year.

holiday camp noun a permanent facility where people spend holidays in cabins and enjoy organised entertainment and sport.

holiday centre noun a town or area which is popular for holidays.

holiday entitlement noun the number of days’ paid holiday which an employee has the right to take.

holiday home noun a small house or flat, used by a family for their holidays.

holidaymaker noun somebody who is on holiday: In August the town is full of holidaymakers.

holiday pay noun salary which is still paid during the holiday.

holiday period noun the time when people take their holiday: The restaurant will be closed for the holiday period.

holiday resort noun a place where people often go on holiday.

holiday season noun the time of year when most people take their holidays: Late winter is the main holiday season in the Alpine resorts. 2. The holiday season on the North Italian coast lasts about three months.

holiday village noun a specially built village of small houses for holidaymakers, usually on the sea or near a lake or river.

hollandsaise sauce noun a sauce for meat, fish or vegetables, made of egg yolks, butter, lemon juice and sometimes vinegar.

hollowware noun metal or chinaware dishes from which food is served.

holiday address noun the address of a house or flat where someone lives: Please send the letter to my home address, not my office.

home noun 1. the place where a person lives: Please send the letter to my home address, not my office. 2. home country: the country where a person lives.

home-bound adjective moving or travelling towards home.

home-cooked meals noun food prepared from first ingredients at home and not bought from outside: ‘homemade’ should be made at home, using traditional methods, prepared from first ingredients to final dish on the premises. If you buy frozen pastry and put a tin of meat into it, you cannot sell it as ‘homemade’: [Food Standards Agency]

home stay noun a visit to stay in a private house: We can arrange home stays in several houses in the residential neighbourhood.

homewards adverb moving or travelling towards home.

homemade adjective food made at home and not bought from outside: a pot of homemade marmalade: The restaurant offers homemade soup and roasts.

home fries noun US home-cooked meals.

home fries noun US food: potatoes which have been boiled, sliced and then fried.

home consumption noun same as domestic consumption.

home-bound adjective moving or travelling towards home.

homemaking verb 1. to make at home and not bought from outside: a pot of homemade marmalade: The restaurant offers homemade soup and roasts.

homemaking noun some activity for which the housewife was paid: the number of days’ paid holiday which an employee has the right to take.

homemaking noun the time when people take their holiday: The restaurant will be closed for the holiday period.

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hominy /ˈhɒmɪni/ noun US food ground maize which can be cooked in milk or water
homogenisation /ˈhɑːmədʒənaɪz/ ˈzeɪf(ʊ)nz/, homogenization noun the treatment of milk so that the cream does not separate
homogenise /ˈhɑːmədʒənaɪz/ verb CATERING to mix various parts until they become a single whole, especially to treat milk so that the cream does not separate
homogenised milk /ˈhɑːmədʒənaɪzd ˈmɪlk/ noun beverages milk which has been treated so that the cream is evenly mixed through the liquid ○ I prefer homogenised milk, although it doesn’t have cream on top
honey /ˈhʌni/ noun food a sweet substance produced by bees ○ Yogurt served with honey is a popular Greek dessert.
honeypot site /ˈhʌnpɒt ˈsɛt/ noun a place that attracts a large number of tourists
hops /hɒps/ noun 1. AIR TRAVEL a short trip, especially in an aircraft ○ It’s only a short hop from London to Paris. 2. FOOD a bitter fruit used in making beer ○ Hops are used to give the bitter flavour to British beer. (NOTE: Hops are not used in sweeter continental beers.)
hopping /ˈhɒpnɪŋ/ noun the act of making short trips from one place to another
horizontal integration /ˌhɔrɪzoʊnt(ə)l ˌɪntɪˈɡreɪʃ(ə)n/ noun BUSINESS the process of joining together similar companies in the same type of business, or of taking over another company in the same line of business
hors-d’oeuvre /ɔːˈdɔːvər/ noun CATERING cold food served at the beginning of a meal. (NOTE: Hors-d’oeuvre is a French word, meaning ‘outside the main work’. In English, the plural ‘hors-d’oeuvres’ can be used, although not in French.)

ENTERTAINMENT pulled by a horse ○ holidays in Ireland in horse-drawn caravans ○ A horse-drawn sleigh met them at the hotel. ○ You can go for rides in the woods in horse-drawn sleighs.

horse-drawn /ˈhɔːs ˈdrɔːn/ adjective ENTERTAINMENT pulled by a horse ○ holidays in Ireland in horse-drawn caravans ○ A horse-drawn sleigh met them at the hotel. ○ You can go for rides in the woods in horse-drawn sleighs.

hors-d’oeuvre trolley /ɔːˈdɔːvər ˈtrɒli/ noun CATERING a trolley with various hors-d’oeuvres, from which the guest can choose

hospitable climates /ˈhɒspɪtəbl ˈklaɪməts/ plural noun a system of keeping energy bills down while still providing a comfortable environment for guests.

hospitable /ˈhɒspɪtəbl/ adjective welcoming and friendly to guests ○ The people in the village were very hospitable. ○ As a rule, Americans are very hospitable people.

hospitable box /ˈhɒspɪtəbl bɒks/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a special closed area at a function where corporate guests can be entertained ○ They can organise any enter-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hospitality industry</td>
<td><strong>[noun]</strong> the organisation of hotels, restaurants and other guest services.</td>
<td>Applicants for the job need a degree in Hospitality Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospitality management</td>
<td><strong>[noun]</strong> the organisation of hotels, restaurants and other guest services.</td>
<td>She did not know anything about the hotel trade when she started her business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospitality pad</td>
<td><strong>[noun]</strong> a small portable electronic pad.</td>
<td>The waiter presented the bill to the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospitality suite</td>
<td><strong>[noun]</strong> a set of special reception rooms for entertaining business guests in a hotel or conference centre, or at a TV or radio station.</td>
<td>For my birthday, my father took me on a ride in a hot-air balloon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospitality tray</td>
<td><strong>[noun]</strong> a set of items such as an electric kettle, cups, milk and tea or coffee provided in a hotel room to enable guests to make a hot drink.</td>
<td>You can buy hot dogs at the food stall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host /host /noun</td>
<td><strong>[noun]</strong> a building providing rooms for students, etc.</td>
<td>A building providing rooms for students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host /host /n.</td>
<td><strong>[noun]</strong> a building providing cheap lodgings for students</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>hosteller /hosteller /noun</td>
<td><strong>[noun]</strong> someone who stays at hostels while travelling for pleasure, especially a young person who stays at youth hostels.</td>
<td>Especially a young person who stays at youth hostels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostelling /hostelling /n.</td>
<td><strong>[noun]</strong> the practice of staying at hostels, especially youth hostels, while travelling for pleasure</td>
<td>The hosteller is an 'old-fashioned' word, suggesting that the inn is very traditional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostelry /hostelry /noun</td>
<td><strong>[noun]</strong> an inn.</td>
<td>We stayed at an old hostelry down by the river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostess /hostess /n.</td>
<td><strong>[noun]</strong> 1. TRAVEL A woman who looks after passengers or clients. 2. CATERING a woman whose job it is to receive guests as they enter a restaurant and show them to their tables.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hot** /hot/ **adjective** 1. very warm | The guests complain that the rooms are too hot in the daytime and too cold at night. |

**Hot-air balloon** /hot æə buələn/ **noun** A large balloon which rises into the air as the air inside is heated, with people travelling in a basket attached underneath. | For my birthday, my father took me for a ride in a hot-air balloon. |

**Hot-box** /hot bɒks/ **noun** An insulated storage trolley for plates with hot food | The waiter presented the bill to the host. |

**Hot-buffet** /hot 'buːtʃə/ **noun** CATERING A buffet with hot dishes to choose from | You can buy hot dogs at the food stall. |

**Hot chocolate** /hot 'ʃɒkətʃ/ **noun** BEVERAGE A hot drink made of powdered chocolate | The hosteller is an 'old-fashioned' word, suggesting that the inn is very traditional. |

**Hot cross bun** /hot krɒs ə bən/ **noun** A special cupboard for keeping food hot | She did not know anything about the hotel trade when she started her business. |

**Hot dog** /hot dɒg/ **noun** FOOD A snack made of a hot frankfurter sausage in a long bun | You can buy hot dogs at the food stall. |

**Hot room** /hot rʊm/ **noun** a room with hot and cold running water | The hosteller is an 'old-fashioned' word, suggesting that the inn is very traditional. |

**Hotelling** /hotɪlɪŋ/ **noun** the practice of staying at hostels, especially youth hostels, while travelling for pleasure | The hosteller is an 'old-fashioned' word, suggesting that the inn is very traditional. |

**Hotel** /həʊtel/ **noun** TOURISM A building providing rooms for students, etc. | A building providing rooms for students. |

**Hotel accommodation** /həʊtel əˌkɒmədɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ **noun** rooms available in | The hosteller is an 'old-fashioned' word, suggesting that the inn is very traditional. |
hotels /əˈtel/ noun All hotel accommodation has been booked up for the exhibition.

Hotel & Catering International Management Association noun an international organisation which represents hotels, caterers, restaurants, fast-food outlets, pubs, educational institutions, hospitals and all professionals involved in the hospitality industry. Abbr HCIMA

hotel bar /ˈhɔːtəl ˈbɑːr/ noun HOTELS the bar in a hotel, usually open to non-residents as well as to guests staying at the hotel

hotel bus /ˈhɔːtel bʌs/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a special bus belonging to a hotel, which takes guests between the hotel and various destinations, often the airport or railway station

hotel chain /ˈhɔːtel tʃeɪn/ noun BUSINESS a group of hotels belonging to the same company

hotel division /ˈhɔːtel dɪˈvɪʒən/ noun BUSINESS a division of a large company which runs hotels / their profitable but slow-growing hotels division

hôtel garni /hɔːtel ɡɑːnˈni/ noun HOTELS a building with furnished rooms or apartments to let for periods of time, but usually with no restaurant, similar to an ‘apartment hotel’

hotel group /ˈhɔːtel ɡrʊp/ noun BUSINESS a large public company which owns a chain of hotels

hotelier /hɔːˈteljər/ noun HOTELS somebody who owns or manages a hotel / Seaside hoteliers say that the season has been poor so far.

... hoteliers are emerging from the recession with a new energy and enthusiasm for their brands, marketing and customer service' [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

hotel inspector /ˈhɔːtel ɪnˈspektər/ noun 1. a person who visits a hotel to assess what grade it should have 2. a person from an official body who visits hotels to check that they are observing health, hygiene and fire regulations

hotelkeeper /ˈhɔːtelˌkiːpər/ noun HOTELS same as hotelier

hotelman /ˈhɔːtelmən/ noun HOTELS somebody who owns or works in a hotel

hotel occupancy rate /ˈhɔːtel ˈɒkəpən sɪˈræt/ noun the percentage of rooms in a hotel that are occupied at a particular time or over a particular period

hotel plate /ˈhɔːtel plɛt/ noun CATERING heavy EPNS cutlery, still used in some hotel restaurants

hotel premises /ˈhɔːtel ˈpremɪsiz/ noun HOTELS a building which houses a hotel

hotel school /ˈhɔːtel skjuːl/ noun HOTELS a college where students study hotel management

hotel security /ˈhɔːtel ˈsɜːkjuərəti/ noun HOTELS actions taken to protect a hotel against theft or fire

hotel tax /ˈhɔːtel ˈteɪkz/ noun BUSINESS a local government tax added to the basic rate for a hotel room

hotel transfer /ˈhɔːtel ˈtrænsfər/ noun TRAVEL transport from an airport or railway station to a hotel

hotelware /ˈhɔːtelweər/ noun HOTELS cups, saucers and plates specially made for hotel and restaurant use / The factory manufactures several grades of hotelware.

hotline /ˈhɒtlain/ noun a phone line for giving urgent messages, or placing urgent orders / Call the ticket hotline for reservations.

hotplate /ˈhɒtpleɪt/ noun CATERING a piece of metal heated usually by electricity, used to cook food or to keep it hot

hotpot /ˈhɒtpɒt/ noun FOOD a meat stew with sliced potatoes on top, cooked in the oven

COMMENT: ‘Lancashire hotpot’ is a stew of lamb chops, onions and carrots, cooked in the oven with sliced potatoes on top, ‘Mongolian hotpot’ is a very hot broth, in a special container in the centre of the table, into which guests dip thin slices of meat to be cooked.

hot tub /ˈhɒt ˈtʌb/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a large container full of hot water in which several people can sit at the same time / The hotel has a heated outdoor pool and a hot tub.

hot-water bottle /ˈhɒt ˈwaːtər ˈbɒtl/ noun a leakproof bag filled with hot water which is placed in a bed to warm it

hoummos /ˈhuːməs/ noun FOOD same as hummus

hour /ˈhauər/ noun 1. a period of time lasting sixty minutes / An hour’s ski lesson costs $25.00. 2. to work a thirty-five hour week to work seven hours a day each weekday 3. the restaurant staff work an eight-hour day they work for eight hours a day, e.g. from 8.30 to 4.30, or from 16.00 to 24.00 4. sixty minutes of work / She earns £14 an hour. 5. We pay waiters £6 an hour. 6. to pay by the hour to pay people a fixed amount of money for each hour worked / The chambermaids are paid by the hour.
hourly /ˈauəli/ adjective 1 per hour

hourly-paid workers /ˈauəli pedit/ plural noun workers paid at a fixed rate for each hour worked

hourly rate /ˈauəli ˈret/ noun the amount of money paid for an hour worked

house /ˈhaus/ noun 1, a building in which people live ◆ We rented a house by the sea for the summer holidays. 2. BUSINESS a company or business 3. a restaurant, hotel, bar or club ◆ drinks are on the house drinks are being offered free by the landlord or innkeeper ◆ verb to provide a place for somebody or something to stay or be kept ◆ The art gallery is housed in a former cinema. ◆ The group of students will be housed with Japanese families.

housecraft /ˈhauskraeft/ noun HOTELS skill at looking after a house or hotel

house doctor /ˈhaus, ˈdɒktə/ noun MEDICAL doctor who is on call to treat guests who become ill in a hotel

house fly /ˈhaus flaɪ/ noun a common fly living in houses, which carries bacteria and other microorganisms onto food and can spread disease by laying its eggs in decaying meat and vegetables

household goods /ˈhaushəʊld ˈgʊdz/ plural noun items which are used in the home

housekeeper /ˈhauskiːpə/ noun HOTELS somebody employed to look after the rooms in a hotel, be in charge of the cleaning staff, and make sure that linen is washed and ready

housekeeping /ˈhauskiŋ/ noun HOTELS the work of looking after the rooms in a hotel ◆ Housekeeping in one of the most physically demanding jobs in hotels.

...housekeeping tends to be a department that is forgotten about. But it is very important, and gives employees a wonderful opportunity to contribute to a department that makes the most money for the hotel [Catering & Hotelkeeper]

housekeeping department /ˈhauskiŋ/ noun HOTELS the department in a hotel which deals with looking after the rooms, especially cleaning and providing linen

house laundry /ˈhaus ˈlʌndri/ noun HOTELS a laundry which is part of a hotel, so that the dirty linen is not sent out for washing

housemaid /ˈhausmiːd/ noun HOTELS a woman or girl who looks after the cleaning of a hotel room

houseman /ˈhausmən/ noun US HOTELS a man who does general jobs in a hotel

house moth /ˈhaus məθ/ noun a small moth which sometimes lives in houses and whose larvae can destroy clothes and blankets, etc., kept in cupboards

house phone /ˈhaus ˈfɔʊn/ noun HOTELS a telephone which links different rooms in a hotel, but is not connected to an outside line ◆ Call room service on the house phone. Also called internal phone

house porter /ˈhaus, ˈpɔrtə/ noun HOTELS a porter at the main entrance to a hotel or large restaurant

house special /ˈhaus, ˈspeʃəl/ noun CATERING an item which is used in the club, home or hotel, is popular with customers, and is often the most expensive item on the menu

house wine /ˈhaus wɜːn/ noun BEVERAGES a cheaper wine which a restaurant buys in bulk, often with its own label on it

hovercraft /ˈhʌvəkrɑft/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a vehicle which moves over water or land on a cushion of air ◆ We are taking the hovercraft from Dover to Calais.

HSE abbreviation Health and Safety Executive

HTST method /ˈhɛtʃ ti: es ˈtɪ: tiː ˈmeθəd/ CATERING same as high temperature short time method

hub /ˈhʌb/ noun 1. the centre of a wheel where it is connected to the axle ◆ The spokes of a wheel meet at the hub. 2. AIR TRAVEL a central airport, from which domestic flights called ‘spokes’ connect to international flights ◆ Chicago is the American hub for United Airlines. 3. BUSINESS a business centre ◆ Frankfurt is hoping to take the place of the City of London as the financial hub of Europe.

...Orlando International Airport will become the hub for Vacation Express, the largest tour operator in the south of the USA. It is planned that the airport will then link six eastern and mid-western cities and five Caribbean destinations’ [Airline World]

human relations /ˈhjuːmən rɪˈleɪʃənz/ plural noun BUSINESS relations between people, especially between managers and staff, or between staff and customers

human resources /ˈhjuːmən rɪˈzɔːrs/ plural noun BUSINESS the workers which a company has available, seen from the point of view of their skills and experience

humid /ˈhjuːmɪd/ adjective damp, containing moisture vapour ◆ The climate in the summer is hot and humid. ◆ I don’t like...
humid weather – I much prefer a hot dry climate.

**humidifier** /ˈhjuːmɪdfɪər/ noun a device for adding moisture to dry air, often used in centrally heated buildings where the air remains very dry. We switch the humidifier on at night because the central heating makes the air too dry.

**humidity** /ˈhjuːmətɪdɪti/ noun a measurement of how much water vapour is contained in the air. The temperature is 32° with 90% humidity.

**humidity control** /ˈhjuːmətɪdɪti kənˈtrəʊl/ noun a method of making the air humidity remain at a particular level, often by adding moisture to the air circulating in central heating systems.

**humidor** /ˈhjuːmɪdɔr/ noun a special box for keeping cigars fresh, and preventing them from drying out.

**hummus** /ˈhʊməs/ noun food a thick paste made by combining mashed chickpeas, tahini, oil, lemon juice and garlic.

**hurricane** /ˈhɜːrkən/ noun a violent tropical storm with extremely strong winds, in the Caribbean or Eastern Pacific Ocean. The hurricane damaged properties all along the coast. (Note: In the Far East, this is called a typhoon.)

**husky sledging** /ˈhʌski ˈslɛdʒɪŋ/ noun sport the sport of riding on sledges pulled by huskies. Are you going husky sledging in Canada?

**hydro** /ˈhədrəʊ/ noun a hotel, resort or clinic offering hydrotherapy or other treatments involving water.

**hydrocooling** /haˈdrəʊ kjuˈlɪŋ/ noun catering the process of chilling food, especially fruit and vegetables, by putting them in chilled water, which stops the process of ripening. Also called refrigeration.

**hydrofoil** /ˈhədrəʊfɔl/ noun ships and boats a boat which has aerodynamic wing-like structures which allow it to skim fast over water.

**hydrotherapy** /haˈdrəʊˈθerəpi/ noun a type of physiotherapy where the patients are put in hot baths or are encouraged to swim in a health spa offering beauty treatment, hydrotherapy, etc. Compare thalassotherapy.

**hygiene** /haɪˈdʒiːn/ noun 1. actions to keep people and places clean and healthy. The inspectors’ report criticised the hygiene in the kitchen. 2. the science of health. Food handlers have to maintain strict personal hygiene.

**hygienic** /haɪˈdʒiːnɪk/ adjective 1. clean and safe because all germs have been destroyed. Don’t touch the food with dirty hands – it isn’t hygienic. 2. producing or fostering healthy conditions.

**hygienically** /haɪˈdʒiːnɪkli/ adverb in a hygienic way.

**hypermarket** /haˈpɜːrmɑrkɪt/ noun a very large supermarket, usually on the outskirts of a large town.
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IAPA abbreviation AIR TRAVEL International Airline Passengers’ Association

IATA abbreviation International Air Transport Association

ice /aɪs/ noun 1. water which is frozen and has become solid ○ Can we have some ice for the drinks, please? 2. FOOD ice cream ○ She ordered a strawberry ice. 3. frozen water, as a surface for e.g. skating  verb 1. to add ice to something, such as a drink ○ She asked for a glass of iced water. 2. CATERING to put icing on a cake ○ She ordered a dozen cupcakes to be iced with chocolate icing.

iceberg lettuce /ˈaɪsbɜːg ˈlɛtɪs/ noun a large round lettuce with a tight head of pale crisp juicy leaves

icebox /ˈaɪsboks/ noun 1. the part of a refrigerator for making or storing ice in 2. CATERING a box containing ice to keep food or drink cool 3. US a refrigerator

ice bucket /ˈaɪsbʌkɪt/ noun CATERING a container of crushed ice and water in which a wine bottle is placed to keep cool. Also called wine bucket

ice cream /aɪsˈkrɪzm/ noun DAIRY a mixture of cream, eggs, sugar and flavouring or of milk, sugar, water and flavouring, frozen until quite hard ○ She ordered a strawberry ice cream. ○ What flavours of ice cream do you have?

ice cream soda /aɪsˈkrɪzm ˈsɔdə/ noun BEVERAGES a sweet fizzy drink mixed with ice cream

ice cube /aɪsˈkjʊb/ noun CATERING a little block of ice, used to cool a drink

ice lolly /aɪs ˈlɒli/ noun DESSERTS a mixture of water and flavouring, frozen until solid with a stick in it (NOTE: The US English is popsicle.)

ice maker, icemaker noun a machine for making large quantities of ice

ice rink /aɪs rɪŋk/ noun SPORT a special area of ice for ice skating or playing ice hockey. Also called skating rink

ice skate /aɪs sket/ noun SPORT a boot with a sharp blade for sliding on ice ○ You can hire ice skates at the rink.

ice skating /aɪs ˈsketɪŋ/ noun SPORT the sport or activity of skating on ice with skates fitted with blades

ice station /ˈaɪs ˌsteɪʃ(ə)n/ noun HOTELS a place in US hotels where you can get ice for the ice bucket in your room ○ The ice station is along the corridor from your room.

icing /ˈaɪsɪŋ/ noun FOOD a covering of sugar and flavouring, spread over a cake or biscuits

icing sugar /ˈaɪsɪŋ ˈʃʊɡə/ noun FOOD a fine powdered white sugar, mixed with water or egg white and flavouring, used to cover cakes or biscuits

ID /at ‘dɪ/ noun a document or card that proves that you are who you say you are ○ Have you got any ID on you?

ID card /at ‘dɪ: ˈkaːd/ noun a card which shows a photograph of the holder, with the name, date of birth and other details ○ Show your ID card when entering the Ministry. ○ In some European countries you are legally required to carry an ID card around with you.

IDD abbreviation international direct dialing

ideal /aɪˈdɪəl/ adjective perfect, very good for something ○ The cottage is an ideal place for birdwatching. ○ This is the ideal site for a new swimming pool.

Ideal Home Exhibition /aɪd,hol ˈhɑːm ˌɪkstəbˈfæn/ noun an annual exhibition in London showing new houses, new kitchens, new products for the home, etc.

identification /aɪdˌɪntɪˈfɪk(ə)n/ noun 1. the act of discovering or stating who someone is or what something is 2. a document which shows who someone is ○ The manager asked him for identification.

identity /aɪˈdɛn(t)ɪ ti/ noun someone’s name and personal details
illegal  ˈɪlɪg(ə)n/ adjective not legal, against the law
illegal connection ˈɪlɪg(ə)n ˈkənˈnekt/ noun a connection between flights that would not allow a traveller enough time to change planes
illegal immigrant ˈɪlɪg(ə)n ˈɪmˈmɪgrant/ noun somebody who has entered a country illegally and wants to settle there illegally ˈɪlɪg(ə)n/ adverb in an illegal way ○ He was accused of illegally importing arms into the country.
illicit ˈɪlɪst/ adjective not legal, not permitted ○ illicit sale of alcohol ○ trade in illicit alcohol
illness ˈɪlnəs/ noun sickness ○ A lot of the staff are absent because of illness.
immediate ˈɪmˈdɪkit/ adjective 1. happening at once ○ He wrote an immediate letter of complaint. ○ Your order will receive immediate attention. 2. a immediate family member a close family member, e.g. son, daughter, wife or husband, parent or grandparent
immediately ˈɪmˈdɪkitli/ adverb at once ○ As soon as he heard the news he immediately phoned his wife. ○ Can you phone immediately the chalet becomes vacant?
imigrant ˈɪmˈmɪgrant/ noun somebody who comes to a country to settle ○ Immigrants are rushing to Germany because the economy is booming. Compare emigrant
immigrate ˈɪmˈmɪgreɪt/ verb to come into a country to settle. Compare emigrate
immigration ˈɪmˌmɪgreɪʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. the act of settling in a new country ○ The government is encouraging immigration because of the shortage of qualified staff in key industries. Compare emigration 2. ○ Immigration the section of an airport where new arrivals have to show their passports ○ He was stopped at Immigration. ○ You will need to show all these documents when you go through Immigration.
immigration control ˈɪmˌmɪgreɪʃ(ə)n ˈkənˌtrəʊl/ noun restrictions placed by a country on the numbers of immigrants who are allowed to come to it ○ Many countries have imposed immigration controls.
immigration office ˈɪmˌmɪgreɪʃ(ə)n ˈɒfɪs/ noun an office dealing with immigrants
immunisation centre ˈɪmˌjuːnəˈzeɪʃ(ə)n ˈsentə/ noun a clinic where travellers can get immunisation before travelling
immunise ˈɪmˌjuːnəz/ verb MEDICAL to give someone protection against an infection ○ I was immunised against tetanus three years ago. (Note: You immunise someone against a disease.)
import noun ˈɪmˈpɔːt/ 1. an article or type of goods brought into a country from abroad 2. BUSINESS same as importation ■ verb /ɪmˈpɔːt/ BUSINESS to bring goods from abroad into a country for sale ○ The company imports television sets from Japan. ○ This car was imported from France. ○ The union organised a boycott of imported cars. Compare export
importation /ɪmˈpɔːtərɪʃ(ə)n/ noun the act of bringing goods from abroad into a country for sale ○ The importation of arms is forbidden.
import ban /ɪmˈpɔːt bæn/ noun a law forbidding imports ○ The government has imposed an import ban on arms.
import duty /ɪmˈpɔːt ˈdʌti/ noun same as customs duty
importing /ɪmˈpɔːtɪŋ/ BUSINESS adjective that brings in or buys goods from other countries ○ oil-importing countries ○ an importing company ■ noun same as importation ○ The importing of arms into the country is illegal.
import levy /ɪmˈpɔːt ˈlevi/ noun BUSINESS a tax on imports, or, especially in the EU, a tax on imports of farm produce from outside the EU.

Duns Business Month
import licence

import licence /ɪmˈpɜːrt ˈlɪsns(ə)l/, import permit /ɪmˈpɜːrt ˈpɜːmɪt/ noun BUSINESS a document which allows goods to be imported

imports /ɪmˈpɜːrts/ plural noun BUSINESS goods brought into a country from abroad for sale o Imports from Poland have risen to $1m a year.

import surcharge /ɪmˈpɜːrt ˈsɜːtʃərdʒ/ noun BUSINESS an extra duty charged on imported goods, to try to prevent them from being imported and to encourage local manufacture

improve /ɪmˈpruːv/ verb to make something better or to become better o We are trying to improve our image with a series of TV commercials. o The general manager has promised that the bus service will improve. o They hope to improve the cash flow position by asking for payment in advance. o We hope the cash flow will improve or we will have difficulty in paying the suppliers’ bills. o Bar takings have improved sharply during the first quarter more money has been taken over the bar during the first quarter of the year

improved /ɪmˈpruːvd/ adjective better o Improved service has resulted in another star in the hotel’s grade.

improvement /ɪmˈpruːvmənt/ noun 1. the act of getting better o There has been no improvement in the train service. o Hotel bookings are showing a sharp improvement over last year 2. something which is better o The new annexe is a great improvement over the old hotel.

in (prep/ abbreviation inch

inaugural flight /ɪnˈeɪg(j)ʊrəlˈflʌt/ noun AIR TRAVEL the first flight over a new route, the first flight of a new aircraft, etc.

inbound /ɪnˈbænd/ adjective returning to the home country o The inbound flights all leave on the hour o The copilot flew the inbound leg from Durban to London. Compare outbound

inbound tourism /ɪnˈbænd tʊrɪzəm/ noun tourism by visitors to the home country

incentive /ɪnˈsɛntɪv/ noun BUSINESS something which encourages someone to work better

incentive bonus /ɪnˈsɛntɪv ˈbəʊnəs/, incentive payment /ɪnˈsɛntɪv ˈpeɪmənt/ noun BUSINESS extra pay offered to an employee to make him or her work better

incentive scheme /ɪnˈsɛntɪv skriːm/ noun BUSINESS a plan to encourage better work by paying higher commissions or bonuses o Incentive schemes are boosting production.

incentive travel /ɪnˈsɛntɪv ˈtrævl/ noun AIR TRAVEL a travel scheme which gives cheap or free flights to someone who has earned them, e.g. to a salesperson for increased sales

incentive trip /ɪnˈsɛntɪv ˈtrɪp/ noun BUSINESS a journey or holiday awarded to an employee to encourage him or her to work better

inch /ɪnstʃ/ noun a measurement of length equaling 2.54cm (note: This is usually written as or “ after figures: 2in or 2”).

incidental expenses /ɪnˈsɪdɛnt(ə)l ɪk ˈspɛnзɪz/ plural noun FINANCE small amounts of money spent at various times, in addition to larger amounts

include /ɪnˈkluːd/ verb to count something along with other things o The charge includes VAT. o The total comes to £1,000 including service. o The total is £140 not including insurance and handling charges. o The room is £40 including breakfast. o Service is not included in the bill.

inclusive /ɪnˈklʊsɪv/ adjective counting something in with other things o The total comes to £700, inclusive of VAT. o The conference runs from the 12th to the 16th inclusive it starts on the morning of the 12th and ends on the evening of the 16th

inclusive charge /ɪnˈklʊsɪv ˈʃɑːdʒ/, inclusive sum /ɪnˈklʊsɪv ˈsʌm/ noun a charge which includes all costs

inclusive tour /ɪnˈklʊsɪv ˈtʊər/ noun TOURISM a package holiday, where the price includes travel, hotel accommodation and meals and is cheaper than it would be if each item were bought separately. Abbrev IT

income /ˈɪnkəm/ noun money which you receive

income tax /ˈɪnkəm ˈtæks/ noun BUSINESS a tax on income

incoming call /ˈɪnkwəmɪŋ ˈkɔːl/ noun a phone call coming into a building from someone outside

incoming mail /ˈɪnkwəmɪŋ ˈmeil/ noun mail which comes into an office

incoming tour /ˈɪnkwəmɪŋ ˈtʊər/ noun TOURISM a group of tourists who are arriving at their destination, taking the place of another group which is just leaving

incorrect /ɪnˈkɔːrɛkt/ adjective wrong, not correct o The details of the tour were incorrect and the publicity had to be changed.
incorrectly /ˌɪnkrɛktli/ adverb wrongly, not correctly o The suitcase was incorrectly labelled.

increase /ˈɪnkrəs/ noun 1. growth, the fact of becoming larger o increase in tax or tax increase o increase in price or price increase o Profits showed a 10% increase or an increase of 10% on last year. o increase in the cost of living a rise in the annual cost of living 2. a higher salary o increase in pay or pay increase o increase in salary or salary increase o The government hopes to hold salary increases to 3%. 3. o on the increase growing larger, becoming more frequent o Overseas travel is on the increase. o Stealing from shops is on the increase. 4. verb 1. to grow bigger or higher o The number of package holidays sold has increased by 20% over the last year. o Profits have increased faster than the increase in the rate of inflation. o The price of oil has increased twice in the past week.

infectious virus hepatitis

individually-wrapped /ˌɪndɪvɪˈdjuəlɪ/ adjective with each piece of produce wrapped in its own wrapping o The meat arrives from the butcher in individually-wrapped portions.

indigenous /ˌɪndɪˈɡenəs/ adjective part of the culture of a country o The indigenous people of the Amazon.

individual /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl/ noun 1. one person o We aim to cater for the private individual as well as for groups. 2. adjective single, belonging to one person o We sell individual portions of ice cream.

individual travel /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl/ noun tourism the activity of travelling alone, or with a family group, but not in a group organised by a tour company

indoor /ˈɪnˌdɔːr/ adjective situated inside a building

indoor pool /ˌɪnˌdɔːr pʊl/ noun a swimming pool which is indoors and usually has heated water

inexpensive /ˌɪnˌsɛpənsɪv/ adjective cheap, not expensive

inexpensively /ˌɪnˌsɛpənsɪvlɪ/ adverb without spending much money o You can still eat quite inexpensively in Greece.

infect /ɪnˈfekt/ verb medical to contaminate someone or something with microorganisms that cause disease or toxins o The disease infected his liver. o His whole arm soon became infected.

infection /ɪnˈfekʃən/ noun medical the entry or introduction into the body of microorganisms, which then multiply

infectious /ɪnˈfɛktʃəs/ adjective medical possible to transfer from one person to another o This strain of flu is highly infectious. o Chickenpox is infectious, so children who have it must be kept away from others.

infectious virus hepatitis /ˌɪnˈfɛktʃəs/ noun medical same as hepatitis A
in-flight service / in flaɪt/ noun AIR TRAVEL service given to passengers during a flight

infestation / inˈfɛstəʃən/ noun the state of having large numbers of parasites or vermin ○ The inspector reported cockroach infestation in the kitchens.

inflexible / inˈfleksəbl/ adjective not possible to change

in-flight catering / in flaɪt ˈkeətɜːrɪŋ/ noun AIR TRAVEL food served during a flight

in-flight entertainment / in flaɪt ˈentərteɪnmənt/ noun AIR TRAVEL a film which passengers can watch, music which they can listen to or games which they can play during a long-distance flight

inflatable / inˈflætəbl/ noun to inflate (a balloon, balloon)

inflatable luggage / inˈflætəbl ˈlʌɡiɪdʒ/ noun luggage which can be inflated

infusion / inˈfjuːzən/ noun BEVERAGES a drink made by pouring boiling water on a dry substance such as a herb tea or a powdered drug ○ Instead of coffee could I have a camel milk infusion? ○ My grandmother drinks a herbal infusion every evening before bed to help her get to sleep.

ingredient / ˈɪŋgrɪdənt/ noun CATERING an item used in making a dish of food ○ All the ingredients for the barbecue can be bought locally ○ The ingredients are listed on the packet.

inhabit / ɪnˈhɪbɪt/ verb to live in; to occupy (a building, house)

inhabitant / ɪnˈheɪbɪtənt/ noun somebody who lives in a place ○ The local inhabitants do not like noisy tourists in summer.

in-house / ɪn ˈhaus/ adjective working inside a company’s building ○ the in-house staff ○ We do all our catering in-house.

in-house training / ɪn hauz ˈtreینɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS training given to staff at their place of work

injure / ɪnˈdʒuər/ verb MEDICAL to hurt somebody in a fight or accident ○ Six people were injured in the car crash.

injury / ɪnˈdʒəri/ noun MEDICAL a hurt or wound ○ She received severe back injuries in the accident. (NOTE: The plural form is injuries.)

inland / ˈɪnland/ adjective, adverb away from the coast of a country

inland port / ɪnˈlænd ˈpɔrt/ noun a port on a river or canal

Inland Revenue / ɪnˈlænd ˈɛvrəˈdʒuː/ noun BUSINESS a British government department which deals with taxes but not duties such as VAT. These duties are collected by Customs and Excise. (NOTE: The US equivalent is the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).)

inland waterways / ɪnˈlænd ˈwɔːtərweɪz/ plural noun rivers and canals

in-line skating / ɪn lайн ˈskætɪŋ/ noun SPORT the sport of going on in-line skates

inner / ɪnər/ noun BAR a building where alcoholic drinks are served, and which also has accommodation for visitors who wish to stay the night ○ We stayed in a little inn in the mountains.

inner city / ɪnər ˈsɪti/ noun the central part of a large town ○ Inner city hotels are most convenient, but can be noisy.
inoculate  /ɪnˈskjʊleɪt/  verb  MEDICAL to introduce vaccine into a person’s body in order to make the body create antibodies, so protecting the person against a disease. ○ The baby was inoculated against diphtheria.

inoculation  /ɪnˈskjʊleɪʃn/  noun  MEDICAL 1. the act of inoculating somebody 2. an injection to stop somebody catching a disease. ○ Has the baby had a diphtheria inoculation? ○ Make sure you have the right inoculations before you go to the Far East.

inquire /ɪnˈkwaɪr/  verb  to ask questions about something. ○ The chef inquired if anything was wrong. ○ She inquired about APEX fares to Canada.

inquiry  /ɪnˈkwaɪrі/  noun  an official question. ○ I refer to your inquiry of May 25th. ○ All inquiries should be addressed to this department.

inquiry office  /ɪnˈkwaɪrіˌɒfɪs/  noun  an office where somebody answers questions from members of the public.

in-room technology  /ɪn ruːm tekˈnɒlədʒі/  noun  In-room technology is very expensive.

in-seat power supply  /ɪn sіtˈpɔːr ˈsэplі/  noun  an onboard power supply that enables passengers to use laptops or similar machines during the flight.

insect  /ɪnˈsɛkt/  noun  a small animal with six legs and a body in three parts, sometimes with wings. ○ Insects were flying round the lamp. ○ She was stung by an insect.

insect bite  /ɪnˈsɛkt ˈbaɪt/  noun  MEDICAL a sting caused by an insect which punctures the skin to suck blood, and in so doing introduces irritants.

COMMENT: Most insect bites are simply irritating, but some patients can be extremely sensitive to certain types of insect bites (such as bee stings). Other insect bites can be more serious, as insects can carry the bacteria which produce typhus, sleeping sickness, malaria, filariasis, etc.

insecticide  /ɪnˈsɛktɪsəd/  noun  a liquid or powder which kills insects. ○ They sprayed the bedrooms with insecticide.

inside cabin  /ɪnˈsɛd ˈkeɪbɪn/  noun  a cabin with no window or porthole.

inside lane  /ɪnˈsɛd ˈleɪn/  noun  ROAD TRAVEL the track nearest the side of the road, used by slower-moving vehicles, or by vehicles planning to turn off the road. Also called slow lane.

insipid  /ɪnˈspɪd/  adjective  CATERING without much taste. ○ This sauce has no taste — it’s really insipid.

inspect /ɪnˈspekt/  verb  to examine something in detail or to inspect a kitchen or a toilet or to inspect the accounts of a hotel or to inspect a bedroom to see if it has been cleaned.

inspection  /ɪnˈspekʃn/  noun  a close examination of something. ○ To make an inspection or to carry out an inspection of a kitchen or a toilet or inspection of a room to see if it has been cleaned. ○ To carry out a tour of inspection to visit various places, hotels or restaurants and examine them in detail.

inspector /ɪnˈspektə/  noun  an official who inspects.

inspectorate /ɪnˈspektərət/  noun  all inspectors.

inspector of weights and measures /ɪnˈspektə ə ˈweɪts ənd ˈmeʒərɪz/  noun  a government official who inspects weighing machines and goods sold in shops to see if the quantities and weights are correct.

instant  /ˈɪnstənt/  adjective  referring to food that is quickly and easily prepared, and is usually sold in a premixed, pre cooked or powdered form.

instant coffee  /ˈɪnstənt ˈkɒfі/  noun  1. INSTANT soluble freeze-dried granules of coffee or from powder, over which boiling water is poured. ○ She made a cup of instant coffee.

instant purchase excursion fare /ˈɪnstənt ˈpɜːʃəs ɪkˈsɜːʃən fɛr/  noun  AIR TRAVEL an excursion fare ticket which you purchase over the counter before boarding a flight. Abbreviation: IPEX.

instant tea  /ˈɪnstənt ˈtiː/  noun  BEVERAGES tea made from freeze-dried granules or powder, onto which boiling water is poured.
instruct /ɪnˈstræk/ verb 1. to give an order to someone or to instruct someone to do something to tell someone officially to do something. He instructed the restaurant to replace its kitchen equipment. 2. to show someone how to do something. The hotel fire officer will instruct you in how to evacuate the building if a fire breaks out.

instruct /ɪnˈstrækʃən/ noun something which explains how something is to be done or used or to await instructions to wait for someone to tell you what to do. In accordance with or according to instructions as the instructions show. In accordance with the contrary unless someone tells you to do the opposite.

instructor /ɪnˈstrækʃər/ noun somebody who shows how something is to be done or to do aerobics instructor, ski instructor, swimming instructor a person who teaches people how to do aerobics, to ski or to swim.

instrument panel /ˌɪnstrəˈmənt ˈpeɪnl/ noun ROAD TRAVEL the flat part of a car in front of the driver, with dials which show speed, etc.

insulate /ɪnˈsjuːlət/ verb to protect something against e.g. cold, heat or noise. All the bedrooms are noise-insulated.

insulation /ˌɪnsjuˈleɪʃən/ noun 1. the act of protecting something against cold, heat or noise. 2. material which protects against cold, heat or noise.

insurable /ɪnˈʃʊərəbəl/ adjective FINANCE possible to insure. The hotel is a firetrap and isn’t insurable.

insurance /ɪnˈʃʊərəns/ noun BUSINESS a contract stating that, in return for regular small payments, a company will pay compensation for loss, damage, injury or death (Note: For life insurance, British English prefers to use assurance, assure, assurer). To take out (an) insurance on the building to make a small regular payment, so that if a fire happens, compensation will be paid to the policyholder if the fire is covered by the insurance policy. The insurance company will pay for the damage if you pay the insurance on a car to pay premiums to insure a car.

insurance agent /ɪnˈʃʊərəns ˈeɡənt/ noun BUSINESS someone who arranges insurance for clients.

insurance claim /ɪnˈʃʊərəns klem/ noun FINANCE a request to an insurance company to pay compensation for loss, damage, injury or death.

insurance company /ɪnˈʃʊərəns ˈkæmpəni/ noun BUSINESS a company whose business is to receive payments and pay compensation for loss, damage, injury or death.

insurance contract /ɪnˈʃʊərəns ˈkɔntrækt/ noun FINANCE an agreement by an insurance company to insure somebody or something.

insurance cover /ɪnˈʃʊərəns ˈkʌvər/ noun FINANCE protection guaranteed by an insurance policy. Do you have insurance cover against theft?

insurance policy /ɪnˈʃʊərəns ˈpolisi/ noun FINANCE a document which shows the conditions of an insurance.

insurance premium /ɪnˈʃʊərəns ˈprɪmɪəm/ noun FINANCE a regular small payment made by the insured person to the insurer.

insurance rates /ɪnˈʃʊərəns ˈreɪts/ plural noun FINANCE the amount of premium which has to be paid per £1000 of insurance.

insure /ɪnˈʃʊər/ verb BUSINESS to protect somebody or something by insurance. To insure a building against fire. To insure someone’s life. To insure baggage against loss. To insure against bad weather. To insure against loss of earnings. He was insured for £100,000. The life insured the person whose life is covered by a life assurance policy. The sum insured the largest amount of money that an insurer will pay under an insurance policy.

insurer /ɪnˈʃʊər/ noun BUSINESS a company which insures.

intangible assets /ɪnˈtæŋgəbləs/ plural noun BUSINESS assets which have a value, but which cannot be seen, such as goodwill, a patent or a trademark.

integration /ɪnˈteɡrəʃən/ noun BUSINESS the process of bringing several businesses together under a central control system.

intensive /ɪnˈtensɪv/ adjective involving a concentrated effort or the use of a lot of energy and materials.

inter-/ɪntər/ prefix between.

interchange /ɪntərˈʃeɪndʒ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a large road junction where motorways cross. There was a massive pile-up at the interchange.

intercity /ɪntəˈsɪti/ adjective TRAVEL between two cities.
interest /ˈɪntrəst/ noun 1. a feeling of wanting to know about something ○ The manager takes no interest in the guests. 2. FINANCE a payment made by a borrower for the use of money, calculated as a percentage of the capital borrowed ○ high or low interest ○ interest at a high or low percentage 3. BUSINESS part of the ownership of something, e.g. money invested in a company giving a financial share in it ○ he has a controlling interest in the hotel he owns more than 50% of the shares and so can direct how the hotel is run ○ majority interest, minority interest ○ interest charges noun BUSINESS the amount of interest paid ○ interest-free credit noun Finance a credit or loan where no interest is paid by the borrower ○ interest rate noun Finance a percentage charge for borrowing money. Also called rate of interest ○ indoor noun the inner part of a building ○ interior decorator noun somebody who designs the inside of a building, including wall coverings, paint colours, furniture, fabrics, etc.

intercontinental /ɪntˈskɒn(t)ɪən(ə)l/ adjective AIR TRAVEL between two continents

internal /ɪnˈteən(ə)l/ adjective inside 1. internal auditor noun BUSINESS an audit carried out by a department inside the company ○ He is the manager of the internal audit department. 2. internal flight noun AIR TRAVEL same as domestic flight 3. internal phone noun HOTELS same as house phone

Internal Revenue Service /ɪntˈnɛsən ˈɛntrənəl/ noun BUSINESS in the US, the government department which deals with tax. Abbr IRS

international /ɪnˈtɜːnəʃən(ə)l/ adjective between countries ○ international access code noun a telephone call to another country ○ international airline passport noun AIR TRAVEL an organisation which represents passengers on airlines. Abbr IAPA

International Air Transport Association /ɪntˈnɛsən ˈɛntrənəl ˌɛərɪərɪənˌæsərɪə/ noun the international organisation which represents airlines. Abbr IATA

International Date Line noun a line of longitude in the Pacific Ocean which indicates the change in date from east to west ○ international dialling code noun a special series of numbers used to make a call to another country, consisting of the international access code followed by the country code. ○ international direct dialling noun a system for calling telephone numbers in other countries yourself without asking the operator to do it for you. Abbr IDD

international driving licence noun ROAD TRAVEL a driving licence which allows you to drive legally in various countries provided you have a valid driving licence from your own country

international hotel noun a hotel which is part of a chain which has hotels in several countries, and which caters for guests of many different nationalities

international law noun laws referring to the way countries deal with each other

have been disrupted by ice. ○ Hourly inter-city trains give a good service between London and Glasgow.
interpret /ɪntɪˈpreɪt/ verb to translate what someone has said into another language. The hotel porter will act as interpreter. o We need an Italian interpreter.

interpretative centre /ɪnˈtəpərətɪv ˌsentə/ noun TOURISM same as visitor centre

interpret /ɪntɪˈpreɪt/ noun somebody who translates what someone has said into another language. The hotel porter will act as interpreter. o We need an Italian interpreter.

international money order 164

international /ɪntəˈnæʃənəl/ noun FINANCE same as foreign money order

international operator /ɪntəˈnæʃənəl ˈɒprərə/ noun a telephone operator who deals with calls to other countries

international postal reply coupon /ɪntəˈnæʃənəl ˈpəʊstərəl riˈpliː kəʊn/ noun a document which can be used in another country to pay the postage of replying to a letter. o He enclosed an international postal reply coupon with his letter.

international tourist /ɪntəˈnæʃənəl ˈtʊərɪst/ noun TOURISM a tourist who visits another country for at least one night’s stay

international travel /ɪntəˈnæʃənəl ˈtrævəl/ noun TRAVEL travel between different countries

Internet /ˈɪntəˌnet/ noun an international network allowing people to exchange information on computers using telephone lines. o Much of our business is done on the Internet. o Internet sales form an important part of our turnover. o He searched the Internet for information on cheap tickets to Alaska.

Internet access /ˈɪntəˌnet əˈkɛs/ noun links to the Internet via computer terminals. o All business lounges are air-conditioned and feature workstations, Internet access, telephones, a bar and light refreshments.

Internet check-in /ˈɪntəˌnet ˈtʃek ,ɪn/ noun a procedure in which a passenger checks in for a flight online before departure.

interpret /ɪntɪˈpreɪt/ verb to translate what someone has said into another language. The courier knows Greek, so he will interpret for us.

interpretation /ɪntɪˈpreɪʃən/ noun explanatory information to help people understand what they are seeing at a place of interest

interpretation centre /ɪntɪˈpreɪʃən ˌsentə/ noun TOURISM same as visitor centre

interpreter /ɪntɪˈpreɪtə/ noun somebody who translates what someone has said into another language. The hotel porter will act as interpreter. o We need an Italian interpreter.

Introductory offer /ˌɪntrəˈdʒektəri ˈəfər/ noun BUSINESS a special price offered on a new product to attract customers

inventory /ɪnˈvɛntəri/ noun 1. especially US BUSINESS the goods kept in a restaurant or hotel, warehouse or shop. o The restaurant carries a high inventory. o Our aim is to reduce inventory. (NOTE: The usual British English is stock.) 2. a list of the contents of a house or hotel or restaurant for sale or for rent. o to draw up an inventory of fixtures. o He checked the kitchen equipment against the inventory. (NOTE: The plural form is inventories.) o to agree the inventory to agree that all the items on the inventory are there and in the stated condition. o verb to make a list of stock or contents

inventory control /ɪnˈvɛntərɪ kənˌtroʊl/ noun US BUSINESS same as stock control

invest /ɪnˈvest/ verb 1. BUSINESS to put money into shares or a business, hoping that it will produce interest and increase in value. o He invested all his money in a Chinese restaurant. o She was advised to invest in a fast-food franchise. o to invest abroad to put money into businesses in overseas countries. 2. FINANCE to spend money on something which you believe will be useful. o We invested in a new oven. o The hotel has invested in a fleet of courtesy cars.

investment /ɪnˈvestmənt/ noun 1. BUSINESS the act of placing of money so that it will increase in value and produce interest. o investment in hotel property. o to make investments in travel companies. o They called for more government investment in new industries. 2. FINANCE a thing bought
with invested money a long-term or short-term investment an investment which is likely to increase in value over a long or short period. He is trying to protect his investments he is trying to make sure that the money he has invested is not lost.

investment income /ɪnˈvestmənt/ɪnˈvestmənt/ /ɪnˈvestmənt/ noun BUSINESS income from investments, e.g. interest and dividends.

investor /ɪnˈvestər/ noun FINANCE somebody who invests money the institutional investor an organisation such as a pension fund or insurance company with large sums of money to invest the small investor a person with a small sum of money to invest.

invisible earnings /ɪnˈvɪzəbl/ɪnˈvɪzəbl/ plural noun BUSINESS foreign currency earned by a country by providing services, not selling goods.

invisible trade /ɪnˈvɪzəbl/ɪnˈvɪzəbl/ noun FINANCE services which are paid for in foreign currency or earn foreign currency without actually selling a product, e.g. banking, insurance or tourism.

invoice /ˈɪnvəs/ noun BUSINESS a note asking for payment for goods or services supplied. Your invoice dated November 10th is payable within thirty days of invoice date. The total sum has to be paid within thirty days of the date on the invoice. We invoiced you on November 10th we sent you the invoice on November 10th.

invoice price /ˈɪnvəs/ prəs/ noun BUSINESS the price of something as given on an invoice, including discount and VAT.

IAPEX /ˈeɪpkɛs/ abbreviation AIR TRAVEL instant purchase excursion fare.

Irish coffee /ɪrɪʃ/ kɨrʃ/ noun BEVERAGES hot coffee, served in a glass, with Irish whiskey added to it and whipped cream poured on top.

iron /ˈaɪrən/ noun an electric household instrument for smoothing the creases from clothes. Each room has an iron and ironing board. We ironed the clothes, sheets, etc., with an electric iron. Clothes, sheets, etc., which need pressing.

ironing board /aɪˈzɜːnɪŋ bɔːd/ noun a high narrow table used for pressing clothes, sheets, etc., on.

irradiate /ɪˈrɛdɪreɪt/ verb to treat food with electromagnetic radiation in order to kill germs and slow down the process of ripening and decay.

irradiation /ɪˈrɛdɪreɪʃən/ noun CATERING the use of rays to kill bacteria in food. Food is irradiated with gamma rays from isotopes which kill bacteria. It is not certain, however, that irradiated food is safe for humans to eat, as the effects of irradiation on food are not known. In some countries irradiation is only permitted as a treatment of certain foods.

IRS abbreviation US BUSINESS Internal Revenue Service.

island /ˈaɪslænd/ noun a piece of land entirely surrounded by water. Greek island holidays. The Channel Islands are favourite holiday destinations.

island-hopping /ˈaɪslænd, hɒpɪŋ/ noun TOURISM travel from island to island within the same chain, especially as part of a holiday.

island hopping /ˈaɪslænd, hɒpɪŋ/ noun TOURISM travel from island to island, staying only a short time on each one. Greek island hopping can be a nightmare without an itinerary.

IT abbreviation TOURISM inclusive tour.

Italian dressing /ɪˈtʃəl dresɪŋ/ noun SAUCES, ETC. A salad dressing typically made with oil and vinegar, garlic and oregano.

item /ˈaɪtəm/ noun 1. A thing. Do you have any jewellery in your luggage? Valuable items should be left with the reception desk. She declared several items to the customs.

itemised account /aɪˈtɜːməzd ˈəʊkənt/ noun a detailed record of money paid or owed.

itemised bill /aɪˈtɜːməzd ˈbɪl/ noun a piece of paper giving details of each object or service and the price.

itemised invoice /aɪˈtɜːməzd ˈɪnvəs/ noun BUSINESS an invoice which lists each item separately.
The members of the group were given a detailed tour itinerary by the courier. The itinerary takes us to six countries in ten days.
jab /dʒæb/ noun MEDICAL an injection (informal) • Have you had your cholera jabs yet?

ejacket /'dʒeɪkɪt/ noun a short coat • You have to wear a jacket and tie to enter the restaurant. • Chef’s jackets are mostly white, and worn with blue checked trousers.

jacket potato /'dʒeɪkɪt pə'tentəʊ/ noun FOOD same as baked potato

jacuzzi, jacuzzi bath /'dʒækʊzɪ/ noun a type of bath with jets which circulate the water and keep it bubbling • The health club has two jacuzzis and a whirlpool.

jalapeño /'dʒæləpeɪnoʊ/ noun a small hot pepper that is picked when green and is used extensively in Mexican cooking

jam /dʒæm/ noun 1. CATERING a sweet food made with fruit and sugar • Each table has little pots of jam and honey. • Help yourself at the buffet to individual packs of butter and jam. 2. a blockage which prevents something moving • a verb to stop working, to be blocked • The traffic lights failed and the traffic was jammed for miles. • The switchboard was jammed with calls. (NOTE: jamming – jammed)

jambalaya /dʒæmbə'leɪə/ noun FOOD a Creole dish of rice with a mixture of fish and meat such as shrimps, chicken, ham and spicy sausage

jar /dʒær/ noun a pot, usually glass, for keeping food in • There was a jar of marmalade on the breakfast table.

jave /dʒæv/ noun US coffee, especially brewed coffee as opposed to instant coffee

Java /dʒævə/ noun a variety of rich coffee grown on Java and the surrounding islands

jaw /dʒɔː/ • open-jaw arrangement

jeep /dʒiːp/ trademark ROAD TRAVEL a trademark for a strongly built four-wheel-drive vehicle used for travelling over rough ground • The convoy of jeeps crossed slowly over the bridge.

jeep safari /dʒiːp saˈfəri/ noun an organised sightseeing tour or excursion in a jeep or other four-wheel-drive vehicle

jell /dʒiːl/ verb (of liquid) to become a jelly • Boil the jam until it jells.

jellied /dʒiːliːd/ adjective FOOD cooked or preserved in a jelly • jellied eels

Jell-O /dʒiːl əʊ trademark US DESSERTS a trademark for a type of sweet food made of gelatine, water and fruit flavouring. (NOTE: The British English is jelly.)

jelly /dʒiːli/ noun 1. FOOD a semi-solid substance, especially a type of sweet food made of gelatine, water and fruit flavouring, etc. • The children had fish fingers and chips followed by jelly and ice cream. (NOTE: The plural form is jellies. In the USA this is often called by a trademark, Jell-O.)

2. CATERING a type of preserve made of fruit juice boiled with sugar • roast lamb served with mint jelly 3. US FOOD a sweet preserve, made with fruit and sugar • She loves peanut butter and blackcurrant jelly sandwiches. (NOTE: The British English is jam.)

jelly baby /dʒiːli ˈbeɪbi/ noun FOOD a sweet of coloured jelly, shaped like a little baby • She gave the little girl a bag of jelly babies.

jelly bean /dʒiːli ˈbiːn/ noun US FOOD a sweet of coloured jelly, shaped like a bean

jelly mould /dʒiːli mɔːd/ noun CATERING a shape for making jelly

jelly roll /dʒiːli ˈrɔːl/ noun US BREAD, ETC. a cake made by rolling a thin sheet of sponge cake covered with jam (NOTE: The British English is Swiss roll.)

Jerusalem artichoke /dʒəˈrəməl ˈɑrtɪkəʊk/ noun VEGETABLES

jet /dʒeɪt/ noun AIR TRAVEL an aircraft with jet engines • verb TRAVEL to travel by jet (informal) • She jetted off to Los Angeles for a short holiday. • Nice airport was busy with stars jetting in for the Cannes Film Festival.

jetbridge /dʒeɪtbrɪdʒ/ noun AIR TRAVEL same as airbridge

jet foil /dʒeɪt ˈfɔɪl/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a boat which skims fast over water, propelled by gas turbine engines
jet set (noun) wealthy people who frequently travel by jet: What a party! All the international jet set were there.

jet-way (noun) air travel same as airbridge

jewel (noun) a valuable stone such as a diamond: She decided it was safer to lock up her jewels in the hotel safe.

jewellery (noun) ornaments to be worn, made from precious stones or precious metals, or of imitation stones: The burglar stole all her jewellery. (NOTE: The plural form is jetties.)

jet-propelled aircraft (noun) an aircraft with jet engines

jet set (noun) wealthy people

jet set/ jet-setter (noun) a member of the jet set

jetty (noun) ships and boats a landing stage for smaller boats: There were two boats tied up to the jetty. (NOTE: The plural form is jetties.)

jetway (noun) air travel same as airbridge

jewellery (noun) ornaments to be worn, made from precious stones or precious metals, or of imitation stones: The burglar stole all her jewellery. (NOTE: The US spelling is jewelry.)

JFK abbreviation air travel John Fitzgerald Kennedy International Airport

job (noun) 1. a task, a particular piece of work that has to be done: to do an excellent job of work: to do odd jobs: to do general work: He does odd jobs for us around the hotel. 2. regular paid work: to apply for a job: He is looking for a job in the hotel industry. 3. She lost her job when the tourist office closed. 4. She got a job in a travel agency.

job application (noun) a written request for a job: You have to fill in a job application form.

job classification (noun) the work of sorting jobs into various categories

job description (noun) an official document from the management which says in detail what a job involves

job evaluation (noun) the work of examining different jobs within an organisation to see what skills and qualifications are needed to carry them out

job of work (noun) a piece of work

job satisfaction (noun) a feeling which employees have of being happy in their place of work and pleased with the work they do

job security (noun) a feeling which employees have that they have a right to keep their jobs, or that they can stay in their jobs until they retire

job sharing (noun) a situation where a job is done by more than one person, each working part-time

job vacancies (plural) jobs which are available and need people to do them

jog (noun) sport a rather slow run, especially taken for exercise: She goes for a jog each morning. 1. to go jogging: to jog: to run at an easy pace, especially for exercise: He was jogging round the park.

job title (noun) the name given to a person doing particular work: Her job title is 'Chief Reservations Clerk'.

job analysis (noun) a very detailed description of what is involved in a job

job application (noun) to join an association or a group: to join an association

job application form (noun) to join an association or a group: to join an association

job application to join an association or a group: to join an association

job security (noun) a situation where people can do odd jobs around the hotel.

job analysis (noun) to do a job analysis and report on the duties of a job

job application (noun) a written request for a job: You have to fill in a job application form.

job classification (noun) the work of sorting jobs into various categories

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job trends (noun) sport the activity of running at an easy pace for exercise

jogging track (noun) a track in the grounds of a hotel, health farm, etc., where guests can go jogging, without having to run on the street

joint account (noun) a bank account for two people

joint bill (noun) two bills added together and paid by one person
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>joint discussions</td>
<td>noun talks between management and employees before something is done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jointly</td>
<td>adverb together with one or more other people to own a property</td>
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<tr>
<td>joint management</td>
<td>noun management done by two or more people</td>
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<tr>
<td>joint ownership</td>
<td>noun a situation where a property is owned by several people or companies</td>
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<tr>
<td>joint venture</td>
<td>noun a very large business project where two or more companies join together, often forming a new joint company to manage the project</td>
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<tr>
<td>journey</td>
<td>noun a period of travelling that takes you from one place to another</td>
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<tr>
<td>jug</td>
<td>noun a container with a handle, used for pouring liquids or a jug of milk</td>
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<tr>
<td>juggled hare</td>
<td>adjective hare cooked slowly in a covered dish</td>
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<tr>
<td>juice</td>
<td>noun the liquid inside a fruit or vegetable, or inside meat or poultry</td>
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<tr>
<td>juice extractor</td>
<td>noun a device for extracting juice from a fruit or vegetable</td>
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<tr>
<td>juicy</td>
<td>adjective full of juice or a juicy orange</td>
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<td>jut</td>
<td>verb to stick out beyond something, usually horizontally</td>
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<td>jumbo jet</td>
<td>noun a very large jet aircraft</td>
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<td>jumprock</td>
<td>noun a device for extracting juice from a fruit or vegetable</td>
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<td>jujube</td>
<td>noun a café serving freshly prepared fruit juices and other healthy food and drinks</td>
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</table>
**karaoke** /ˈkɛrəʊki/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a type of entertainment, coming originally from Japan, where people sing to recorded music.

**karaoke machine** /ˈkɛrəʊki maʃin/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a machine which plays the music of well-known songs, and displays the words on a screen so that people can sing along.

**karaoke night** /ˈkɛrəʊki nɔt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a night at a pub or club, when people can use the karaoke machine.

**kayak** /ˈkeɪək/ noun SPORT a type of small canoe which is pointed at both ends, and almost completely covered, with only a narrow opening for the canoeist. A group of kayaks from the canoe club raced up the river.

**kayaking** /ˈkeɪəkɪŋ/ noun SPORT the sport of going in kayaks. The river is fast-flowing and ideal for kayaking.

**kebab** /ˈkeɪbəb/ noun FOOD a dish of pieces of meat, fish or vegetables stuck on a skewer and cooked over a charcoal grill. A lamb kebab is a pork kebab.

**kedgeree** /ˈkɛdʒɪəri/ noun FOOD a spicy mixture of rice, fish, curry and eggs, traditionally eaten at breakfast.

**keeper** /ˈkiːpər/ noun somebody who looks after something. A zoo keeper somebody who looks after animals in a zoo.

**keg** /ˈkeɡ/ noun BARS a small barrel, especially an aluminium barrel in which beer is stored with gas mixed in with it.

**keg beer** /ˈkeɡ bɜː/ noun BEVERAGES beer which is stored in a keg and served from a pressurised pump.

**kernel** /ˈkɜːrnəl/ noun FOOD the softer edible part inside a nut.

**ketchup** /ˈkɛtʃəp/ noun SAUCES, ETC. thick savoury tomato sauce, eaten especially with fried food. I know someone who likes ketchup on his omelettes.

**kettle** /ˈkɛtl/ noun 1. a metal or plastic container, with a lid and a spout, used for boiling water. Each bedroom has a kettle, tea bags and packets of instant coffee.

**key** /ki/ noun 1. a piece of shaped metal used to open a lock. A part of a computer keyboard which you press with your fingers.

**key card** /ˈkiː kɑrd/ noun 1. an electronic card given to a guest at registration, which acts as a key to their room. A card given to a guest on registration, which shows the number of their room and which they may need to show for identification purposes.

**key drop box** /ˈkiː drɒp bɒks/ noun a box at reception for guests to put their keys in as they leave the hotel.

**key lime pie** /ˈkiː lɑːmˈpɛi/ noun a pie made from thickened sweetened condensed milk flavoured with juice from key limes.

**key money** /ˈkiː miˈnəni/ noun BUSINESS a premium paid when taking over the keys of a flat or office which you are renting.

**key rack** /ˈkiː ræk/ noun HOTELS a board with hooks or a series of pigeonholes where room keys are put near the front desk of a hotel.

**kg** abbreviation kilogram

**kidney** /ˈkɪdəni/ noun 1. one of a pair of organs in animals that extract impurities from the blood. A food organ used as food. Grilled kidneys with bacon.

**COMMENT:** Lamb’s kidney, ox kidney and pig’s kidneys are all used in cooking; they...
white wine, served with a dash of black herring, which has been opened up and is flat. A type of very large prawn, the type which is usually written kg after figures: 4kg. Kilometre /kɪˈlɒmiːtər/ noun a measure of distance equal to one thousand metres. Abbr km (NOTE: This is usually written km after figures: 25km. The US spelling is kilometre). A car does fifteen kilometres to the litre. The car uses a litre of petrol to travel fifteen kilometres.

King prawn /ˈkjɪŋ prɔːn/ noun SEAFOOD a type of very large prawn, the type which is served as scampi. King room /ˈkjɪŋ ruːm/ noun a room with a king-sized bed. King-sized bed /ˈkjɪŋ sarzd ‘bedi/, king size bed noun a double bed which is wider and longer than normal. Kiosk /ˈkɪsk/ noun a small wooden shelter, for selling goods out of doors or a newspaper kiosk. Kipper /ˈkɪpər/ noun SEAFOOD a smoked herring, which has been opened up and is flat. Comment: Kippers are traditionally eaten for breakfast, grilled, and then served hot with butter.

Kippered /ˈkɪpəd/ adjective CATERING smoked. Kil /ˈkɪl/ noun BEVERAGES a drink of cold white wine, served with a dash of black currant liqueur. Kir royal /ˈkɪr rɔˈʒɔl/ noun BEVERAGES kir made with sparkling white wine. Kit /ˈkɪt/ noun TRAVEL clothes and personal equipment, usually packed for travelling. Kitchen /ˈkɪtʃɪn/ noun a room in which food is prepared before serving. Comment: The kitchen of a large restaurant will be organised in brigades: the chef (or chef de partie) in charge of all sections of the kitchen; various sections (each under a chef de partie) include sauces, vegetables, pastries, etc. A clerk (the ‘aboyeur’) takes orders from the waiters and shouts them out to the various sections. Kitchen staff will also include assistants (or commis chefs), porters, plate washers (plongeurs), etc.

Kitchen assistant /ˈkɪtʃɪn əˈsɪstənt/ noun somebody who does general work in a kitchen. Kitchen clerk /ˈkɪtʃɪn klərk/ noun CATERING the person in the kitchen who shouts the order from the waiter to the chefs, and pins the waiter’s written order on a hook relating to the particular table. Also called aboyeur.

Kitchenette /ˈkɪtʃɪnɛt/ noun a small kitchen in a corner of a living room. Each studio flat is equipped with a bathroom, kitchenette and balcony. Kitchen garden /ˈkɪtʃɪn ˈgɑːrdən/ noun a garden where vegetables and fruit are grown. The hotel has its own kitchen garden.

Kitchen porter /ˈkɪtʃɪn ˈpɔrter/ noun somebody who carries things about in a kitchen. Kitchen roll /ˈkɪtʃɪn rɔl/ noun CATERING a roll of absorbent paper, used e.g. for mopping up spilled liquids and wiping pans.

Kitchen staff /ˈkɪtʃɪn stæf/ noun the people who work in a kitchen. Kitchen utensils /ˈkɪtʃɪn ˈʌntənsɪlz/ plural noun pans, knives, spoons, etc., used for work in the kitchen.

Kitchenware /ˈkɪtʃɪn wɔːr/ noun CATERING frying pans, saucepans and other cooking or preparing containers, used in the kitchen.

Kite /ket/ noun SPORT a large, often crescent-shaped, device, consisting of fabric stretched over a light frame, used by participants in kiteboarding or kitesurfing to give propulsion and lift. Kiteboarding /ˈkɑːtbaʊdɪŋ/ noun in which the participants ride on skateboards or snowboards with a kite attached to their bodies to give propulsion and lift.

Kite mark /ˈkɑːt mɑrk/ noun BUSINESS a mark on goods to show that they meet official standards.

Kitesurfing /ˈkɑːtbsɜːfɪŋ/ noun a water sport in which the participants ride on surfboards with a kite attached to their bodies to give propulsion and lift.

Kiwi fruit /ˈkiwɪ ˈfrʊt/ noun FRUIT a subtropical woody climbing plant Actinidia chinensis which bears brownish oval fruit with a green juicy flesh. The plant was developed in New Zealand, and is now grown in many subtropical regions including southern Europe. Also called Chinese gooseberry.
Kleenex

Kleenex /ˈkleɪnɛks/ tdmk a trademark for a paper handkerchief. (Note: There is a plural form Kleenexes which is used when referring to several handkerchiefs, but the word Kleenex can also be used as the plural form: a box of Kleenex.)

kloofing /ˈkluːfɪŋ/ noun sport the extreme sport of following the course of a river through a gorge by climbing, swimming and jumping.

km abbreviation kilometre. • It is 2km from here to the Post Office. • The furthest distance I have travelled by train is 800km. • The road crosses the railway line about 2km from here.

knead /niːd/ verb catering to press and fold dough before it is cooked to make bread. • Pizza dough must be kneaded for five minutes.

knife /naɪf/ noun an implement with a sharp blade, used for cutting and spreading. • All chefs say that their knives (each one owns a set of several knives, which they take with them from job to job) are the most important part of their equipment. The best knives are forged (i.e. the blade, bolster and centre part of the handle are made from one piece of metal). A good knife needs to balance easily and so has to have a heavy handle: the tang is the central metal part of the handle, to which wooden or plastic grips are attached with rivets. The tang is the part which gives the weight to the handle.

knot /nɒt/ noun travel a unit of measurement of speed of ships, aircraft, water currents or wind, equivalent to 1.85km per hour. • Wind speed of 60 knots. • The ship was travelling at 23 knots.

knowledge /ˈnɒlɪdʒ/ noun the general facts or information that people know. • The knowledge familiarity with the street plan of London, which taxi drivers have to know by heart, and on which they are tested before getting their licence (informal).

knuckle /ˈnʌk(ə)l/ noun meat a joint on the leg of an animal.

korma /ˈkɔrma/ noun finance in South Asian cooking, a mildly spiced dish of meat, seafood or vegetables cooked in a cream or yoghurt sauce.

kosher /ˈkɔʃər/ adjective catering prepared according to Jewish law. • There’s a kosher restaurant on 21st Street.

krona /ˈkrɔʊnə/ noun finance the currency used in Iceland.

krone /ˈkrɔʊnə/ noun finance the currency used in Denmark and Norway.
labour shortage /ˈleɪbr ʃɔːtɪdʒ/ noun a situation where there are not enough employees to fill jobs

labour turnover /ˈleɪbr tʊrən/ noun business changes in staff, when some leave and others join. Also called employee turnover, staff turnover

lactovegetarian /læktoʊvedʒərɪən/ noun somebody who eats vegetables, grains, fruit, nuts and milk products but not meat or eggs

lady /ˈleɪdi/ noun 1. a polite way of referring to a woman ○ Could you show this lady to her table, please? ○ There are two ladies waiting for you in reception. 2. ○ ‘ladies’ (toilet) a public toilet for women (informal) ○ Can you tell me where the ladies or the ladies’ toilet is? ○ The ladies is down the corridor on the right.

lady’s finger /ˈlɛdɪz ˈfɪŋgr/ noun vegetable same as okra

COMMENT: Also called ‘binder’ or ‘gumbo’. Used in Caribbean and Indian cooking; also used in the south of the USA.

lager /ˈleɪɡə/ noun beverages 1. a German type of beer, which is pale yellow in colour, highly carbonated, and relatively sweet 2. a glass of this beer ○ He came to the bar and ordered six lagers.

COMMENT: Lager is served cold, and usually from a pressurized metal keg. It is also available in bottles and cans.

lagoon /ˈlæɡən/ noun an area of sea water almost completely surrounded by land, especially by coral reefs ○ You can swim safely in the lagoon, the sharks are out in the ocean.

laid /leɪd/ a lay

laid-up table /ˈleɪd əp ˈleɪd(ə)/ noun catering a table which has been prepared ready for the guests ○ ‘…the meal was served course by course on laid-up tables (the tray appears only for the hot entrée) and the bar service was more than generous’ (Business Traveller)
lain 174

lain /lein/ noun a large inland stretch of fresh water ○ Let's take a boat out on the lake. ○ We can sail across the lake. ○ The hotel stands on the shores of Lake Windermere. ○ the Lake District an area of north-west England where there are several large lakes

lakeside /leksaid/ adjective situated on the shores of a lake ○ a lakeside villa

lamb /læm/ noun MEAT meat from a sheep, especially from a young sheep ○ roast leg of lamb ○ lamb kebabs ○ lamb chops

COMMENT: Strictly speaking, meat from an older sheep is called 'mutton', but this term is rarely used. The commonest forms of lamb in British cooking are lamb chops or roast lamb. Traditionally, lamb is served with mint sauce.

lamp /lamp/ noun an electric device which produces light

lampshade /lampʃeɪd/ noun a decorative cover over a light ○ The dining room looks very elegant with dark red lampshades.

land /lænd/ verb 1. TRAVEL to put goods or passengers on to land after a voyage by sea or by air ○ to land goods at a port ○ to land passengers at an airport 2. AIR TRAVEL to come down to the ground after a flight ○ The plane landed ten minutes late.

landau /ˈlændəʊ/ noun TOURISM a wide horse-drawn carriage with a top which can be lowered, often used for taking tourists on trips round old towns

landing /ˈlændɪŋ/ noun the arrival of an aircraft on the ground after a flight

landing card /ˈlændɪŋ kɑrd/ noun 1. TRAVEL a card given to passengers who have passed customs and can land from a ship 2. AIR TRAVEL a card given to passengers to fill in before passing through immigration and passport control

landing charges /ˈlændɪŋ ˈʃɑrdʒz/ plural noun BUSINESS payments made to a government for the right to put goods on land and for any customs duties payable on the goods

landing fees /ˈlændɪŋ fɪz/ plural noun AIR TRAVEL payments made to an airport for landing there. Airlines usually include the fee in the ticket price.

landing rights /ˈlændɪŋ rɑrts/ plural noun AIR TRAVEL the right of an airline to land its aircraft

landing stage /ˈlændɪŋ steɪdʒ/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a wooden platform built out into a river, lake, or the sea for boats to tie up to

landlady /ˈlændlɛdɪ/ noun 1. a woman who owns a property which is let 2. HOTELS a woman who runs a public house or hotel

landlord /ˈlændlɔrd/ noun 1. a person or company which owns a property which is let 2. HOTELS a man who runs a public house or hotel

landscape /ˈlændskɛp/ noun the countryside and its hills, valleys, woods and fields, considered as something beautiful to look at

landscape gardening /ˈlændskɛp ˈɡɑrdənɪŋ/ noun the work of making a garden more beautiful by shaping the ground, planting trees and bushes, making pools and waterfalls etc.

landside /ˈlændsайд/ adjective AIR TRAVEL referring to the area of the airport before the security checks, etc.

landslide /ˈlændsайд/ noun a situation where large amounts of earth and rock slip down a hillside ○ After the rains, landslides buried several houses. ○ Landslides have blocked several roads through the mountains.

land tax /ˈlænd ˈtæks/ noun BUSINESS a tax on the amount of land owned

lane /lein/ noun 1. ROAD TRAVEL a narrow road, often in the country ○ a lane with hedges on both sides 2. a part of a road for traffic going in a particular direction or at a certain speed ○ Motorways usually have three lanes on each side. ○ One lane of the motorway has been closed for repairs.

langlauf /ˈlɑŋlɑʊf/ noun SPORT a German noun meaning cross-country skiing

langoustine /ˈlɑŋwʌstiən/ noun SEA-FOOD a very large prawn

language /ˈlɑŋwɪdʒ/ noun the words spoken or written by people in a particular country ○ The guidebook to the museum is written in three languages: English, German and Japanese.

language school /ˈlɑŋwɪdʒ ˈskjuːl/ noun a school that offers courses in the native language of a country for visitors from abroad, or a course in foreign languages for people travelling abroad

laptop computer /ˈlæptəp ˈkɒmpətər/ laptop /ˈlæptəp/ noun a small computer which can be held on the knees when sitting ○ I take my laptop with me onto the plane so that I can write my reports. ○ Each of the businessmen arrived with one bag and a laptop.

lard /lɑrd/ noun FOOD pig fat used in cooking ○ You need lard to make the pastry for
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late

launch

pies. • verb CATERING to cover meat with bacon, lard or other fat before cooking in the oven
larder /ˈlɑːdər/ noun CATERING a cool room or cupboard for storing food • Old houses often have big larders.
larder chef /ˈlɑːdər ʃeər/ noun CATERING the chef in charge of cold dishes, salads and salad sauces, sandwiches, and who cuts meat and fish ready for cooking in the kitchen. Also called chef garde-manger
larder fridge /ˈlɑːdə frɪdʒ/ noun CATERING a fridge for keeping food in until needed
lardy cake /ˈlɑːrdi, ˈlɑːrdi/ noun BREAD, ETC. a type of cake, made with fat and dried fruit and covered with sticky sugar
larva /ˈlɑːrvə/ noun a stage in the development of an insect, after the egg has hatched but before the animal becomes adult (NOTE: The plural form is larvae.)
larval /ˈlɑːrviəl/ adjective referring to larvæ
lasagne /ˈlɑːznədʒ/ noun FOOD flat sheets of pasta, arranged in layers in a dish, often with meat, sauce and cheese, and baked in the oven
last call /ˈlɑːst kal/ noun US same as last orders (informal)
last minute /ˈlɑːst ˈmɪntə/ noun the latest time that it is possible to do something and still be in time
last-minute /ˈlɑːst ˈmɪntə/ adjective very very late • Tour operators are offering tours at half price or half-price tours to people making last-minute bookings
last orders /ˈlɑːst ˈɔːdəz/ plural noun the final orders which a bar or restaurant will accept before closing time • Last orders: 10.30 pm.
late /ˈleɪt/ adjective 1. after the usual or expected time
2. at the end of a period of time • latest date for purchase of APEX tickets the last acceptable date for buying APEX tickets, usually 21 days before the date of departure • the latest the most recent • He always drives the latest model of car. • Here are the latest figures for passengers carried. • The latest snow reports are published each day in the papers. • adverb after the time stated or agreed • The train arrived late, and we missed the connection to Paris. • The plane was two hours late.
late arrival /ˈleɪt ərˈtrævə(ʊ)l/ noun 1. TRAVEL the arrival of a plane or train after the scheduled time • We apologise for the late arrival of the 14.25 InterCity express from Edinburgh. 2. HOTELS a guest who arrives at a hotel after the time when they were expected or after the date for which they had booked • Most of the tour party arrived on time, but there were two late arrivals who were delayed in traffic.
late availability /ˈleɪt əˈvɛərəlɪˈtɪ/ noun AIR TRAVEL cheaper airline tickets which are available when booking close to the time of departure
late booking /ˈleɪt ˈbʊkɪŋ/ noun a booking made after the final date allowed
late cancellation /ˈleɪt ˈkænsələˈʃən/ noun the cancellation of a booking made after the normal time limit
late checkout /ˈleɪt ˈtʃɛkəʊt/ noun HOTELS a checkout that takes place after the time at which hotel guests are usually required to check out
latecomer /ˈleɪtkəmər/ noun somebody who arrives after others or after the appointed time
late-night /ˈleɪt nɑːt/ adjective happening late at night • He had a late-night meeting at the airport. • There is a late-night bus which leaves at 23.45.
late-night opening /ˈleɪt nɑːt ˈɒpənɪŋ/ noun an extension of the time when a shop is open until late in the evening
late-night shopping /ˈleɪt nɑːt ˈʃɒpɪŋ/ noun shopping in the late evening, with shops opening much later than usual
latitude /ˈleɪtrətju/ noun a position on the Earth’s surface measured in degrees north or south of the equator

COMMENT: Together with longitude, latitude is used to indicate an exact position on the earth’s surface. Latitude is measured in degrees, minutes and seconds.

The centre of London is latitude 51°30’N, longitude 0°5’W. The lines of latitude are numbered, and called ‘parallels’, and some of them act as national boundaries. The 49th parallel marks most of the border between the USA and Canada.
latte /ˈlætə/ noun an espresso coffee with frothy steamed milk
launch /ˈlɑːntʃ/ verb 1. SHIPS AND BOATS to put a new boat into the water for the first time 2. MARKETING to put a new product on the market, usually spending money on advertising it • The company is spending thousands of pounds to launch a new travel service. • noun MARKETING the act of putting a new product on the market • The launch of the new caravan model has been put back three months. • The company is geared up for the launch of the new package holiday. • The management has decided on a September launch date.
launder /ˈlʌndər/ verb to wash clothes, sheets, etc.

laundrette /ˈlaʊndrət/ | laundermat US /ˈlaʊndrəmæt/ noun a shop with coin-operated washing machines for public use

I take my washing to the launderette once a week.

laundromat /ˈlaʊndrəmæt/ noun the washing of clothes, sheets, etc.

laundress /ˈlaʊndrɪs/ noun a woman who washes clothes, sheets, etc., for other people

Laundress is a general rule.

laundry /ˈlaʊndri/ noun 1. a room or building where clothes are washed. The hotel's sheets and towels are sent to the laundry every day. (Note: The plural form in this meaning is laundries.) 2. clothes that need to be washed. Please put any laundry into the bag provided and leave it at the desk on your hotel floor. (Note: No plural)

laundry bag /ˈlaʊndri ˈbæɡ/ noun hotels a special bag in a hotel room, into which you can put dirty clothes to be taken to be washed

laundry list /ˈlaʊndri ˈlɪst/ noun hotels a printed form provided with a laundry bag, giving a list of items of clothing which you may want to have washed

laundry service /ˈlaʊndri ˈsɜːvɪs/ noun hotels a service in a hotel which takes away dirty clothing and returns it washed and ironed

laundry staff /ˈlaʊndri ˈstɑːf/ noun the staff who run the laundry service

lavatory /ˈlævətri/ noun 1. a room with a toilet, usually with a flushing bowl for getting rid of waste matter from the body. The lavatories are situated at the rear of the plane. There is a gentlemen's lavatory on the ground floor. 2. a bowl with a seat and a flushing system, for getting rid of waste matter from the body. The drink was so awful that I poured it down the lavatory.

lavatory attendant /ˈlævətri əˈtendənt/ noun somebody who is on duty in a public lavatory

lavatory paper /ˈlævətri ˈpepr/ noun same as toilet paper

laver, laver bread noun vegetables seaweed, used as a breakfast food in Wales

law /lɔː/ noun 1. one of the rules by which a country is governed and the activities of people and organisations are controlled. 2. inside the law, within the law obeying the laws of a country. 3. against the law, outside the law not according to the laws of a country. The company is operating outside the law. 4. to break the law to do something which is not allowed by law. She is breaking the law by selling goods on Sunday. You will be breaking the law if you try to take that computer out of the country without an export licence. 5. a general rule

laws /laʊz/ plural noun the rules by which a country is governed and the activities of people and organisations controlled

lay /leɪ/ verb to put something down on a surface. (Note: laying – laid) 1. to lay the table to get a table ready for guests by putting out cutlery, glasses, napkins, etc. The table was laid for six people, so when only five guests arrived the waiter removed one of the settings.

layby /ˈleɪbə/, lay-by noun road travel a place at the side of a road where vehicles can park

lazarette /ˈlaʊdərɛt/ noun US Travels a place at the side of a road where vehicles can park

lazy Susan /ˈleɪzɪ ˈsuːzn/ noun catering a revolving tray, placed in the centre of a dining table to hold condiments, extra dishes, hors d'oeuvres, etc.

lb /ˈpaʊndz/ abbreviation pound

It weighs 26lb.

L/C abbreviation finance letter of credit

lead time /ˈliːd tɛm/ noun business the time between placing an order and receiving the goods

leaflet /ˈliːflæt/ noun marketing a sheet of paper giving information about something or used to advertise something to mail leaflets or to hand out leaflets describing services. They sent a leaflet mailing to 20,000 addresses.

lean /liːn/ adjective referring to meat with very little fat. Animals are bred to produce lean meat. Venison is a very lean form of meat.

lease /liːs/ noun a written contract for letting or renting a building, or a piece of land or a piece of equipment for a period against payment of a fee. The lease expires or runs out in 1999. The lease comes to an end in 1999. On expiration of the lease when the lease comes to an end.

lean meat /ˈliːn ˈmiːt/ noun meat with very little fat. Animals are bred to produce lean meat. Venison is a very lean form of meat.

lease /liːs/ noun a written contract for letting or renting a building, or a piece of land or a piece of equipment for a period against payment of a fee. The lease expires or runs out in 1999. On expiration of the lease when the lease comes to an end.

legal /ˈlegəl/ adjective referring to something related to the law. The law is a set of rules. The law is a set of rules. The law is a set of rules.
leasehold /ˈliːshəʊld/ noun, adjective, verb the right to live in or use property on the basis of a lease ○ The company has some valuable leaseholds.

leaseholder /ˈliːshəʊldər/ noun somebody who use or lives in property on the basis of a lease

leasing /ˈliːsnɪŋ/ noun 1, the letting or renting a building, a piece of land or a piece of equipment for a period ○ an aircraft leasing company 2, the use of a building, a piece of land or a piece of equipment for a period after paying a fee ○ to run a copier under a leasing agreement

leave /liːv/ noun permission to be away from work □ six weeks’ annual leave six weeks’ holiday each year □ verb to go away from a place ○ He left his hotel early to go to the airport. ○ The next plane leaves at 10.20. (NOTE: leaving – left)

leave out /liːv ˈaut/ verb not to include ○ She left out the date on the cheque. ○ The brochure leaves out all details of travelling arrangements from the airport to the hotel.

lectern /ˈlektən/ noun a stand with a sloping surface on which you can put a book or papers from which you are going to read aloud in public ○ The conference room is equipped with a lectern.

lecture /ˈlektʃər/ noun a talk on a particular subject given to people such as students

lecture tour /ˈlektʃər tʊr/ noun TOURISM a tour with lectures on the places or buildings visited and the paintings or other objects seen ○ The museum has a programme of lecture tours on 20th-century art. ○ The group went on a lecture tour of sites in Greece.

lee /liː/ noun the sheltered side of a hill or ship ○ They rested on the lee of the hill, so as to be out of the wind.

leek /liːk/ noun VEGETABLES a vegetable related to the onion, with a white stem and long green leaves ○ a bowl of leek soup.

leeward /ˈliːwəd/ adjective, adverb SHIPS and BOATS on or to the sheltered side of a ship, i.e. not the side onto which the wind is blowing ○ We anchored to the leeward of the island. ○ The boat tied up on the leeward side of the jetty. Compare windward

left /liːt/ adjective opposite of right ○ The flight destinations run down the left side of the page. ○ They put the subtotals in the left column, and the final figure is at the bottom of the right-hand column. ○ leave (NOTE: On ships and aircraft, the left side is called the port side.)

left-hand /ˌliːt ‘hænd/ adjective belonging to the left side ○ The subtotals are in the left-hand column of the bill. ○ He keeps the personnel files in the left-hand drawer of his desk.

left luggage office /ˌliːt ‘laɪdʒədʒɪ, ˈɒfs/ noun TRAVEL a room at a railway station, coach station, ferry terminal or airport where suitcases, bags and parcels can be left. Also called baggage room. (NOTE: The US English is baggage room)

leftovers /ˌliːtəˈʊvəz/ plural noun what is not used, especially food which has not been eaten ○ The children will eat the leftovers tomorrow morning.

leg /ˈleg/ noun 1, one of the parts of the body with which a person or animal walks. ○ legroom 2, a stage of a journey ○ The last leg of the trip goes from Paris to the final destination, Amsterdam.

legal currency /ˈliːɡəl ˈkərnərɪ/ noun FINANCE money which can be legally used in a country

legal expenses /ˈliːɡəl ˈɛksəpznz/ plural noun money spent on fees paid to lawyers

legal ten­der /ˌliːɡəl ˈtendər/ ’tendər/ noun FINANCE coins or notes which can be legally used to pay a debt ○ These notes are not legal tender any more.

legionnaires’ disease /ˌliːʒəˈnɔːrz ˈdiːzəz/ noun MEDICAL a bacterial disease similar to pneumonia

COMMENT: The disease is thought to be transmitted in droplets of moisture in the air, and the bacteria is often found in central air-conditioning systems. It can be fatal to old or sick people, and so is especially dangerous if present in a hospital.

leg of lamb /ˌleg əv ‘læm/ noun MEAT the leg of a sheep, considered as food ○ a slice of roast leg of lamb

legroom /ˌleɡrʊm/ noun TRAVEL the amount of space available for the legs of a person sitting down, as between the rows of seats in a cinema or aircraft or inside a car ○ There’s not much legroom in tourist class.

‘…virtually every airline’s Boeing 747 will seat passengers ten abreast (3–4–3) with a tight 31–33 inches of legroom’ [Business Traveller]

legume /ˈlegjuːm/ noun VEGETABLES a seed, pod, or other part of a plant such as a pea or bean, used as food

leisure /ˈliːʒər/ noun free time to do what you want ○ at your leisure when there is an opportunity, without hurrying

‘…when hiring a car in Europe for three days or more, never overlook the so-called ‘holiday rate’
leisure centre

in the belief that it is intended for leisure customers only [Business Traveller]

leisure centre /ˈleɪzər ˌsentər/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a public building that provides the space and equipment for recreational activities such as sports, games and hobbies

leisure club /ˈleɪzər klʌb/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a club where hotel guests can use leisure facilities, usually without payment o The price includes the use of the hotel leisure club.

...a leisure club, including a 14-metre pool, spa pool, sauna, steam room, gym and sunbeds [Evening Standard]

leisure complex /ˈleɪzər ˈkɒmplɛks/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a series of buildings with various leisure facilities

leisure facilities /ˈleɪzər ˈfæsɪlɪtiz/ plural noun ENTERTAINMENT facilities for enjoying yourself, e.g. a swimming pool, putting green, or cinema.

leisure industry /ˈleɪzər ˈɪndəstri/ noun all the companies that provide goods and services used during people’s leisure time, such as holidays, cinema, theatre and amusement parks

leisurely /ˈleɪzərli/ adjective without hurrying o The group toured the museum at a leisurely pace. o We enjoyed a leisurely lunch before going round the Prado.

leisure pursuits /ˈleɪzər ˈpɜːrzs/ plural noun ENTERTAINMENT hobbies, things you do during your free time, for relaxation or enjoyment

leisure traveller /ˈleɪzər ˈtrævələr/ noun TOURISM somebody who is going on holiday and is not travelling on business

lemon /ˈlemən/ noun FRUIT the yellow edible fruit of an evergreen citrus tree, with sour-tasting flesh and juice o a gin and tonic with a slice of lemon in it o She ordered a lemon sorbet.

lemonade /ˈlemən əˈneɪd/ noun BEVERAGES 1. a drink made from fresh lemon juice, sugar and water. 2. a ready-made fizzy drink, flavoured with lemon, also used to mix with beer to make shandy o Can I have a glass of lemondade with ice, please?

lemon curd /ˈlemən kɜːrd/ noun FOOD a preserve made with eggs and lemons, used to spread on bread

lemon grass /ˈlemən ɡrɑːs/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a green lemon-flavoured herb, used especially in Thai cooking

lemon meringue pie /ˈlemən ˈmɜːrɪn ˈpiː/ noun DESSERTS pastry filled with lemon-flavoured filling, topped with soft meringue

lemon sole /ˈlemən ˈsɔːl/ noun SEAFOOD a common flatfish used as food

lemon squash /ˈlemən ˈskwoʊʃ/ noun BEVERAGES a drink made of concentrated lemon juice and water

lemon-squeezer /ˈlemən ˌskwiːzər/ noun CATERING a device for pressing slices of lemon, to make the juice run out

lemon tea /ˈlemən ˈtiː/ noun BEVERAGES black tea, served in a glass with a slice of lemon and sugar

lemon thyme /ˈlemən ˈθaɪm/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a variety of thyme which smells of lemon

length /lenth/ noun a measurement of how long something is from end to end o a stay of some length quite a long stay

length of service /ˈlɛŋθ əv ˈsɜːrvɪs/ noun BUSINESS the number of years someone has worked for a company

length of stay /ˈlɛŋθ əv ˈsteɪ/ noun HOTELS the number of days a guest stays in a hotel

lentil /ˈlɛntɪl/ noun VEGETABLES the small round dried yellow or green seed of a plant of the pea family, used as food, especially in soups and stews o a bowl of lentil soup o fried sea bass and lentils

let /let/ verb to allow someone to use a house or office in return for payment (NOTE: letting – let) o to let a cottage to allow someone to use a cottage for a period against payment of rent o holiday flats to let furnished flats which are available to be leased by people on holiday o a period during which somebody leases a property o They took the house on a short let.

let-out clause /ˈlɛt əut ˈklɔːs/ noun BUSINESS a section in a contract which allows someone to avoid doing something in the contract o He added a let-out clause to the effect that the payments would be revised if the exchange rate fell by more than 5%.

letter /ˈlɛtər/ noun 1. a piece of writing sent from one person to another to pass on information o circular letter a letter sent to many people 2. to acknowledge receipt by letter to write a letter to say that something has been received 3. a written or printed symbol representing a language sound or part of a sound, e.g. A, B, C o Write your name and address in block letters or in capital letters.

letterbox /ˈlɛtərбoks/ noun 1. same as postbox o There’s a letterbox at the corner of the street. 2. a hole in a front door through
which the postman pushes letters. The Sunday paper is too big to go through the letter-box.

**letterhead** /ˈletərhol/ noun BUSINESS the name and address of a company printed at the top of a piece of notepaper

**letter of acknowledgement** /ˈletər av ˈækərnɔkmmənt/ noun a letter which says that something has been received

**letter of application** /ˈletər av ˈəplɪ/ noun a letter in which someone applies for something

**letter of appointment** /ˈletər av əˈpɔŋmənt/ noun a letter in which someone is appointed to a job

**letter of complaint** /ˈletər av ˈkəmˈpleint/ noun a letter in which someone complains

**letter of credit** /ˈletər av ˈkredət/ noun FINANCE a document issued by a bank on behalf of a customer authorising payment to a supplier when the conditions specified in the document are met. Abbrev L/C = irrevocable letter of credit a letter of credit which cannot be cancelled

**letter of reference** /ˈletər av ˈrefərans/ noun BUSINESS a letter in which a former employer recommends someone for a new job

**letting** /ˈletɪŋ/ noun the business of leasing property

**letting agency** /ˈletɪŋ əˈdʒænsi/ noun an office which deals in property to let

**letting agent** /ˈletɪŋ əˈdʒænt/ noun an agent who is responsible for letting accommodation to visitors, and receives a fee or commission from the owners for this service

**letting bedrooms** /ˈletɪŋ ˌbedrʊmz/ plural noun bedrooms which are let, as opposed to private bedrooms where the owner and staff sleep. The pub has 20 en-suite letting bedrooms.

‘...the guest house has 3 letting bedrooms plus four private bedrooms’ [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

**lettuce** /ˈletəs/ noun VEGETABLES a green salad plant

**licensing** /ˈlaisəns/ noun US same as **licence** a place where licences are issued; e.g. a liquor licence

**licensing agent** /ˈlaisəns əˈdʒenz/ noun referring to the issuing of licences especially in relation to alcohol

**licensing hours** /ˈlaisəns əˈhaus/ plural noun the hours of the day when alcohol can be sold

**licensing plate** /ˈlaisəns plεt/ noun US a plate on a car, with its number (NOTE: The British English is **license plate**.)

**licensing law** /ˈlaisəns ˌlɔː/ noun a licensing agreement

**licensing laws** /ˈlaisəns ˌlɔːs/ the laws that govern the sale of alcohol

**licious** /ˈliʃəs/ noun the same as **licious**

**lie** /laɪ/ verb to be in a position  The town lies at the end of the valley.

**lie** /laɪ/ noun the plural form of **levies**  or **levies on luxury items** taxes on luxury items
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is for sailors and passengers on boats material which allows it to float, provided fallen into water float, used to throw to someone who has light clothing for tropical countries. 

NOTE: The US English is life preserver.)

lifeboat /ˈlaɪflɔːt/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a boat used to rescue passengers from sinking ships.

lifeguard /ˈlaɪfgɑːd/ noun somebody who is on duty on a beach or at a swimming pool, and who rescues people who get into difficulty in the water. Lifeguards have raised red flags to show that the sea is dangerous.

Two lifeguards came to rescue us.

life insurance /ˈlaɪflɔːns/ noun FINANCE an insurance policy which pays a sum of money when someone dies.

life jacket /ˈlaɪflɒkət/ noun 1. SHIPS AND BOATS a jacket with blocks of light material which allows it to float, provided for sailors and passengers on boats. Chidren must all wear life jackets on the river.

2. AIR TRAVEL a jacket which can be inflated and will make the wearer float in water, provided by airlines for each passenger.

Instructions for donning the life jacket are in the pocket in front of your seat. (NOTE: The US English is life preserver.)

life preserver /ˈlaɪfɪvɜːr/ noun US same as life belt, life jacket.

life raft /ˈlaɪfræft/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a construction which can float, carried by a ship, and used to carry passengers if the ship sinks.

life assurance /ˈlaɪflɔːrəns/ noun FINANCE same as life insurance.

life belt, life buoy noun a ring which can float, used to throw to someone who has fallen into water, or to travel light to travel with very little luggage. If you’re hitching across Australia, it’s best to travel light.

lighthouse /ˈlaɪflɔʊθəʊz/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a tall building on a coast containing a light to guide ships.

lighting-up time /ˈlaɪtlɪŋ/ noun the time at which street lamps and car lights have to be switched on. In the autumn, lighting-up time is earlier each day.

light show /ˈlaɪtlʃəʊ/ noun entertainment in which coloured lights move and flash in time with recorded music.

light given out by a candle

lightness, the opposite of darkness.

lighting-up time is earlier each day.

limo /ˈlaɪməʊ/ noun a long thin mark

limousine /ˈlaɪməsɪn/ noun 1. SHIPS AND BOATS a ship which carries a large light to guide ships, acting as a floating lighthouse.

2. HOTELS a form of entertainment in which coloured lights move and flash in time with recorded music.

3. BEVERAGES the juice of a lime. A concentrated drink made from the dried flowers of the lime tree.

lime /ˈlaɪm/ noun FRUIT a green citrus fruit similar to, but smaller than, a lemon.

lime juice /ˈlaɪm ˈdʒuːs/ noun BEVERAGES 1. the juice of a lime. 2. a concentrated drink.

lime pickle /ˈlaɪm ˈpɪkl/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a very hot-tasting Indian condiment.

lime tea /ˈlaɪm ˈtiː/ noun BEVERAGES a drink made from the dried flowers of the lime tree.

limit /ˈlɪmɪt/ noun the point at which something ends, or where you can go no further.

limo /ˈlaɪməʊ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL same as limousine (informal).

limousine /ˈlaɪməsɪn/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a large luxurious car.

limousine transfer to hotel the transfer of passengers from an airport to their hotel in a limousine, provided free by the hotel or airline.

limousine service /ˈlaɪməsɪzn ˈsɜːvɪs/ noun HOTEL service to and from a hotel or airport by limousine.

line /laɪn/ noun 1. a long thin mark.

line, the chairman is on the other line the chairman is

Ships, acting as a floating lighthouse.
tree-lined avenues of Phnom Penh — lined with trees along both sides — the tree-lined avenues of Phnom Penh.

She was wearing a linen jacket.

Her salary is linked to the cost of living. (household) linen

A liqueur trolley brought to the table at the end of a meal, with liqueurs, brandy, cigars, etc.

Liquid /ˈlɪkwɪd/ noun a substance which flows easily like water, and which is neither a gas nor a solid. • adjective neither gas nor solid, flowing easily. • In the desert you must take plenty of liquids to avoid dehydration.

Liquid assets /ˈlɪkwɪd ˈæsɛts/ plural noun BUSINESS cash, or investments which can be quickly converted into cash.

Liquidise /ˈlɪkwɪdɪzaɪ/ liquidize verb CATERING to reduce fruit or vegetables to liquid. • Liquidise the oranges and carrots.

Liquor /ˈlɪkər/ noun 1. BARs alcohol 2. CATERING liquid produced in cooking.

Liquor licence /ˈlɪkər ˈlɪns/ noun CATERING a machine which liquidises. • Put the oranges and carrots in the liquidiser.

Liquidity crisis /ˈlɪkwɪdɪtɪ ˈkraɪsɪs/ noun BUSINESS a situation where somebody does not have enough liquid assets to meet your needs.

Liquidity /ˈlɪkwɪdɪti/ noun 1. the organisation of a business where each manager is responsible for doing what their superior tells them to do 2. large passenger ship doing what their superior tells them to do especially a piece of clothing.

Linen /ˈlɪnən/ noun 1. a cloth made from flax. • He was wearing a linen jacket. 2. • (household) linen sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, etc.

Linen cupboard /ˈlɪnən ˈkəbəd/ noun a cupboard for keeping linen.

Linen keeper /ˈlɪnən, ˈkiːpə/ noun HOTELS somebody who is in charge of the linen in a hotel, and makes sure it is clean and ready for use when needed.

Linen room /ˈlɪnən ˈrʊm/ noun HOTELS a room where clean linen is kept.

Liner /ˈlɪnər/ noun 1. SHIPS AND BOATS a large passenger ship 2. CATERING a dish on which another dish is placed containing food ready for serving.

Lining /ˈlɪnɪŋ/ noun a layer of material used to cover the inner surface of something, especially a piece of clothing or a jacket with a lining of silk.

Liquor store /ˈlɪkər ˈstreɪ/ noun US a shop which sells alcohol (note: The British English is off-licence.)

List /ˈlɪst/ noun 1. several items written one after the other. • to add an item to a list. • to cross an item off a list. 2. • a catalogue. • to verb to write several items one after the other. • to list products by category 2. • to list representatives by area. • The guidebook lists twenty-five cheap hotels in the Bournemouth area.

Listed building /ˈlɪstɪd ˈbɪldɪŋ/ noun a building which is considered important because of its architecture or associations, and which cannot be demolished or altered without the consent of the local authority.

Listeria /ˈlɪstrɪərɪə/ noun MEDICAL bacteria found in some prepared foods and in domestic animals, which can cause infections such as meningitis.

COMMENT: Listeria can be present in ready-prepared meals which are reheated; it also occurs in cooked meats and ready-made salads. Listeria is killed by heating to at least 70°C.

Listings /ˈlɪstɪŋz/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a published list of information about events such as films, plays and concerts. • Cinema listings are found on the back page of the local paper.
list price 182

list price /ˈlist prais/ noun the price of something as marked in a catalogue or list. Also called catalogue price

litchi /lɪtʃi/ litchi, lichee, lychee /ˈlɑːtʃi/ noun FRUIT a subtropical fruit from China with a hard red skin and a soft white juicy pulp surrounding a hard shiny brown seed.

literature /ˈlɪtrətʃə/ noun written information about something ○ Please send me literature about your tours to Italy.

litre /ˈlɪtra/ noun a unit of measurement for liquids, equal to 1000 millilitres (NOTE: This is usually written ‘litre’ after figures: 25l. The US spelling is ‘liter’ ○ the car does fifteen kilometres to the litre or fifteen kilometres per litre the car uses one litre of petrol to travel fifteen kilometres

litter /ˈlɪtər/ noun rubbish on streets or in public places ○ The council tries to keep the main street clear of litter.

litterbasket /ˈlɪtərˈbɑːskət/ noun a special basket for rubbish

litterbin /ˈlɪtərbɪn/ noun a special metal container for rubbish ○ The men from the council come to empty the litter bins every morning.

Little Gem /ˈlɪtl ɡəm/ hotel the highest award given by RAC inspectors to guesthouses

live /lɪv/ verb carrying an electric current ○ Do not touch the live wires. ○ verb /lɪv/ to have your home in a place ○ They live in the centre of Paris. ○ Where do you live? ○ live in /lɪv ′ɪn/ verb to live in the building where you work ○ Most of the restaurant staff live in.

live-in /ˈlɪv ′ɪn/ adjective living in the building where they work ○ We have six live-in staff.

live-in doctor /ˈlɪv ′ɪn ′dɒktər/ noun MEDICAL a doctor who lives in a hotel and is employed by the hotel to treat guests who become ill

lively /ˈlɪvlɪ/ adjective very active ○ It’s the liveliest nightspot in town.

live off /lɪv ′ɒf/ verb to earn money from ○ The whole population of the village lives off tourism.

liver /ˈlɪvər/ noun 1. an organ in the body which helps the digestion by producing bile 2. MEAT an animal’s liver used as food ○ calf’s liver lamb’s liver, ox liver, pig’s liver liver from a calf, a lamb, an ox or a pig

COMMENT: The traditional English way of eating liver is fried with bacon and onions.

liver pâté /ˈlɪvər ′pætə/ noun FOOD a cooked paste made from livers of animals ○ chicken-liver pâté

livery /ˈlɪvəri/ noun 1. special clothing worn by the employees of an organisation ○ Every employee has to wear the hotel’s distinctive livery. 2. BUSINESS a special design used to show that something belongs to an organisation ○ British Airways have changed the livery of all their planes.

livery cab /ˈlɪvəri ˈkæb/ noun US ROAD TRAVEL a limousine-style cab, which is available for telephone booking, as opposed to the ordinary ‘yellow cabs’

living /ˈlɪvɪŋ/ noun money that you need for things such as food and clothes ○ He earns his living from selling postcards to tourists.

living room /ˈlɪvɪŋ rʊm/ noun a room in a house for general use ○ They were sitting in the living room watching TV.

living standards /ˈlɪvɪŋ, stənˈdəndz/ plural noun the quality of people’s home life, looking at factors such as the amount of food and clothes that they buy and the size of the family car

Lloyd’s register /ˈlɔːd ′redʒɪstrə/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a classified list showing details of all the ships in the world

load /ləʊd/ noun ROAD TRAVEL goods which are transported in a vehicle ○ load of a truck or of a container ○ goods carried by a truck or container ○ verb 1. ○ to load a truck or a ship ○ to put goods into a truck or a ship for transporting ○ a truck loaded with boxes ○ a ship loaded with iron 2. (of ship, aircraft) ○ to take on cargo ○ The ferry will start loading in 15 minutes.

load-carrying capacity /ˈləʊd ′kerɪŋ kərɪŋ kə ′pesərtʃɪ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL the amount of goods which a truck is capable of carrying

load factor /ˈləʊd ′fækər/ noun ROAD TRAVEL the number of seats in a bus, a train or an aircraft which are occupied by passengers who have paid the full fare

loading /ˈləʊdɪŋ/ noun the act of putting goods into a ship, aircraft or vehicle

loading dock /ˈləʊdɪŋ dov/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS the part of a harbour where ships can load or unload

loaf /ləʊf/ noun BREAD, ETC. a large single piece of bread, which is cut into slices before being eaten

loan /ləʊn/ noun money which has been lent ○ bank loan money lent by a bank ○ short-term loan, long-term loan loans which have to be repaid within a few weeks
or some years  

interest on a loan

interest which the borrower has to pay on the money

borrowed  

verb to lend  

The furniture has been loaned by the museum.  

lobby  /ˈlɒbi/ noun the main entrance hall of a hotel, large restaurant or theatre  

lobster  /ˈlobstə/ noun SEAFOOD a shellfish with a long body, two large claws, and eight legs, used as food  

COMMENT: Lobster can be served cold (with mayonaisse, as ‘lobster salad’), and in this case the customer is provided with a pick and a pair of crackers to break the shell. Lobster is also served hot without its shell, for example as ‘lobster Newburg’ or cooked and served in its open shell as, for example, ‘lobster Thermidor’.  

lobster bisque  /ˈlobstə ˈbɪsk/ noun FOOD a thick rich soup made with lobster  

lobster chowder  /ˈlobstə ˈčɔdə/ noun FOOD milk soup made with lobster  

We had a bowl of lobster chowder.

local  /ˈloʊkəl/ adjective relating to a place or district near where you are or where you live  

noun BARS the nearest pub to where someone lives (informal) He took us all to his local for lunch.

‘… each cheque can be made out for the local equivalent of £100 rounded up to a convenient figure’ [Sunday Times]  

‘EC regulations insist that customers can buy cars anywhere in the EC at the local pre-tax price’ [Financial Times]

local authority  /ˈloʊkəl əˈthɔːrəti/ noun an elected section of government which runs a small area of the country such as a town or county

local call  /ˈloʊkəl ˈkɔl/ noun a telephone call to a number in the same area as the person making the call

local labour  /ˈloʊkəl ˈleɪbəl/ noun BUSINESS workers recruited near a business, not brought in from somewhere else

locally  /ˈloʊkəli/ adverb in the area near a hotel, restaurant or office We recruit all our restaurant staff locally.

local time  /ˈloʊkəl ˈtaɪm/ noun the time of day in a particular area It will be 1 a.m. local time when we land.

locate  /ˈləʊkət/ verb to be located to be in a particular place The hotel is conveniently located near the motorway.

centrally located located in the centre of a town We are staying in a centrally located hotel.

location  /ˈləʊkəʃən/ noun a place where something is The hotel is in a very central location.

lock  /ˈlɒk/ noun 1. a device for closing a door or box so that it can be opened only with a key  

The lock is broken on the safe.

She left her room key in the lock.

I have forgotten the combination of the lock on my briefcase.

We changed the locks on the doors after a set of keys were stolen.

SHIPS AND BOATS a section of a canal or river with barriers which can be opened or closed to control the flow of water, so allowing boats to move up or down to different levels  

verb to close something with a key, so that it cannot be opened  

The manager forgot to lock the door of the reception office.

The petty cash box was not locked.

locker  /ˈlɒkər/ noun a small cupboard for personal belongings which you can close with a key Luggage lockers can be rented at the airport.

You will need a 20p coin for the lockers at the swimming pool.

lock-in  /ˈlɔk ɪn/ noun a session of after-hours drinking inside a pub

lock-up garage  /ˈlɔk ˈʌp ˈɡɑrɑʒ/ noun HOTELS a garage attached to a hotel, which is locked at night

lock-up premises  /ˈlɔk ˈʌp ˈpremɪsɪz/ noun BUSINESS a restaurant or shop which has no living accommodation and which the proprietor locks at night when it is closed

lock hotel  /ˈlɔk ˈhɔtɛl/ noun 1. a large main hotel building in a park or sports complex 2. a hotel with rooms in separate wooden or rustic buildings

lodger  /ˈlɒdʒər/ noun somebody who rents a room She has taken in three lodgers for the summer.

lodging  /ˈlɒdʒɪŋ/ noun accommodation

lodgings  /ˈlɒdʒɪŋz/ plural noun rented rooms Are you still looking for lodgings or have you found somewhere to stay?

loganberry  /ˈlɒgənberi/ noun FRUIT a soft red fruit, a cross between a blackberry and a raspberry

loggia  /ˈlɒdʒiə/ noun (in southern Europe) a covered gallery which is open on one side

logo  /ˈlɒɡəʊ/ noun BUSINESS a symbol, design or group of letters used by a company as a distinctive mark on its products and in advertising The hotel group uses a small pine tree as its logo.

loin  /ˈlɔɪn/ noun MEAT a cut of meat taken between the neck and the leg We had roast loin of pork for dinner.
lollo rosso /lɔlə ˈrɔsə/ VEGETABLES a type of lettuce with curly red-tipped leaves

long /lɔŋ/ adjective for a long period of time ○ The hot season is very long. ○ in the long term over a long period of time

long-distance /ˈlɔŋ ˈdistəns/ /ˈlɔŋ ˈdistəns/ adjective travelling or extending to a point that is far away

long-distance call /ˈlɔŋ ˈdistəns/ ˈkəl/ noun a telephone call to a number which is in a different zone or area. Also called trunk call

long-distance flight /ˈlɔŋ ˈdistəns/ ˈflaɪt/ noun AIR TRAVEL a flight to a destination which is a long way away

long-distance footpath /ˈlɔŋ ˈdistəns/ ˈfuːt ˈpæθ/ noun TOURISM a path laid out by an official organisation, which goes for a very long way

long-distance skiing /ˈlɔŋ ˈdistəns/ ˈskiːnɪŋ/ noun SPORT skiing for long distances following marked tracks across country

long-distance ski trail /ˈlɔŋ ˈdistəns/ ˈskiː ˈtræl/ noun SPORT skiing for long distances following marked tracks across country

long drink /ˈlɔŋ ˈdrɪŋk/ noun BEVERAGES 1. a drink with a lot of liquid, such as a drink of spirits (gin, whisky, etc.) to which soda water, tonic water, fruit juice, etc., is added 2. a drink of beer, cider, shandy, diluted fruit juice, etc.

long-grain rice /ˈlɔŋ ɡreɪn ˈraɪs/ noun FOOD rice with long grains used in savoury dishes

long-haul /ˈlɔŋ ˈhɔːl/ adjective relating to travel or transport over long distances

long-haul flight /ˈlɔŋ ˈhɔːl/ ˈflaɪt/ noun AIR TRAVEL a long-distance flight, especially one between continents

long-haul market /ˈlɔŋ ˈhɔːl/ ˈmaːrkt/ noun AIR TRAVEL the market for long-haul flights ○ The long-haul market is booming.

long-haul visitors /ˈlɔŋ ˈhɔːl/ ˈvɪzɪtəz/ plural noun TOURISM visitors who come from other continents

longhouse /ˈlɔŋhauːs/ noun a communal dwelling place, especially on the island of Borneo

longitude /ˈlɒŋtɪdʒ ˈjuːd/ noun a position on the Earth's surface measured in degrees east or west

COMMENT: Longitude is measured from Greenwich (a town in England, just east of London) and, together with latitude, is used to indicate an exact position on the earth's surface. Longitude is measured in degrees, minutes and seconds. The centre of London is latitude 51°30'N, longitude 0°5'W.

long lease /ˈlɔŋ ˈliːs/ noun a lease which runs for fifty years or more

long-range weather forecast /ˈlɔŋ ˈrɛndʒ ˈweðər ˈfɔːkast/ noun a forecast covering a period of more than five days ahead

long-standing customer /ˈlɔŋ ˈstændɪŋ ˈkʌstəmər/ noun BUSINESS somebody who has been a customer for many years

long-stay /ˈlɔŋ ˈstiː/ adjective referring to a stay of weeks or months

long-stay car park /ˈlɔŋ ˈstiː ˈkɑːr, ˈpɑːk/ noun TRAVEL a car park, especially at an airport, for people who will leave their cars there for several days or weeks

long-stay guest /ˈvɪzɪtə, ˈlɒŋ ˈstiː/ noun HOTELS somebody who stays in a hotel for some weeks or months, rather than just a few days

long-term /ˈlɔŋ ˈtɜːm/ adjective planned to last for a long time ○ a long-term project like building a new tunnel through the Alps

long-term car park /ˈlɔŋ ˈtɜːm ˈkɑːr, ˈpɑːk/ noun TRAVEL same as long-stay car park

long weekend /ˈlɔŋ wɪkˈɛnd/ noun the period from Friday to Monday

loo /luː/ noun a toilet (informal) ○ Where's the loo? ○ She's gone to the loo. (NOTE: This is the term which is used most often in Britain.)

loose /luːs/ adjective not packed or packaged together ○ to sell sth loose to sell e.g. biscuits, sweets, flour or sugar in small quantities which are separately weighed, not in packets

loose change /luːs/ ˈtʃeɪndʒ/ noun money in coins

loose tea /luːs ˈtiː/ noun BEVERAGES tea which is not in teabags

lorry /ˈlɔːri/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a large vehicle used to transport goods. Also called truck

lorry driver /ˈlɔːri ˈdriːvə/ noun ROAD TRAVEL somebody who drives a lorry

lose /luːz/ verb 1. not to have something any more ○ to lose customers to have fewer customers ○ Their service is so slow that they have been losing customers. 2. to have less ○ the pound has lost value the pound is worth less ○ to lose weight to become thinner ○ She spent a week at a health farm trying to lose weight. 3. to drop to a lower price ○ The dollar lost two cents against the yen. 4. ○ to
the public bar, and where the drinks may be
gained or hotel which is more comfortable than
in a hotel, cruise liner, etc.

their owners

lost personal belongings which have been lost by

long lounge bar a bar in a pub or hotel which is more comfortable than
the public bar, and where the drinks may be

slightly more expensive

British Airways is to open a £1.6 million lounge
at Heathrow for arriving passengers. The lounge,
which is claimed to be the first of its kind in the
world, will enable passengers to freshen up after
an overnight intercontinental flight with a shower.

while a valet irons their clothes [The Times]

...business passengers departing Heathrow Ter-
minal 3 with hand luggage only, can avoid the
queues and hurry straight through to the airline’s
new arrivals lounge to check in [Business Trav-
eller]

low adjective small, not high ○ Low
overhead costs keep the room price low. ○ By
restricting the choice of dishes, the restaur-
ant can keep its prices lower than those of
the competition. ○ The pound is at a very low
rate of exchange against the dollar. ○ Our
aim is to buy at the lowest price possible.

(NOTE: low – lower – lowest) ○ low sales a
small amount of money produced by sales ○ low
volume of sales a small number of items sold

low-alcohol adjective BEVERAGES containing very little alcohol ○ I’m driving, so I’ll have a low-alcohol lager.

low-alcohol beer noun BEVERAGES beer containing very little alcohol

low-cost adjective cheap ○ low-cost accommodation

low-cost travel noun TRAVEL cheap travel
lower berth noun ROAD a bottom bed

lower deck noun ROAD TRAVEL the ground level section of a double-
dercker bus

low-fat adjective CATERING containing very little fat ○ Do you have any low-fat yoghurt?

low-grade adjective of not very good quality

low season noun TOURISM same as off-season ○ Tour operators urge
more people to travel in the low season. ○ Air fares are cheaper in the low season.

loyal toast noun a toast to the Queen, at the end of a banquet

COMMENT: The loyal toast is drunk before
coffee is served, and after it, guests are
allowed to smoke. The loyal toast comes
before speeches and other toasts. During
the time when toasts are being called and
speeches made, waiters make sure that
guests’ glasses are filled.

LRV abbreviation AIR TRAVEL light refreshment
voucher

lug noun SPORT a sledge for down-
hill competition racing, on which two or
more people lie on their backs, with their feet
going first

luggage noun TRAVEL suitcases or bags for carrying clothes when travelling

(NOTE: There is no plural form: to show one
suitcase, etc., you can say a piece of luggage.
Note also that US English uses bag-
gage more often than luggage.)

luggage allowance noun AIR TRAVEL the weight of luggage
which an air passenger is allowed to take free
when they travel. Also called free luggage
allowance

luggage claim noun TRAVEL a place in an airport where luggage
comes off the plane onto a carousel to be
claimed by the passengers. Also called baggage claim.

luggage lift /'läjəldʒ lɪft/ noun TRAVEL a special lift for taking guests’ luggage up to different floors of a hotel. Also called baggage lift.

luggage lockers /'läjəldʒ ˈlɒkəz/ plural noun TRAVEL series of small cupboards in e.g. an airport or railway station where passengers can leave luggage locked away safely.

luggage rack /'läjəldʒ ræk/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a device above the seats in a train for holding luggage. Also called baggage rack.

luggage reclaim /'läjəldʒ ˈriːklɛm/ noun TRAVEL same as luggage claim.

luggage stand /'läjəldʒ ˈstænd/ noun HOTELS a special low bench for holding luggage in a hotel room. Also called baggage stand.

luggage trolley /'läjəldʒ ˈtɒlri/ noun TRAVEL a trolley at an airport, railway station, ferry terminal, etc. on which passengers can put their luggage. Also called baggage trolley, baggage cart.

lukewarm /ˈlʊkwɔːrm/ adjective slightly warm, not hot enough. • The bathwater is only lukewarm.

lunch /ˈlʌntʃ/ noun CATERING a meal eaten in the middle of the day. • The hours of work are from 9.30 to 5.30 with an hour off for lunch. • The chairman is out at lunch. • The restaurant serves 150 lunches a day. • Take your seats for the first sitting for lunch.

luncheon /ˈlʌntʃən/ noun same as lunch (formal). • Luncheon is served in the small dining room from 12.30 to 2 p.m. (NOTE: The word luncheon is usually used in formal menus.)

luncheon club /ˈlʌntʃən ˈklʌb/ noun a group of people who meet regularly to eat lunch together and listen to someone make a speech after the meal.

luncheon meat /ˈlʌntʃən mi:t/ noun MEAT a tinned meat loaf containing mostly minced pork.

luncheon voucher /ˈlʌntʃən ˈvaʊtʃər/ noun CATERING a ticket given by an employer to an employee in addition to their wages, which can be exchanged for food in a restaurant.

lunch hour /ˈlʌntʃ ˈauə/, lunchtime /ˈlʌntʃtɔm/ noun the time when people have lunch • a series of lunchtime concerts in the public gardens • The office is closed during the lunch hour or at lunchtimes.

luscious /ˈluːʃəs/ adjective sweet and juicy.

luxurious /ˈlʊɡzəˈjʊəriəs/ adjective very comfortable • The guest rooms have been refurbished with luxurious carpets and fittings. • Business class is not as luxurious as first class.

luxury /ˈlʊkʃəri/ noun an expensive thing which is not necessary but which is good to have • a black market in luxury articles.

luxury goods /ˈlʊkʃəri ɡʊdz/ plural noun expensive items which are not basic necessities.

luxury hotel /ˈlʊkʃəri ˈhɔːtəl/ noun HOTELS a very good hotel, with luxurious rooms and higher prices.

luxury rating /ˈlʊkʃəri ˈretɪŋ/ noun HOTELS a rating system which grades hotels according to their comfort.

luxury suite /ˈlʊkʃəri ˈswɪtʃ/ noun HOTELS a series of extremely comfortable rooms in a hotel, apartment block or on a ship.

lychee /ˈlɪtʃi/ noun FRUIT same as litchi.

lyrophilise /ˈlaɪtrofələz/ verb CATERING to freeze-dry, a method of preserving food by freezing it rapidly and drying in a vacuum.
m abbreviation metre or mile or million
macaroni /ˈmækərənɔi/ noun FOOD short thick tubes of pasta, often served with a cheese sauce
macaroon /ˈmækərʊrn/ noun BREAD, ETC. a small sweet almond biscuit
macchiato /ˈmækʃətəʊ/ noun BEVERAGES a drink of espresso coffee with a small amount of steamed milk on top
mackerel /ˈmækərl/ noun SEAFOOD a sea fish with dark flesh, eaten grilled or smoked and also used for canning o We had smoked mackerel as a starter.
macrobiotic /ˌmækrəˈbaɪtɪk/ adjective referring to a vegan diet of seeds, grains, and organically grown fruit and vegetables, said to prolong life and balance the body’s systems
mad cow disease /mæd ˈkau dɪˌziː/ noun same as bovine spongiform encephalopathy
made to measure /ˌmeid təˈmiːzd/ adjective made specially to fit o He has his clothes made to measure.
madras /ˈmædrəs/ noun FOOD a fairly hot curried dish made with meat, spices, chillies, and lentils
maggot /ˈmeɪɡət/ noun the soft-bodied, legless larva of a fly, such as a bluebottle, warble fly or fruit fly o The meat was covered in maggots.
maid /meɪd/ noun 1. a girl or woman who helps in the house, especially doing cleaning and serving at meals o The maid forgot to change the towels. 2. HOTELS same as chambermaid o The chalet has a daily maid to do the cleaning.
maiden flight /ˈmeɪdən ˈflaɪt/, maiden voyage /ˈmeɪdən ˈvəʊʒʊə/ noun TRAVEL the first flight by an aircraft or first voyage by a ship o The Titanic sunk on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic in 1912.
maiden name /ˈmeɪdən nəm/ noun the surname of a woman before she married
mail /meɪl/ noun 1. a system of sending letters and parcels from one place to another o to put a letter in the mail o The cheque was lost in the mail. o The invoice was put in the mail yesterday. o Mail to some of the islands in the Pacific can take six weeks. Also called post o by mail using the postal services, not sending something by hand or by messenger o by sea mail sent by post abroad, using a ship o we sent the order by first-class mail by the most expensive mail service, designed to be faster 2. letters sent or received o Has the mail arrived yet? o Your cheque arrived in yesterday’s mail. o My assistant opens my mail as soon as it arrives. o The receipt was in this morning’s mail. 3. verb to send something by post o to mail a letter confirming the booking o We mailed our confirmation last Wednesday.
mailbox /ˈmeɪlbɔks/ noun 1. one of several boxes where incoming mail is put in a large building, or a box for putting letters and packages in which you want to post 2. an address where e-mail messages are received
mailing list /ˈmeɪlɪŋ lɪst/ noun same as address list
mail rack /ˈmeɪl ræk/ noun HOTELS a rack where letters for guests or occupants are put
main /meɪn/ adjective most important o main post office o main dining room o main lounge o main bar
main course /ˈmeɪn kɔːs/, main dish noun CATERING the largest and most important part of a meal
main deck /ˈmeɪn ˈdek/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS the deck with the most important facilities, such as the restaurant and bars
main door, main entrance noun HOTELS the most important door or entrance to a hotel
main office /ˈmeɪn ˈɒfɪs/ noun same as head office
main post office /ˈmeɪn ˈpɔːst ˌɒfɪs/ noun a large post office in a big town, which handles all the services available through post offices. Also called central post office
main road /ˈmeɪn ˈrɔd/, main thoroughfare noun ROAD TRAVEL an important road,
Mainstream tourism

used by a lot of traffic. The hotel is noisy as it stands at the crossing of two main roads.

Main Street /ˈmɛn strɪt/ noun US the most important street in a town, where the shops and banks are (NOTE: In British English, this is High Street.)

Main Street /ˈmɛn strɪt/ noun US the most important street in a town, where the shops and banks are (NOTE: In British English, this is High Street.)

make /meɪk/ verb 1. to prepare or to do • to make the beds to tidy the beds after they have been slept in 2. • to make a call to use the telephone • to make a deposit to pay money as a deposit • to make a payment to pay

make up /meɪk ˈʌp/ verb • to make up a room to prepare a room in a hotel for the next guest, by cleaning it, putting clean sheets and pillowcases on the bed and putting fresh towels, shampoo and soap in the bathroom • to make up the beds to put clean sheets and pillowcases on beds

malaria /ˈmæləriə/ noun MEDICAL a mainly tropical disease caused by a parasite which enters the body after a bite from the female anopheles mosquito. Some people going on holiday to African countries come back with malaria.

Comment: Malaria is a recurrent disease which produces regular periods of shivering, vomiting, sweating and headaches as the parasites develop in the body; the patient also develops anaemia. Malaria can be treated with Chloroquine, although some types of malaria are resistant to the drug. Such cases are treated with quinine. Prevention of malaria is not 100% certain, but travellers to Africa, the Middle East, India, the Far East and Central and South America should take a course of drugs before, during and after their trip.

malicious /ˈmælɪʃəs/ adjective MEDICAL referring to a region where malaria is endemic

malt /mɔlt/ noun US same as shopping

malt whisky /ˈmɔlt ˈwɪski/ noun BEVERAGES a whisky made from barley which has been allowed to sprout and then dried

manage /ˈmæŋdʒ/ verb 1. to direct, to be in charge of • She manages a restaurant. 2. • to manage to be able to do something • Did you manage to catch the train? • She managed to confirm
management /ˈmænɪdʒmənt/ noun 1. BUSINESS the work of being in charge of a business ○ to study management ○ good management or efficient management ○ bad management or inefficient management ○ a management graduate or a graduate in management 2. a group of managers or directors ○ The management has decided to give an overall pay increase.

management accountant /ˈmænɪdʒmənt əˈkɑʊntənt/ noun BUSINESS an accountant who prepares financial information for managers so that they can take decisions

management accounts /ˈmænɪdʒmənt əˈkaʊntz/ plural noun BUSINESS financial information such as sales, expenditure, credit, and profitability, prepared for a manager so that he or she can take decisions

management committee /ˈmænɪdʒmənt ˌkəˈkwɪmətər/ noun a committee which manages a club, block of flats, pension fund, etc.

management consultant /ˈmænɪdʒmənt ˈkonsəltənt/ noun BUSINESS somebody who gives advice on how to manage a business

management contract /ˈmænɪdʒmənt ˈkɒntrækt/ noun HOTELS a contract with a person or group of people to run a hotel, restaurant, etc., for a fee which is fixed in advance for a particular period of time

management course /ˈmænɪdʒmənt ˈkɔːs/ noun BUSINESS a training course for managers

management team /ˈmænɪdʒmənt ˈtiːm/ noun BUSINESS a group of managers working together

management techniques /ˈmænɪdʒmənt ˈtekniːks/ plural noun BUSINESS ways of managing a business

management trainee /ˈmænɪdʒmənt ˈtreɪni/ noun BUSINESS somebody being trained to be a manager

management training /ˈmænɪdʒmənt ˈtreɪning/ noun BUSINESS training for staff who want to be managers which makes them study problems and work out ways of solving them

manager /ˈmænɪdʒər/ noun 1. the head of a department in a company ○ personnel manager ○ sales manager ○ purchasing manager 2. somebody in charge of a hotel, inn, branch or shop ○ Mr Smith is the manager of our local pub. ○ The manager of our New York hotel is in London for a series of meetings.

manages /ˈmænɪdʒz/ verb to make something happen or do something○ The snow stops and the sun starts to manage.

manageress /ˈmænɪdʒərɪs/ noun a woman in charge of a shop or department

managerial /ˈmænɪdʒəriəl/ adjective referring to managers ○ managerial staff ○ to be appointed to a managerial position to be appointed a manager

managing director /ˌmænɪdʒɪŋ dəˈʃəktəl/ noun a director who is in charge of the whole company

mandatory meeting /ˌmændərəri ˈmiːtɪŋ/ a meeting which everyone has to attend

mandolin /ˌmændəlɪn/ noun CATERING a kitchen tool for slicing vegetables, consisting of adjustable blades in a frame

mangetout /ˌmæŋgətuː/ noun VEGETABLES a variety of pea in which the whole pod is eaten

mango /ˈmæŋgoʊ/ noun FRUIT a tropical fruit, which is large, yellow or yellowish-green with a soft orange pulp surrounding the very large flat seeds

mango chutney /ˈmæŋgoʊ ˈʃʌtni/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a spicy chutney made from mangoes, eaten with Indian dishes ○ They served mango chutney with the curry.

mangosteen /ˌmæŋɡəstoʊn/ noun FRUIT a fruit that has a dark shiny rind and a soft sweet white flesh

Manhattan /ˈmænəhæt(ə)n/ noun BEVERAGES a cocktail of rye whisky, Italian vermouth and angostura bitters

manifest /ˈmænɪfest/ verb to state something officially ○ A manifest for the goods is attached to the container.

manifest /ˈmænɪfest/ noun TRAVEL a list of goods, cargo, or passengers

manpower /ˈmænpɔːr/ noun the workers employed in a business or industry or who are available to be employed ○ manpower shortage, shortage of manpower lack of workers

manpower planning /ˈmænpɔːr ˈplænɪŋ/ noun planning to obtain the right number of employees in each job

manpower requirements /ˈmænpɔːr ˈrɪ,kwɔːrəntz/ plural noun the number of employees needed

manufacturer’s recommended price /ˌmænjuːˈfæktərəz ˌrektəməndɪd ˈprɛs/ noun BUSINESS the price which a manufacturer suggests the product should be sold at on the retail market, though it is often reduced by the retailer. Abbrev MRP. Also called recommended retail price

map /mæp/ noun a diagram of a town or country as if seen from above ○ The hotel has maps of the centre of the town.
MAP

have any maps of the region? ○ I’ll draw you a map of the town, otherwise you can easily get lost.

MAP abbreviation HOTELS modified American Plan

maple syrup /mæpl/ 'srep/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a sweet syrup made from the sap of the sugar maple tree

maraschino /mərɑʃiənəʊ/ noun FOOD a cherry preserved in liqueur, used to decorate a drink or cake

marble /mɑrbl/ noun a very hard type of stone which can be polished so that it shines ○ The entrance hall has a marble floor.

Mardi Gras /mɑrdi 'græs/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a festival at the beginning of Lent celebrated in many Catholic countries with elaborate festivals. Also called Shrove Tuesday

margarine /mɑrɡərɪn/ noun FOOD a mixture of animal or vegetable fat which is used instead of butter

marge /mærg/ noun FOOD same as margarine (informal)

margin /mɑrˈdʒɪn/ noun BUSINESS the difference between the money received when selling a product and the money paid for it

marginal pricing /,mɑrˈdʒɪnəl/ 'prɑːstɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS basing the selling price of a product on its variable costs of production plus a margin, but excluding fixed costs

marina /məˈriːnə/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a harbour with floating jetties where a large number of pleasure boats can be tied up ○ Her yacht was moored in the marina.

marinade /ˈmɑrɪnəd/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a mixture of wine and herbs in which meat or fish is soaked before cooking ○ Verb CATERING to soak meat or fish in a mixture of wine and herbs ○ Marinade the meat for twelve hours before cooking.

marinate /ˈmɑrɪntet/ verb CATERING same as marinade

marinated /mɑrˈɪntɛtɪd/ adjective CATERING soaked in a mixture of wine and herbs before being cooked ○ Anchovies are not cured but are marinated in-house.

marine park /ˈmɑrɪn pɑrk/ noun TOURISM a natural park created on the bottom of the sea, as on a tropical reef, where visitors go into observation chambers under the sea to look at the fish and plant life

marital /ˈmɑrɪt(ə)l/ adjective referring to marriage

marital status /ˈmɑrɪt(ə)l/ˈstɛtəs/ noun the state of being married, single, divorced, widowed or separated

maritime /ˈmɑrɪtɪm/ adjective referring to the sea and ships

maritime law /ˈmɑrɪtɪm ˈlɔʊ/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS laws referring to ships, ports and conduct at sea

marjoram /ˈmɑrʃərəm/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a herb used in Mediterranean cooking, especially pizzas

mark /mɑrk/ noun a sign put on an item to show something ○ Verb to make a mark or write on something ○ to mark a product for export only ○ an article marked at £1.50 ○ to mark the price on something

mark down /ˈmɑrk dəʊn/ verb to reduce the price of something ○ The holiday package has been marked down to £224. ○ We have marked all prices down by 30% for the sale. ○ to mark down a price to reduce the price of something ○ The holiday package has been marked down to £224. ○ We have marked all prices down by 30% for the sale.

mark-down /ˈmɑrk dəʊn/ noun 1. a reduction of the price of something 2. a percentage amount by which a price is lowered ○ We have used a 30% mark-down to fix the sale price.

market /ˈmɑrkɪt/ noun 1. a place, often in the open air, where farm produce is sold ○ Fish market ○ Flower market ○ Open-air market ○ Antiques market a series of shops or stalls under one roof where antiques are sold 2. BUSINESS demand for or possible sales of a particular type of product ○ The market for fly-drive holidays has risen sharply. ○ We have 20% of the British caravan market. ○ There is no market for expensive package tours in November. ○ The black market a system of buying and selling goods in a way which is not allowed by law, as in a time of rationing ○ There is a flourishing black market in spare parts for cars. ○ To pay black-market prices to pay high prices to get items which are not easily available 4. ○ Up market, down market more expensive or less expensive ○ To go up market, to go down market to make products which appeal to a wealthy section of the market or to a wider, less wealthy, section of the market ○ Verb to sell something ○ This product is being marketed in all European countries.

market day /ˈmɑrkət dɪ/ noun a day when a market is regularly held ○ Tuesday is market day, so the streets are closed to traffic.
market dues /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈdʒuːz/ plural noun cost for a stall in a market
market forces /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈfɔːrsz/ plural noun BUSINESS influences on the sales of a product
marketing /ˈmaːrkɪtɪŋ/ noun techniques used in selling a product, e.g. packaging and advertising
marketing department /ˈmaːrkɪtɪŋ ˈdeɪtəmən/ noun BUSINESS the department in a company which specialises in ways of selling a product
marketing manager /ˈmaːrkɪtɪŋ ˈmænɪdʒər/ noun MARKETING somebody in charge of a marketing department
marketing mix /ˈmaːrkɪtɪŋ ˈmɪks/ noun MARKETING a combination of elements that make up marketing, e.g. price, distribution and advertising
market leader /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈlɪdər/ noun BUSINESS the company with the largest market share ○ We are the market leader in self-catering packages to Spain.
market opportunities /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈɔpəˈtjuːnearɪz/ plural noun BUSINESS the possibility of finding new sales in a market
market penetration /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈpɜnəˈtʃrən/ noun BUSINESS same as market share
market price /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈprɑːs/ noun BUSINESS the price at which a product can be sold
market research /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈriːˈsɜrtʃ/ noun BUSINESS the work of examining the possible sales of a product before it is put on the market
market segment /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈsɛɡmənt/ noun a section of a market defined by particular criteria
market share /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈʃeər/ noun BUSINESS the percentage of a total market which the sales of a company cover ○ We hope our new product range will increase our market share. Also called market penetration
market square /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈskwɛər/ noun a square where a market is held ○ The hotel is in the square opposite the town hall.
market survey /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈsɜrvər/ noun MARKETING a general report on the state of a market
market town /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈtaʊn/ noun TOURISM a town which has a regular market
market trend /ˈmaːrkɪt ˈtrend/ plural noun MARKETING gradual changes taking place in a market
mark up /ˈmaːrk ˈʌp/ verb to increase the price of something ○ to mark a price up to increase a price ○ These prices have been marked up by 10%.
mark-up /ˈmaːrk ʌp/ noun 1. an increase in the price of something ○ We put into effect a 10% mark-up of all prices in June. 2. BUSINESS an amount added to the cost price to give the selling price ○ we work to a 3.5 times mark-up or to a 350% mark-up we take the unit cost and multiply by 3.5 to give the selling price
marmalade /ˈmɑrmələd/ noun SAUCES, ETC. jam made of oranges, or other citrus fruit such as lemon or grapefruit ○ Seville orange marmalade marmalade made with bitter oranges
COMMENT: Marmalade is eaten with toast at breakfast, and not at any other time of day.
marquee /ˈmaːkri/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a very large tent, used for wedding receptions, prize-givings, etc. ○ The wedding reception was held in a marquee in the garden.
marquise /ˈmaːkriːz/ noun 1. a cold French dessert consisting of whipped cream folded into fruit-flavoured ice 2. a French dessert consisting of either a rich chocolate mousse or a spongy chocolate cake, or a combination of chocolate mousse and cake
marrow /ˈmaːrɔʊ/ noun VEGETABLES a large green cylindrical vegetable with spongy white flesh from a plant of the melon family (NOTE: Usually marrows are picked when very small, at this stage they are called courgettes or zucchinis.)
marsala /ˈmaːrəla/ noun BEVERAGES a sweet Italian wine
marshmallow /ˈmaːʃmɔlu/ noun FOOD a soft spongy sweet made from sugar syrup, egg whites, and flavouring
martini /ˈmaːrtəni/ noun BEVERAGES a drink made of gin or vodka and dry or sweet vermouth
marzipan /ˈmaːzɪpən/ noun FOOD a paste made from ground almonds, sugar and egg, used to cover a fruit cake before icing or to make individual little sweets
masala /ˈmaːsəla/ noun FOOD a mixture of spices ground into a paste, used to flavour South Asian dishes, or a dish flavoured with this kind of a paste
mash /ˈmaʃ/ noun FOOD mashed potatoes (informal) ○ a plate of sausage and mash or bangers and mash ▪ verb CATERING to crush food to a soft paste
mashed potatoes /ˈmaʃt ˈpɔːtətəz/ plural noun FOOD potatoes which have been peeled, boiled and then crushed with butter
mass noun. a large group of people. a large number or quantity of things. We have a mass of letters or masses of letters to write. They received a mass of inquiries or masses of inquiries after the TV commercials.

massage noun. an act of rubbing the body to relieve pain or to improve circulation. She went to the sauna for a massage and a bath. verb. to rub someone's body to relieve pain or to improve circulation.

masseur noun. a man who massages.

mass media noun. the various means of communicating information to the public, e.g. television, radio and newspapers, considered together.

mass tourism noun. tourism involving large numbers of people.

mass tourism noun. tourism involving large numbers of people.

mass leisure noun. the everyday leisure pursuits of the majority of a population.

mass marketing noun. marketing which aims at reaching large numbers of people.

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mass leisure noun. the everyday leisure pursuits of the majority of a population.

mass marketing noun. marketing which aims at reaching large numbers of people.

master noun. main, which controls the master copy of the guest list.

master bedroom noun. the main bedroom.

master franchised noun. the franchise for an area, from which other outlets are sub-franchised.

master key noun. the main key which opens all doors in a building.

Master of Ceremonies noun. somebody who introduces the speakers at a dinner, or at some official meeting. Abbrev MC Master of Culinary Arts noun. an award made every four years by the Academy of Culinary Arts to senior restaurant personnel. Abbrev MCA

master switch noun. a switch which controls all other switches.

mat noun. a small piece of carpet or woven straw, etc., used as a floor covering.

mature verb. to develop a fuller flavour over time. adjective. old enough to have acquired the maximum flavour.

maximum load noun. the largest weight of goods which a lorry or aircraft can carry.

Maximum Permitted Mileage noun. the distance calculated according to the IATA mileage allowance for a direct flight between two towns. Abbrev MPM

Mayday noun. an international signal to show that you are in distress. The ship sent out a Mayday call, the aircraft captain put out a Mayday, the captain radioed a message to air traffic control to say the aircraft was in danger.

mayo noun. same as mayonnaise.

mayonnaise noun. a sauce for cold dishes, made of oil, eggs and lemon juice or vinegar. Would you like some mayonnaise on your salad?

COMMENT: Mayonnaise is served with cold boiled eggs (oeufs mayonnaise), with cold lobster (lobster mayonnaise), and other cold dishes; it is also used as a base for other sauces, such as tartare sauce, Thousand Island dressing, etc.

MC Master of Ceremonies

MCA Master of Culinary Arts

mead noun. a drink made from honey.

meal noun. CATERING. 1. food eaten at a particular time of day. Full board includes three meals: breakfast, lunch and dinner. You can have your meals in your room at a small extra charge. 2. roughly ground flour. Wholemeal flour.

meal service noun. AIR TRAVEL. the serving of meals on a plane.

meat noun. to give short measure. to serve smaller quantities of alcohol than is allowed by law. Inspector of weights and measures verb. to find out the size or quantity of something. to measure the size of a package.

measure noun. 1. a way of calculating size or quantity. 2. BEVERAGES a serving of alcohol or wine when served by the glass. to be measured for a suit. to have your measurements, e.g. arm length, chest, waist, taken by a tailor when making a suit for you.

meal time noun. to measure the size of a package.

meal service noun. AIR TRAVEL. the serving of meals on a plane.

meal time noun. to measure the size of a package.

meal time noun. to measure the size of a package.
measurements /ˈmeʒəmənts/ plural noun size represented in inches or centi-
tres o to take down a customer’s measure-
ments
measuring tape /ˈmeʒərɪŋ teɪp/ noun same as tape measure
meat /ˈmiːt/ noun food from an animal’s body o the meat course the main
course in a meal, consisting of meat and vege-
tables
COMMENT: The names of different types of
meat are different from the names of the
animals from which they come. Full-grown
owls or bulls give ‘beef’, calves give ‘veal’;
igs give ‘pork’, or if salted, ‘bacon’ and
‘ham’; sheep and lambs give ‘lamb’; deer
give ‘venison’. Only the birds (chicken,
duck, goose, and turkey) give meat with
the same name. In menus, meat is often
referred to by its French name: agneau (=
lamb), boeuf (= beef), porc (= pork), jam-
bon (= ham), etc.
meatball /ˈmiːtˈbɔl/ noun a small
ball of minced meat with flavourings o meat-
balls in tomato sauce
meat extender /ˈmiːt ɪkˈstendə/ noun CATERING any edible material or mixture
added to meat preparations to increase their bulk
meat loaf /ˈmiːt laʊf/ noun a solid
block of minced meat, vegetables and fla-
vourings cooked and usually served hot
meat products /ˈmiːt prədəkts/ plural noun CATERING foods made from meat, e.g.
pies, sausages and pâtés
médaillon /ˈmedəˌlɔn/ noun a round thin
slice of meat or other food
media /ˈmiːdiə/ noun o the media, the
mass media the various means of communi-
cating information to the public, e.g. televi-
sion, radio and newspapers, considered as a
group o The restaurant has attracted a lot of
interest in the media or a lot of media inter-
est.
media coverage /ˈmiːdiə, ˈmæsə ˈkʌvərɪdʒ/ noun reports about something in the media o We got good media coverage for the launch of the new tour guide.
medical /ˈmedɪkəl/ noun referring to the study or treatment of illness
medical aid /ˈmedɪkəl ˈeid/ noun 1.
treatment of someone who is ill or injured,
given by a doctor. 2. first aid 2. medical sup-
plies and experts sent to a country after a dis-
aster
medical assistance /ˈmedɪkəl ˈəsəntʃəs/ noun help given by a doctor or nurse
medical certificate /ˈmedɪkəl ˈsərtifikət/ noun MEDICAL a document signed by a doctor to show that an employee has been ill
medical inspection /ˈmedɪkəl ˈɪŋspekʃən/ noun MEDICAL an examination of a place of work to check that the condi-
tions will not make the employees ill
medical insurance /ˈmedɪkəl ˈɪnsərəns/ noun MEDICAL insurance which pays the cost of medical treatment, espe-
cially when travelling abroad
medium /ˈmiːdjuːm/ adjective CATERING cooked so that the meat is brown on the out-
side but slightly pink and moist inside
medium-haul /ˈmiːdjuːm həʊl/ adjective AIR TRAVEL covering a distance longer than a short-haul flight, but not as long as an inter-
continental flight
medium-term /ˈmiːdjuːm ɪrˈtɜːm/ adjective for a period of one or two years
meet /miːt/ verb 1. to come together with
someone o to meet a tour party at the airport
o to meet an agent at her hotel o We’re meet-
ing our relatives at 2.00 at the main station.
2. to be satisfactory for e.g. needs or require-
ments (NOTE: meeting – met) o to meet the
demand for a new service to provide a new
service which has been asked for o we will
try to meet your price we will try to offer a
price which is acceptable to you
meeting /ˈmiːtɪŋ/ noun a coming together of a group of people o The staff meeting will
be held in the lounge.
meeting place /ˈmiːtɪŋ plɛs/ noun a
room or area where people can meet
meeting point /ˈmiːtɪŋ pɔɪnt/ noun
TRAVEL a point at an airport or railway station where people can arrange to meet
meeting room /ˈmiːtɪŋ rʊm/ noun same as conference room
meet with /miːt wɪð/ verb US to come
together with someone o I hope to meet
with him in New York o I hope to meet him in
New York.
Melba sauce /ˈmɛlba ˈsɔs/ noun SAUCES, ETC. raspberry sauce
melba toast /ˈmɛlba ˈtɔʊst/ noun BREAD,
ETC. a toast made by grilling a slice of bread
once, then slicing it in half and grilling it
again quickly, so as to produce a sort of
cracker
melon /ˈmɛlən/ noun FRUIT a sweet round
or cylindrical fruit with flesh varying from
green to orange or white o We had melon and
Parma ham as a starter.
melt

COMMENT: Melon may be served as a first course (sometimes with Parma ham), or as a dessert. The fruit can be cut into wedges or halves, with the seeds removed. The hole in a half melon can have pond poured into it.

melt /mɛlt/ noun an open toasted sandwich, usually with cheese melted on top.

member /ˈmɛmbər/ noun 1. somebody who belongs to a group or a society 2. BUSINESS an organisation which belongs to a group or a society of the member countries of the EC or the member companies of ARTA

ménage /meˈnæʒ/ noun CATERING catering the cleaning and preparing of a restaurant for guests (NOTE: ménage comes from the French noun meaning ‘housework’).

meningitis /ˌmenɪnˈdʒaɪtɪs/ noun MEDI-CAL inflammation of part of the brain, where the patient has violent headaches, fever, and stiff neck muscles, and can become delirious. aseptic meningitis a relatively mild viral form of meningitis.

COMMENT: Meningitis is a serious viral or bacterial disease which can cause brain damage and even death. The bacterial form can be treated with antibiotics.

men’s room /ˈmɛnz rʊm/ noun especially US a public toilet for men.

menu /ˈmɛnuː/ noun CATERING a printed list of food available in a restaurant. The breakfast menu is displayed on each table. The menu changes every week. Some special dishes are not on the menu, but are written on a special board. The dinner menu starts at £30 per person.

COMMENT: The normal menu for a three-course meal (lunch or dinner) will consist of an hors d’oeuvre, starter or soup, followed by a main course of fish, meat or a vegetarian dish, then a dessert or cheese. More elaborate menus will have a fish or pasta course as well as a meat course, and a dessert as well as cheese. Note that in English menus, the dessert course comes before the cheese, while in French menus, the cheese comes before the dessert.

menu card /ˈmɛnuː kɑːrd/ noun CATERING a card placed on the table at a formal dinner, showing the dishes which will be served.

menu holder /ˈmɛnuː həʊldər/ noun a little metal or plastic holder for a menu on a table.

menu planning /ˈmɛnuː plænɪŋ/ noun CATERING planning menus for special occasions, as well as for daily use.

menu pricing /ˈmɛnuː præsɪŋ/ noun CATERING the work of giving prices to dishes on the menu so as to produce a profit, but not so high as to deter customers.

merchandising /ˈmərʃəndɪzɪŋ/ noun MARKETING the work of organising the display and promotion of goods for sale.

merchant /ˈmɛntʃər/ noun BUSINESS 1. a business person who buys and sells goods, especially imported goods, in bulk for retail sale 2. wine merchant a company or shop which accepts a particular type of credit card for purchases.

merchant number /ˈməntʃərnʌmbər/ noun FINANCE the number of the merchant, printed at the top of the report slip when depositing credit card payments.

meringue /məˈreɪʒ/ noun DESSERTS a mixture of whipped egg white and caster sugar, dried slowly in the oven. Meringue mixture can also be spread on top of a fruit pie before cooking.

meshuval /ˌmeʃəˈvuːl/ noun BEVERAGES wine which has been boiled to make it kosher.

messenger /ˈmesɪndʒər/ noun somebody who brings a message ∘ She sent the package by special messenger or by motorcycle messenger.

messaging /ˈmesɪŋ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT arrangements for providing food, accommodation and leisure activities for servicemen.

mess manager /ˈmes ˌmænɪndʒər/ noun somebody in charge of catering, housekeeping, etc., in a mess.

metal detector /ˈmet(ə) dɪˈtektaʊ/ noun a device that sounds an alarm if it senses that metal is present and is used to check whether people are carrying weapons or other dangerous objects, e.g. at airports.

meteorological /ˌmeθətɒləˈdʒɪk(ə)l/ adjective referring to weather or climate.
Metropolitan /ˌmetrəˈpɒlɪtən/ metropolitan /ˌmetrəˈpɒlɪtən/ adjective referring to the whole of a large town ♦ Metropolitan New York covers 200 square miles.

meunière /ˌmiːnɪˈeɪə/ meunière /ˌmiːnɪˈeɪə/ adjective CATERING referring to e.g. fish that is dredged in flour, fried in butter, and sprinkled with lemon juice and chopped parsley

meze /ˈmɛtsə/ meze /ˈmɛtsə/ noun FOOD an assortment of snacks, e.g. stuffed vine leaves, small pastries, or grilled sausages, served with drinks as an appetiser or a light meal in Greece and Southwest Asia

mezzanine /ˈmɛtsənɪn/ mezzanine /ˈmɛtsənɪn/ noun a floor between the ground floor and the first floor ♦ The chalet has an open-plan living room with a mezzanine bedroom above.

mg abbreviation milligram

mle abbreviation mile

mice /ˈmaɪs/ mice /ˈmaɪs/ noun CATERING a French tyre company, which produces guide books and awards stars to the best restaurants

Michelin star /ˈmɪʃəl ˈstɑː/ Michelin star /ˈmɪʃəl ˈstɑː/ noun CATERING an award made to the very best restaurants, graded from one to three stars

microbrewery /ˈmaɪkraˌbruːəri/ microbrewery /ˈmaɪkraˌbruːəri/ noun BARS a small brewery that produces specialised beers in small quantities, often selling them on the premises

microwave /ˈmaɪkraˈwɔːv/ microwave /ˈmaɪkraˈwɔːv/ noun CATERING an oven which heats by using very short-wave radiation ♦ Put the pie in the microwave for two minutes to heat it up. ♦ The pie isn’t very hot – can you microwave it a bit more? ♦ ‘… among the 300 frequent travellers questioned, microwave ovens were cited as the single most important item in a hotel room’ [Carrer & Hoscker]

microwaveable, microwavable adjective CATERING possible to cook in a microwave ♦ frozen microwaveable TV dinners

mid- /mɪd-/ mid- /mɪd-/ prefix middle ♦ from mid-1998 the middle of 1998 ♦ The hotel is closed until mid-July.

middle lane /ˈmɪdl əˈlein/ middle lane /ˈmɪdl əˈlein/ noun ROAD travel a track in the centre of a three-lane carriageway

middle management /ˈmɪdəl əˈmænɪdʒmənt/ middle management /ˈmɪdəl əˈmænɪdʒmənt/ noun BUSINESS the department managers of a company who carry out the policy set by the directors and organise the work of a group of workers
mild /mil/ adjective not strong or not very strong-tasting (yoghurt-based sauces are milder)

milk /milk/ noun 1. milk DRY a white liquid produced by female mammals for feeding their young, especially the milk produced by cows (verb to take the milk from an animal)
2. a drink made from milk mixed with flavouring and sometimes ice cream

milk chocolate /milk 'tʃɔrkət/ noun FOOD a sweet pale brown chocolate made with milk

milk products /milk 'prɒdʌkts/ plural noun CATERING milk and other foodstuffs produced from it, which are sold for human consumption e.g. liquid milk, butter, cheese, cream, ice cream, condensed milk and milk powder

milkshake /milkʃeɪk/ noun BEVERAGES a drink made from milk mixed with flavouring and sometimes ice cream

millet /mɪlɪt/ noun FOOD a common cereal crop grown in many of the hot, dry regions of Africa and Asia, where it is a staple food

milligram /ˈmɪlɪgræm, -ɪgræm/ noun one thousandth of a gram (NOTE: This is usually written mg after figures.)

millilitre /ˈmɪlɪlɪtr/ noun one thousandth of a litre (NOTE: This is usually written ml after figures. The US spelling is millilitor.)

millimetre /ˈmɪlɪmɪtər/ noun one thousandth of a metre (NOTE: This is usually written mm after figures. The US spelling is millimeter.)

million /ˈmɪljən/ noun the number 1,000,000 (NOTE: This is usually written millions after figures. The US spelling is millon.)

mince /mɪns/ noun MEAT meat, usually beef, which has been ground into very small pieces or into a paste (NOTE: Million can be written m after figures. US spelling is $5m (say 'five million dollars').)

mincemeat /ˈmɪnsmiːt/ noun FOOD a mixture of dried fruit, suet, nuts and spices, used to make pies at Christmas time

mincer /ˈmɪnsər, ˈmɪnsər/ noun CATERING a machine for grinding up meat into very small pieces (NOTE: The US English is a grinder.)

mining /mɪnɪŋ/ noun the activity of mining coal, iron, salt, oil, etc., including the underground workings

mineral water /ˈmɪnərəl ˈwɔtər/ noun BEVERAGES water which comes naturally from the ground and is sold in bottles

minestrone /ˌmɪnəˈstrɔn/ noun FOOD a soup of Italian origin made of vegetables, beans, pasta and herbs and served with grated parmesan cheese
minibar /ˈmiːnəbɑːr/ noun HOTELS a small refrigerator in a hotel bedroom, with drinks in it which are paid for on checking out of the hotel

minibar key /ˈmiːnəbɑːr keɪ/ noun HOTELS a small key given to a guest with the room key, used to open a locked minibar

minibus /ˈmiːnəbʌs/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a small bus, which carries approximately ten passengers, often used to take passengers from an airport to a hotel or vice versa

minicab /ˈmiːnɪkæb/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a small car, used as a taxi

minimarket /ˈmiːniˌmærkɪt/ noun a very small self-service store

minor official /ˈmaɪnər ˈɒfɪʃ(ə)l/ noun somebody in a low position in a government department ● Some minor official tried to stop my request for building permission.

mint /ˈmiːnt/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a common herb Mentha used in cooking as a flavouring, and to flavour commercially made sweets ● COMMENT: Mint is widely used in British cooking to flavour vegetables, such as new potatoes or boiled peas. It is also used as a garnish for iced drinks. In Mediterranean cooking it is used in lamb dishes, such as keftedes.

mint jelly /ˈmiːnt ˈdʒɛli/ noun SAUCES, ETC. jelly made from apples flavoured with mint, served with lamb

mint julep /ˈmiːnt ˈdʒʊlɪp/ noun US BEVERAGES an alcoholic drink made from rye whiskey or brandy and sugar over crushed ice, garnished with leaves of mint

mint sauce /ˈmiːnt ˈsəʊs/ noun SAUCES, ETC. chopped mint mixed with vinegar and sugar, the traditional accompaniment in Britain to roast lamb

mirror /ˈmiːrər/ noun a piece of glass with a metal backing which reflects an image ● bath mirror a mirror in a bathroom

miscellaneous charges order /ˈmaɪsɪˌlɛnɪərə ˈɔrdər/ noun AIR TRAVEL a voucher given by an airline which can be used to pay for meals or accommodation at the airline’s expense

mise en place /ˌmɪz ən ˈplɛs/ noun CATERING 1. the act of setting out chairs, tables and linen in a restaurant, ready for customers 2. the act of preparing ovens, pans, etc., in a kitchen, ready to start cooking for the day 3. the act of preparing the basic ingredients for sauces, chopping vegetables, etc., ready for cooking (NOTE: mise en place comes from the French phrase meaning ‘putting in place.’)

miss /ˈmɪs/ verb 1. not to catch a bus, plane or train because you arrive late ○ You will have to hurry if you don’t want to miss the plane. ○ He missed the bus and had to wait thirty minutes for the next one. 2. not to meet somebody, e.g. because you arrive late ○ he missed the person he was supposed to meet by ten minutes he arrived ten minutes after the person left, or he left ten minutes before the person arrived

Miss /ˈmɪs/ noun a title given to a woman who is not married ○ Miss Smith is our receptionist.

mistake /ˈmiːstek/ noun a wrong action or wrong decision ● to make a mistake to do something wrong ○ The shop made a mistake and sent the wrong items. ○ There was a mistake in the address. ○ She made a mistake in addressing the letter. ○ by mistake in error, wrongly ○ They sent the wrong items by mistake. ○ She put my letter into an envelope for France by mistake.

misunderstanding /ˌmaɪsənderdəˈændərɪŋ/ noun a situation where somebody does not understand what another person is saying or doing, which can lead to an argument ○ There was a misunderstanding over my tickets.

mixed grill /ˈmɪksd ˈgrɪl/ MEAT a dish consisting of grilled chops or steaks of various kinds of meat, usually with grilled sausages, bacon, mushrooms and tomatoes

mixer /ˈmɪksər/ noun BEVERAGES a non-alcoholic drink, e.g. tonic water or ginger ale, used in a cocktail along with alcohol

ml abbreviation millilitre

mm abbreviation millimetre

mobile /ˈmeləbɔːl/ adjective able to move or be moved ● noun a mobile phone ○ I’ll call him on his mobile. ○ He gave me the number of his mobile.

mobile home /ˈmeləbɔːl ˈhəʊm/ noun a large caravan in which people can live permanently, and which is permanently based in a special park (NOTE: The US English is also trailer.)

COMMENT: Many ‘mobile homes’ are not mobile at all, but are firmly fixed in caravan parks.

mobile phone /ˈmeləbɔːl ˈfeʊn/ noun a small telephone which you can carry around ○ The sound is bad because I’m calling on my mobile phone.

mobile shop /ˈmeləbɔːl ˈʃɒp/ noun CATERING a van fitted out like a small shop which travels round selling meat, fish, groceries or vegetables
mocha /ˈmɒkə/ noun 1. BEVERAGES a dark-brown strong-tasting coffee from Yemen and some other countries on the Arabian peninsula. 2. FOOD a flavouring or drink made by mixing coffee and cocoa

mode /ˈmɑːd/ noun a way of doing something & à la mode

modem /ˈmɔːdem/ noun a device which links a computer to the telephone lines, so as to send data • You’ll need a modem to connect to the Internet.

modem point /ˈmɔːdem pɔɪnt/ noun a special telephone point where a modem can be plugged in • The hotel has 120 bedrooms, all with modem points.

modest payment /ˈmʌd əv ˈpɜːrmənt/ noun finance the way in which a payment is made, e.g. by cash or cheque

moderate /ˈmɔːdərət/ adjective not very expensive • The room rate is quite moderate in winter.

moderately priced /ˌmɔːdərətliˈprɛst/ adjective not very expensive

modified American Plan /ˈmɔːdɪfɪd əˈmɛrɪkən ˈplɛn/ noun hotels a room rate which includes breakfast and one other meal, either lunch or dinner. Abbrev MAP

molasses /ˈmɔːləsəz/ noun US FOOD a thick dark-brown syrup produced when sugar is refined (NOTE: The British English is treacle.)

mold /ˈmɔːld/ noun, verb US same as mould

mouldy /ˈmɔʊldɪ/ adjective US same as mould

mollusc /ˈmɒlsəsk/ noun FOOD an animal with a shell, e.g. an oyster or a snail • edible molluscs such as clams are often made into soup. (NOTE: The US spelling is mollusk.)

monastery /ˌmɒnəstəri/ noun a group of buildings where monks live or lived • The old monastery has been completely modernised and turned into a luxury hotel. • Women tourists are not allowed to visit some Greek monasteries.

money /ˈmʌni/ noun coins and notes used for buying and selling • to earn money to have a salary • to lose money to make a loss, not to make a profit • the hotel has been losing money for months • the hotel has been operating at a loss • to get your money back to get a refund of money which you have paid out • to make money to make a profit • to put money down to pay cash, especially as a deposit • He put £25 down and paid the rest in instalments • they are worth a lot of money they are valuable

money belt /ˈmʌnɪ bɛlt/ noun a belt with a purse attached, which is worn round the waist to prevent theft

moneylender /ˈmʌnɪˌlɛndər/ noun BUSINESS somebody who lends money at interest

money order /ˈmʌnɪˌɔːdər/ noun finance a document which can be bought for sending money through the post

monkey nut /ˈmæŋki nʌt/ noun NUTS same as peanut

monopoly /ˌmɒnəˈpɒlɪ/ noun MARKETING a situation where one person or company controls all the market in the supply of a product • to have the monopoly of alcohol sales or to have the alcohol monopoly • The hotel is in a monopoly situation − it is the only hotel in town. • The company has the absolute monopoly of imports of French wine.

monosodium glutamate /ˌmɒnəsəˈdɒməd əˈɡləʊmætər/ noun a substance added to processed food to enhance the flavour, but causing a reaction in hypersensitive people. • Chinese restaurant syndrome

montezuma’s revenge /ˌmɒntɛˈzuzməz ˈvɛrdʒu/ noun MEDICAL diarrhoea which affects people travelling in foreign countries as a result of eating unwashed fruit or drinking water which has not been boiled (humorous)

monument /ˌmɒnəˈmənt/ noun 1. a stone, building or statue, built in memory of someone who is dead • They put up a monument to the people from the village who died in the war. • the Monument a tall column put up in the City of London to commemorate the Great Fire of 1666 2. a building which is very old

moonlight /ˈmʊnlɪt/ (informal) noun • to do a moonlight flit to go away at night, leaving behind responsibilities such as unpaid bills • verb to do a second job for cash, often in the evening, as well as a regular job

moonlighter /ˈmʊnlɪtər/ noun somebody who moonlights (informal) • He makes thousands a year from moonlighting as a chef.
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flights to Frankfurt every morning.

mosquito buzzing round my head.

sers, worn by men at formal occasions such as
waistcoat and striped black and grey trous-
consisting of a black tail coat, light grey
morning dress
morning coffee
morning
morning call
morning
morning

2. ropes used to attach a boat
The boat had been moved to new moorings.

Our boats are all highly motivated and keen to tackle
the new job

We can’t motivate and update our staff, we can’t deliver
to our clients. Coming up with new ideas for attracting,
retaining and motivating staff is a constant headache for all employers in the hospitality industry.

A highly motivated
eager

The staff are all highly motivated and keen to tackle
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Mosquito /mɒsˈkiːtəʊ/ noun a small flying insect which bites people and animals and sucks their blood. It was woken up by a mosquito buzzing round my head.

Mosquitoes can be carriers of diseases such as malaria. (Note: The plural form is mosquitoes.)

Mosquito net /mɒsˈkiːtəʊ ˈnet/ noun a thin net spread over a bed to prevent mosquitoes biting at night.

Mosquito repellant /mɒsˈkiːtəʊ rɛˈpɛlənt/ noun medical, a substance which is sprayed or applied to the skin, to keep off mosquitoes.

Motel /ˈmɒtəl/ noun hotels a hotel for car drivers, with special parking places near to the rooms. They checked into the motel last Saturday. The hotel is full, but there is a motel just out of town near the motorway junction. Also called motor hotel, motor inn, motor lodge.

Comment: Motels are found on main roads, and often on the outskirts of towns. They usually offer comfortable rooms, and sometimes have a small restaurant. Larger motels may have swimming pools and other facilities, but they are usually used for single-night stays.

Motion sickness /mɔʊʃənˈsɪkəs/ noun medical same as travel sickness.

Motivate /ˈməʊtɪvɪt/ verb to encourage someone to do something, especially to work well. It’s the job of the chef to motivate his team.

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A highly motiva...
Motorist /ˈmɔːtərɪst/ noun Road Travel somebody who drives a car. Motorists are warned of long delays on all roads leading to the coast.

Motor Lodge /ˈmɔːtəl dədʒ/ same as motel

Motorway /ˈmɔːtəweɪ/ noun Road Travel a main road, with few entrances and exits, constructed for high-speed long-distance travel. We drove south along the new motorway. You will get there faster if you take the motorway. There is a lot of traffic on the motorway on bank holidays. (Note: Motorways in the UK are indicated by the letter M and a number, e.g. the M25 is the motorway that runs in a circular route around London.)

Comment: Called in various ways in different countries: in France, ‘autoroute’; in Germany, ‘Autostrasse’; in Italy, ‘autospada’, etc. In the USA, the term ‘motorway’ is not used, and the roads are called ‘thruway’, ‘expressway’ or ‘tumpike’.

Motorway Services /ˌmɔːtəweɪ ˈsɜːvəsɪz/ plural noun Road Travel a facility next to a motorway, where drivers can buy petrol, shop, eat in a choice of restaurants, and in some cases, find hotel accommodation.

...the motorway services operator has admitted that it has a rat problem at one of its service stations [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

Motorway Services Operator /ˌmɔːtəweɪ ˈsɜːvəsɪz əˈpɑːrətər/ noun Road Travel a company which runs motorway services

Mould /ˈmɔːld/ mould US noun 1. Catering a hollow shape into which a liquid is poured, so that when the liquid becomes hard it takes that shape. 2. A greyish-green powdery fungus. Throw the bread away – it has got mould on it. Verb to shape something (note: The US spelling is mold.)

Moulded chocolates /ˈmɔːldɪd ˈtʃɒkləts/ plural noun Food chocolates which are made in moulds, not hand-dipped

Mouldiness, mouldiness US noun the state of being mouldy

Mouldy /ˈmɔːldɪ/ adjective covered with mould (note: The US spelling is moldy)

Mountain /ˈmɔːntən/ noun an area of very high land that often rises steeply to a sharp peak. They spent August climbing in the mountains.

Mountain Bike /ˈmɔːntən bɪk/ noun Sport a specially strong bike with thick tyres, designed for riding over rough ground but not necessarily used on mountains

Mountain bikes are great for going along country paths.

Mountainboarding /ˈmɔːntənˌbɔːrdɪŋ/ noun Sport the sport of travelling down hillsides on a board similar to a skateboard but with bigger wheels.

Mountain climber /ˈmɔːntən ˈklɪmər/ noun Sport somebody who climbs mountains for pleasure

Mountain climbing /ˈmɔːntən ˈklɪmɪŋ/ noun Sport the activity of climbing mountains for pleasure

Mountain guide /ˈmɔːntən ɡɪd/ noun a local person who leads groups of people climbing mountains

Mountain hut /ˈmɔːntən hʌt/ noun a small wooden or stone shelter on a mountain

Mountainous /ˈmɔːntənəs/ adjective having mountains. It is a mountainous region, and very good for bird-watching. Parts of Scotland are very mountainous.

Mountain rescue /ˈmɔːntən ˈreskju/ noun a service which provides experienced climbers to help people in difficulties on mountains.

Mountain rescue service /ˌmɔːntən ˈreskjʊs ˈsɜːvəsɪz/ noun a group of trained people who are on duty to help climbers and skiers who get into difficulties on mountains.

Mountain resort /ˌmɔːntən ˈrɪzərt/ noun Tourism a holiday town in the mountains

Mountain sickness /ˈmɔːntən ˈsɪŋkəs/ noun Medical same as altitude sickness

Mountain stream /ˌmɔːntən ˈstrɪm/ noun a little river in the mountains

Mountain trail /ˌmɔːntən ˈtræɪl/ noun a path through mountains

Mouse /ˈmuːs/ noun a small animal with a long tail, often living in holes in the walls of houses. (Note: The plural form is mice.)

Mousetrap /ˈmuːstræp/ noun a device for catching and killing mice when they have become a pest

Moussaka /ˌmuːsˈsækə/ noun Food a Greek dish, made of aubergines and minced meat in layers

Mousse /ˈmuːz/ noun Desserts a light food made of whipped egg whites and cream with a gelatine base, flavoured with fruit,
vegetables, fish or shellfish and served as a cold dessert or as a starter. ○ We had salmon mousse as a starter.

**salmon mousse** /ˈsɑːlmən ˈmɔs/ **noun** SAUCES, ETC. a French noun meaning a type of light hollandaise sauce made with whipped cream and egg whites

**mouth-watering** /ˈmaʊθ ˈwɔːtərɪŋ/ adjective looking and smelling so delicious that it makes your mouth water ○ a plate of mouth-watering cream cakes

**movie** /ˈmɔvɪ/ **noun** usually US ENTERTAINMENT moving pictures shown at a cinema or on TV ○ We go to the movies most weekends.

‘…it also suggests that, by not capitalizing on guests’ IT interest, the average 150-bedroom hotel is missing out on at least £50,000 of revenue a year from pay-per-view movies or metered Internet access.’ (Caterer & Hotelkeeper)

**movie theater** /ˈmɔvɪˌθɪər/ **noun** US ENTERTAINMENT a place where films are shown (note: The British English is cinema.)

**mozzarella** /ˈmoʊzərələ/ **noun** a white unsalted Italian cheese used in salads, cooking, and especially on pizza

**mpg** /ˈɛmpɪ/ **abbreviation** miles per gallon

**MPM** abbreviation Maximum Permitted Mileage

**Mr** /ˈmɜːr/ **noun** a title given to a man ○ Mr Smith is the hotel manager.

**MRP** /ˈɛmrɪp/ **abbreviation** manufacturer’s recommended price

**Mrs** /ˈmɜːz/ **noun** a title given to a married woman ○ The guide is Mrs Smith.

**Ms** /ˈɛms/ **noun** a title given to a woman where it is not known if she is married, or where she does not wish to indicate if she is married or not ○ Ms Smith is the courtesy

**MSA** abbreviation ROAD TRAVEL motorway service area

**MSG** abbreviation monosodium glutamate

**mud** /ˈmʌd/ **noun** wet earth

**mud bath** /ˈmʌd ˈbɑːθ/ **noun** ENTERTAINMENT a therapeutic treatment where a person is covered in hot mud

**muesli** /ˈmuːzli/ **noun** FOOD a breakfast food of flakes of cereal, dried fruit, etc., eaten with milk

**muffin** /ˈmuːfɪn/ **noun** BREAD, ETC. 1. a small round flat bun eaten warm with butter ○ We toasted some muffins for tea. ○ They had blueberry muffins for breakfast. 2. US a small sweet cake that often contains fruit

**mulligatawny** /ˈmʌlɪɡətən/ **noun** FOOD a hot soup made with curry

**multi-city** /ˈmʌlɪˌsɪtɪ/ **adjective** referring to travel in which people visit several cities in the course of a trip

**multigrain** /ˈmʌlɪˌɡreɪn/ **adjective** referring to bread that is made from several different types of grain

**multigym** /ˈmʌlɪˌɡɪm/ **noun** ENTERTAINMENT an apparatus on which you can do exercises and weight training ○ The hotel has the very latest multigym in its fitness centre.

**multinational** /ˈmʌlɪˌnæʃənəl/ **noun** BUSINESS a company which has branches or subsidiary companies in several countries ○ The hotel chain has been bought by one of the big multinationals.

**multiple** /ˈmʌltəpl/ **adjective** many ○ noun BUSINESS a company with stores in several different towns

**multiple entry visa** /ˈmʌltəplˌɛntrɪˌvɪsə/ **noun** a visa allowing someone to enter a country as often as they like

**multiple store** /ˈmʌltəplˌstoʊr/ **noun** one store in a chain of stores

**multipot** /ˈmʌltɪpɒt/ **noun** CATERING a large tea or coffee urn, in which the liquid can be prepared in advance and then kept hot

**multi-tread bike** /ˈmʌltɪˌtred bɪk/ **noun** SPORT the sport of riding bikes over different types of terrain

**muscovado** /ˈmʌskəvəˈdɔʊ/ **noun** FOOD a dark-brown sugar made by evaporating the molasses from sugar-cane juice

**museum** /ˈmjuːzəm/ **noun** ENTERTAINMENT a building in which a collection of valuable or rare objects are put on show ○ We will visit the Victoria and Albert Museum this afternoon. ○ The Natural History Museum has a special exhibition of dinosaurs.

**mushroom** /ˈmʌʃrəm/ **noun** VEGETABLES a small white fungus which grows wild in fields, but is usually grown commercially in mushroom farms ○ bacon and grilled mushrooms for breakfast ○ Do you want fried mushrooms with your steak? ○ She ordered a mushroom omelette.

**mull** /ˈmʌl/ **verb** to make soft by boiling it with water ○ Glühwein

**mullet** /ˈmʌltɪ/ **noun** SEAFOOD a small sea fish

**mulligrub** /ˈmʌlɪˈɡrʌb/ **noun** FOOD a hot soup made with curry

**mushroom** /ˈmʌʃrəm/ **noun** VEGETABLES a small white fungus which grows wild in fields, but is usually grown commercially in mushroom farms ○ bacon and grilled mushrooms for breakfast ○ Do you want fried mushrooms with your steak? ○ She ordered a mushroom omelette.

**comment:** In the UK, mainly white mushrooms are used in cooking. In other parts of Europe, very many types of mushroom are eaten, and are either picked wild or bought in markets. You need to know
music festival

which types of mushroom are good to eat, those which have an unpleasant taste, and those which are poisonous. In English, the word 'fungus' is used for all types of mushroom which are not the common white variety.

music festival /ˈmjuːzɪk ˈfestv(o)l/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a series of concerts and recitals given over a short period of time

mussel /ˈmʌs(ə)l/ noun SEAFOOD a small shellfish, with a blue shell 

We always eat mussels when we’re in Belgium.

COMMENT: The usual way of eating mussels is as ‘moules marinière’, where the mussels are cooked quickly with onions, parsley and white wine.

mussel /ˈmʌs(ə)l/ noun SEAFOOD

mustard /ˈmʌstərd/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a very spicy yellow condiment, eaten with meat 

Would you like some mustard on your beef sandwich?

COMMENT: English mustard is yellow and can be extremely strong. It is either sold as powder made from finely ground seeds of the mustard plant, which is then mixed with water to make a paste, or as ready-made paste in jars or tubes. In England, it is eaten mainly with beef, ham, pork pies, sausages, etc. French and German mustards are milder and there are many different varieties of mustard with flavourings such as cider, garlic, herbs, etc.

mustard and cress /ˈmʌstərd ənd ˈkres/ noun VEGETABLES seedlings of white mustard and garden cress plants, usually sold growing in small plastic boxes, used in salads and as a garnish.

muster station /ˈmʌstər steɪʃ(ə)n/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a place where passengers on a ship must gather in an emergency

mutton /ˈmʌtən/ noun MEAT meat from a fully-grown sheep (NOTE: The word is not much used, as most meat from sheep is called lamb even when it comes from an older animal.)

mycoprotein /ˈmaɪkəprətʃ(ə)n/ noun a food, especially a meat substitute, made by fermenting a fungus and heating, draining and texturing the resultant product
naan /næn/ noun FOOD same as nan
nacho /ˈnɑʃoʊ/ noun FOOD a tortilla chip, usually eaten in quantity covered with melted cheese, salsa, or sliced pickled jalapeño peppers
name /nɛm/ noun a word used to call a person or a thing ☛ What is the name in her passport? ☛ His first name is John, but I am not sure of his other names. ☛ under the name of using a particular name ☛ They registered under the names of Mr and Mrs Smith.
name tag /ˈnɛmtæg/ noun a label with a name printed on it ☛ Visitors to the factory are given name tags.
nam pla /ˈnam pla/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a thin sauce of fermented fish, which has a strong flavour and smell and a salty taste and is widely used in Southeast Asian cookery
nan /næn/ noun a flat round or oval bread served with South Asian food
napkin /ˈnapkn/ noun ☛ (table) napkin a square piece of cloth used to protect clothes and wipe your mouth at meal times. Also called serviette
napperon /ˈnæpmɔn/ noun a small square tablecloth, placed over a larger tablecloth to keep it clean. Also called slip cloth
narrow /ˈnærəʊ/ adjective not wide
narrowboat /ˈnærəʊbət/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS an especially long narrow boat, built for travelling on canals ☛ The company offers two-week narrowboat holidays.
narrow-bodied /ˈnærəʊˌbɔdidi/ adjective AIR TRAVEL having a narrow body, as opposed to a wide body ☛ the new seating provides a five across (2–3) layout on narrow-bodied planes like the A320, compared with the current six across (3–3) layout ☛ [Business Traveller]
narrow-bodied aircraft /ˈnærəʊˌbɔdidi ˈɛəkrɑft/ noun AIR TRAVEL an aircraft with a narrow body, less than 5 metres wide
national /ˈnæʃənal/ adjective belonging to the people of a particular country ☛ noun somebody from a particular country ☛ The passenger list included nationals of seven countries.
national airline /ˈnæʃənal ˈɛərɛlin/ noun AIR TRAVEL the most important airline in a country, often seen as a symbol for the country itself
National Forest /ˈnæʃənal ˈfɔːrst/ noun a large area of forest owned and managed by the government for the nation
nationality /ˈnæʃənaləti/ noun the status of being a citizen of a state ☛ he is of British nationality he is a British citizen
National Nature Reserve /ˈnæʃənal ˈnætərəzvər/ noun a nature reserve designated by the Nature Conservancy Council for the protection of plants and animals living in it
national park /ˈnæʃənal ˈpɑrk/ noun a large area of unspoilt land, owned and managed by the government for recreational use by the public
National Trust /ˈnæʃənal ˈtrʌst/ noun TOURISM an organisation in England and Wales which preserves historic buildings, parks and special areas of natural beauty. Abbreviation NT
National Trust for Scotland /ˈnæʃənal ˈtrʌst fɔr ˈskɔtlənd/ noun TOURISM an organisation similar to the National Trust that is based in Scotland
nationalwide /ˈnæʃənləˌwaʊd/ adjective all over a country ☛ We offer a nationwide delivery service. ☛ The new camping van is being launched with a nationwide sales campaign.
natural /ˈnæʃənl/ adjective coming from nature, not made by human beings ☛ the pure natural goodness of fresh apple juice ☛ processes such as freezing, pasteurization and sterilization do not accord with consumer expec-
natural heritage

natural heritage /ˈnet(ə)rəl ˈhɛritɪdʒ/ noun geographical features, wildlife and plant life that are thought of as being valuable to a country and interesting to visitors

Nature Conservancy Council /ˈnet(ə) rə kanˈsəvnədi ˈkʌrnərəl/ noun an official body in the UK, established in 1973, which takes responsibility for the conservation of wild animals and plants. Abbr NCC

nature reserve /ˈnet(ə)rə rzərv/ noun a special area where the wildlife is protected

nature tourism /ˈnet(ə)rə ˈtoʊərizəm/ noun travel to unspoiled places to experience nature

nature trail /ˈnet(ə)rə ˈtreil/ noun tourism a path through a park or the countryside with signs to draw attention to important and interesting features, such as plants, trees, birds or animals

naturism /ˈnetərəzəm/ noun tourism a belief in the physical and mental advantages of going about naked. Also called nudism

naturist /ˈnetərəst/ adjective, noun tourism a person who believes in not wearing clothes outside. Also called nudist

naturist beach /ˈnetərəst ˈbiʃ/ noun tourism a beach where people are allowed to not wear clothes. Also called nudist beach

nautical /ˈnaʊtɪkl/ adjective ships and boats referring to ships and the sea

nautical mile /ˈnaʊtɪkl/ ’mi/ noun travel a unit of measurement of distance used at sea and in the air, equalling 1.852 kilometres

navel orange /ˈnɛvl ˈɔrɪndʒ/ noun a sweet seedless orange with a small bump at the top enclosing a smaller secondary fruit

navigator /ˈnævəɡətər/ noun 1. air travel a member of the flight deck crew, the person who calculates the distances and direction taken by the aircraft 2. road travel somebody who deals with the maps, signs and timing for a car rally driver

NCC abbreviation Nature Conservancy Council

neap tide /ˈniːptiːd/ noun ships and boats a tide which occurs at the first and last quarters of the moon, when the difference between high and low water is less than normal

near miss /ˈnɪrə ˈmɪs/ noun road travel an incident where two vehicles come very close by accident and almost crash into each other

neat /ˈniːt/ adjective with no water or any other liquid added ○ a glass of neat whisky ○ I prefer my whisky neat. (NOTE: US English only uses straight in this meaning.)

neck /nek/ noun 1. a part of the body connecting the head to the shoulders ○ meat this part of an animal eaten as food ○ best end of neck a joint of lamb consisting of the ribs nearest the neck

neckerchief /ˈnekətʃiːf/ noun catering a scarf worn by chefs round the neck to prevent sweat falling on food being prepared ○ toque

nectarine /ˈnekətərɪn/ noun fruit a fruit like a peach with a smooth skin

negative cash flow /ˈnegətɪv ˈkeɪf ləʊ/ noun business a situation where more money is going out of a company than is coming in

neighbourhood /ˈnuːbərˌhʊd/ noun tourism a area of near to in space or amount ○ There are three hotels in the neighbourhood of the conference centre. ○ They spent in the neighbourhood of £12,000 on redecorating the restaurant.

nestle /ˈnestl/ verb to be in a sheltered or comfortable position ○ a chalet nestling in the hills ○ The cottage nestles at the bottom of the valley.

net /ˈnet/ adjective 1. business after all deductions have been made ○ net pay ○ net loss (NOTE: The spelling nett is sometimes used on containers.) 2. terms strictly net payment has to be the full price, with no discount allowed

net cash flow /ˈnet ˈkeɪf ˈfləʊ/ noun finance the difference between the money coming in and the money going out

net margin /ˈnet ˈmɑrjən/ noun business the percentage difference between received price and all costs, including overheads

net price /ˈnet ˈprɪs/ noun business a price which cannot be reduced by a discount

net profit /ˈnet ˈprəʊfɪt/ noun business a result where income from sales is more than all expenditure

net receipts /ˈnet ˈrɛtʃɪz/ plural noun business the total money taken after deducting commission, tax and discounts
net salary /ˈnet ˈsɛləri/ noun BUSINESS
the amount of money left after deducting tax and national insurance contributions
net sales /ˈnet ˈsɛltiz/ plural noun BUSINESS
sales less damaged or returned items
net turnover /ˈnet ˈtɜːnəvər/ noun BUSINESS
turnover before VAT and after trade discounts have been deducted
net weight /ˈnet ˈweɪt/ noun BUSINESS
the weight of goods after deducting the weight of the packaging material and container
network /ˈnetwɜːrk/ noun
1. a system of things such as roads or railways connecting different places ○ the Belgian railway network ○ the rail network
2. a system of computers which are connected together ○ You can book at any of our hotels throughout the country using our computer network.

new potatoes /ˈnjuː pəˈtətəz/ plural noun VEGETABLES
small potatoes picked at the beginning of the season

news /ˈnjuːz/ noun spoken or written information about what has happened; it’s in the news it is of topical interest

newspaper /ˈnjuːzˌpeɪpər/ noun a daily or weekly paper containing news and information ○ Newspapers are available in the residents’ lounge. ○ Do you want a newspaper with your morning tea? ○ He ordered a newspaper and a call at 6.45.

night /ˈnaɪt/ adjective
1. (in time) coming after ○ When’s the next plane for Paris? ○ The next train to London leaves in ten minutes’ time.
2. (in space) adjoining ○ the room next door to mine ○ She’s in the room next door to her parents. ○ There was a lot of noise in the room next door or in the next-door room during the night.

nightclub /ˈnaɪtləʊb/ noun ENTERTAINMENT
a club only open at night ○ Our daughter will only come with us on holiday if we go to a resort with lots of nightclubs.

night duty /ˈnaɪt djuːti/ noun a period of work done at night ○ She is on night duty three days a week.

night bell /ˈnaɪt bell/ noun HOTELS
a bell outside a hotel, which you ring to wake up the porter during the night after the front door has been locked

night porter /ˈnaɪt pɔrtər/ noun HOTELS
a porter who is on duty at the reception desk during the night

night spot /ˈnaɪt spɔt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT
a club only open at night

night out /ˈnaɪt aʊt/ noun an evening spent outside the home ○ They’re planning to have a night out tomorrow.

night manager /ˈnaɪt ˈmænɪdʒər/ noun HOTELS
somebody in charge of a hotel during the night

nightspot in town.

night audit /ˈnaɪt ˈɔːdi:t/ noun HOTELS
the act of checking at night which rooms are occupied, and reconciling these with guest accounts

nightbell /ˈnaɪt bell/ noun HOTELS
a bell outside a hotel, which you ring to wake up the porter during the night after the front door has been locked

night clerk /ˈnaɪt klerk/ noun HOTELS
somebody who is on duty at the reception desk during the night

night club /ˈnaɪt klaʊb/ noun ENTERTAINMENT
a club only open at night ○ Our daughter will only come with us on holiday if we go to a resort with lots of nightclubs.

night duty /ˈnaɪt djuːti/ noun a period of work done at night ○ She is on night duty three days a week.
night-time /ˈnɛt tʌm/ noun the period when it is night

nightwatchman /ˈnɛt wɔtʃmən/ noun a man who guards a building at night. Also called watchman

nil /nɪl/ noun zero, nothing

nil return /nɪl rˈtɜrnt/ noun BUSINESS a report showing no sales, income or tax

nip /nɪp/ noun BARS a single measure of alcohol ◦ Scotch: £1 per nip

NITB abbreviation /ˈnʌtbi/ noun FINANCE Northern Ireland Tourism Board

no /nəʊ/ adjective, verb showing the negative ◦ no admission, no admittance entrance not allowed ◦ no entry you cannot go in ◦ no parking do not leave your car here ◦ no smoking do not smoke here ◦ a ‘no smoking’ sign a sign to show that smoking is not allowed ◦ The captain has switched on the ‘no smoking’ sign. ◦ no vacancies a sign to show that the hotel or guesthouse is full

no-claims bonus /ˈnəʊ klemz, bɔnəs/ noun FINANCE the reduction of premiums on an insurance policy because no claims have been made

no-frills /ˈnəʊ frɪlz/ adjective simple, with no special luxuries

no-frills airline /ˈnəʊ frɪlz ˈɛəlɛni/ noun AIR TRAVEL an airline flying planes with simple cabins and not offering meals or drinks during flights

no-frills chain /ˈnəʊ frɪlz tʃiən/ noun HOTELS a chain of simple restaurants or hotels, without bars or room service

noise /nɔɪz/ noun a loud, usually unpleasant sound ◦ The noise of the street kept us awake at night. ◦ Noise readings of 90–95 decibels are unacceptable.

noise abatement notice /ˈnɔɪz ə ˈbetmənt, nɔʊtsɪ/ noun a court order telling someone to reduce the levels of noise which they make ◦ He pleaded guilty on six counts of breaking a noise abatement notice.

noisette /nəʊset/ noun a piece of boned and rolled meat, especially the neck or loin of lamb

noisy /ˈnɔɪzi/ adjective making a lot of noise, or affected by a lot of noise ◦ The best rooms are quiet, and overlook a garden: unfortunately, the hotel also has some rooms overlooking a noisy crossroads. ◦ She asked for her room to be changed, because it was too noisy.

nominal rent /ˈnəʊmɪnəl rɛnt/ noun a very small rent

non-/nəʊn/ prefix not

non-alcoholic drink /nəʊn ˌəlsəhəlɪk ˈdrɪŋk/ noun BEVERAGES a drink which does not contain alcohol

non-budget hotel /nəʊn ˈbɛdʒɪt hæʊl/ noun HOTELS an up-market hotel, not catering for budget visitors ◦ They aim to raise more than £30m through the sale of the non-budget hotels.

non-business guest /nəʊn ˈbɪznəs ˈgest/ noun BUSINESS a hotel guest who is a private individual and not on a business trip

nondairy /ˈnɒndɛəri/ adjective referring to ingredients or foods that contain no dairy products and can be substituted for them, e.g. some kinds of margarine

nonfat /nəʊfæt/ adjective without fat solids, or with the fat content removed

nonfattening /nəʊnˈfæt(ə)ŋ/ adjective not likely to cause a gain in weight

non-food items /nəʊn ˈfruːdˌɪtəmz/ plural noun items for sale which are not food, such as cigarettes, hotel rooms, etc.

non-perishable /nəʊnˈpɜrəʃəbl/ adjective referring to food products that remain edible, without spoiling, for long periods without special storage, e.g. in a refrigerator

non-refundable /nəʊn riˈfʌndəbl/ adjective not possible to refund

non-refundable deposit /nəʊn riˈfʌndəbl dɪˈpɔsɪt/ noun a deposit which will not be refunded under any circumstances

non-resident /nəʊn ˈrezɪndənt/ noun, adjective ◦ HOTELS (somebody who is) not staying in a hotel 2. (somebody who is) not living in a place

non-resident entry visa /nəʊn ˈrezɪndənt ˈentri vɪzə/ noun TOURISM a visa allowing a person who is not a resident of a country to go into that country

non-revenue passenger /nəʊn ˌrɪˈvɛnʤuː ˈpæsɪndʒə/ noun AIR TRAVEL a passenger who travels free, e.g. an employee of the airline

COMMENT: Oxfam, the Red Cross, Médecins sans Frontières and other NGOs work in many countries to bring aid to people in need.
non-smoker /ˈsmɑːka/ noun somebody who does not smoke ○ There is a special section of the restaurant for non-smokers.

non-smoking room /ˌnɒn ˈsmɑːkɪŋ ˈruːm/ noun a room in which smoking is not allowed.

non-stick /ˌnɒn ˈstɪk/ adjective CATERING covered with a substance which prevents food from sticking when cooking

non-stop /ˌnɒn ˈstɒp/ adjective, adverb TRAVEL travelling from departure point to destination without stopping ○ a non-stop flight to Tokyo ○ to fly to Tokyo non-stop

non-transferable /ˌnɒn trəˈfɜːrəbl/ adjective TRAVEL impossible to transfer to another person ○ Almost all airline tickets are non-transferable.

noodles /ˈnuːdəz/ plural noun FOOD flat strips of pasta ○ I ordered spicy meatballs with noodles. ○ We started with chicken noodle soup.

Nordic skiing /ˈnɔrdɪk ˈskiːŋ/ noun SPORT competitive cross-country skiing and ski-jumping

norm /nɔːm/ noun the usual or standard pattern

north /nɔːθ/ noun 1. one of the points of the compass, the direction to which a compass needle points 2. the northern part of a country ○ the north coast of Scotland ○ adverb towards the north ○ Drive north along the motorway for ten miles.

northbound /nɔːθbəʊnd/ adjective going towards the north ○ The northbound carriageway of the motorway is closed.

north-east /nɔːθ ˈiːst/ adverb in a direction between north and east ○ They were travelling north-east at the time. ○ Our bedroom windows faced north-east. ○ noun the part of a country to the north and east ○ The North-East of England will have snow showers.

north-easterly /nɔːθ ˈiːstəlɪ/ north-eastern /nɔːθ ˈiːstən/ adjective referring to the north-east, especially towards or from the north-east

northerly /ˈnɔːθəlɪ/ adjective 1. towards the north 2. blowing from the north

northern /ˈnɔːθən/ adjective from, of or in the north.

northerner /ˈnɔːθənər/ noun somebody who lives in or comes from the northern part of a country

Northern Ireland Tourist Board /ˌnɔːθərn ˈaɪərənd ˈtʊərɪst ˈbɔːd/ noun TOURISM an organisation which promotes tourism in Northern Ireland and promotes tourism to Northern Ireland from other parts of the UK. Abbreviation NITB

northermost /ˌnɔːθərn əˈmost/ adjective furthest north

northward /ˈnɔːθwərd/ adjective, adverb towards the north

northwards /ˈnɔːθwɜːdz/ adverb towards the north

north-west /ˌnɔːθ ˈwɛst/ adverb the direction between west and north ○ noun the part of a country to the north and west ○ The North-West of England is wetter than the east coast. ○ We can expect rain when the wind blows from the north-west. ○ The old castle stood to the north-west of the cathedral.

north-westerly /ˌnɔːθ ˈwɛstəlɪ/ north-western /ˌnɔːθ ˈwɛstən/ adjective referring to the north-west, especially towards or from the north-west

no-show /ˈnəʊ ˈʃoʊ/ noun HOTELS somebody who has booked a room in a hotel or a table in a restaurant or a seat on an aircraft and does not come ○ Seats were still available on the aircraft because there were several no-shows.

no-smoking policy /ˌnəʊ ˈsmɑːkɪŋ ,ˈpɒlɪs/ noun a policy that smoking is not allowed in a place ○ We have been saying that the pub went bankrupt because of its no-smoking policy.

note /nəʊt/ noun 1. a very short letter, or a very brief written or printed document 2. same as bank note ○ a £10 note (NOTE: The US English is bill.)

notepaper /ˈnəʊtpɛpər/ noun 1. writing paper for letters ○ There is some hotel notepaper in the drawer of the desk in the bedroom. ○ noun rough paper for writing notes

notice /ˈnəʊts/ noun 1. advance information or warning about something ○ You must give at least 24 hours’ notice of cancellation. ○ at short notice giving only a few hours’ warning ○ She found it difficult to get a hotel room at short notice. ○ without notice without giving any warning ○ The train times were changed without notice. 2. a piece of writing giving information, usually put in a place where everyone can see it ○ The courier pinned a notice on the hotel noticeboard.
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noticeboard /nɔtɪsbɔːd/ noun a board fixed to a wall where notices can be put up.
Did you see the list of tours on the noticeboard?

notifiable disease /ˌnɔtɪfəˈbæliə/ noun MEDICAL a serious infectious disease which, in the UK, has to be reported by a doctor to the Department of Health so that steps can be taken to stop it spreading.
COMMENT: The following are notifiable diseases: cholera, diphtheria, dysentery, encephalitis, food poisoning, jaundice, malaria, meningitis, ophthalmia neonatorum, paratyphoid, plague, poliomyelitis, relapsing fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid, typhus, whooping cough, yellow fever.

otify /ˈnɔtɪfai/ verb to inform someone officially.
notify – notifying – notified. Note also that you notify someone of something.

Notting Hill Carnival /ˈnɔtɪŋ ˈhɪl/ noun entertainment a big carnival held every year in August in Notting Hill, in the west of London.
Thousands of people take part in the Notting Hill Carnival every year.

nought /nɔt/ noun zero, nothing.
nought-per cent finance interest-free credit.
nourishing /ˈnɔrɪʃɪŋ/ adjective providing the substances that people need to grow and be healthy.
nourishment /ˈnɔrɪʃmənt/ noun food or the valuable substances in food that help people to grow and be healthy.
nouvelle cuisine /nɔvɛl kwiˈzɛn/ noun CATERING a type of French cooking which aims at less heavy traditional dishes and attractive presentation and often served in very small portions.

nt abbreviation night o Stay 5 nts, only pay for 4.

NT / enˈtiː abbreviation National Trust.
nudism /ˈnjuːdɪzəm/ noun TOURISM same as naturism.
nudist /ˈnjuːdɪst/ noun, adjective TOURISM same as naturist.
nudist beach /ˈnjuːdɪst ˈbiːtʃ/ noun TOURISM same as naturist beach.
nudist colony /ˈnjuːdɪst ˈkəlni/ noun TOURISM a club or camp for those who want to go about naked.

number /ˈnʌmbə/ noun 1. The quantity of people or things.
The number of passengers carried has increased over the last year.

The number of days of rain is very small.

2. A number of some.

A number of the staff will be retiring this year.

A number of guests fell ill after the banquet.

3. A written figure.

account number.

seat number.

phone number or telephone number.

He was sitting in seat number 6A, but he had a ticket for 12B.

verb to mark or identify something with a number.

The seats are numbered from the front of the aircraft to the back.

I refer to your invoice numbered 1234.

COMMENT: Flight numbers are identified with the airline code (in letters) followed by a series of figures.

numbered account /ˈnʌmbəd əˈkaʊnt/ noun FINANCE a bank account, usually in Switzerland, which is referred to only by a number, the name of the person holding it being kept secret.

number plate /ˈnʌmbə plɛt/ noun ROAD TRAVEL one of two plates on a vehicle, one on the front and one on the back, which shows the individual number of the vehicle.
The thieves had changed the van’s number plates.

numerical order /njuːˈɛrɪkəl əˈdʒɔːr/ noun arrangement by numbers.

nursery /ˈnɜːsəri/ noun a room or building where babies or young children are looked after.
The children’s nursery on ‘C’ Deck.

nursery slope /ˈnɜːsəri ˈsləʊp/ plural noun snow-covered mountain slopes where people learn to ski.

nut /nʌt/ noun FOOD a fruit with an edible centre inside a hard shell.

to crack nuts to open the shells to get at the edible centres.

nut allergy /ˈnʌt əˈleɪdʒi/ noun an allergy to nuts, often quite serious.

nutcracker /ˈnʌtˈkrɛkər/ noun CATERING a device for cracking the shells of nuts.

nut cutlet /ˈnʌt ˈkʌltət/ noun FOOD a vegetarian cake, patty, or burger made from chopped nuts and other vegetable ingredients mixed together and sometimes formed into the shape of a meat chop or cutlet.

nutmeg /ˈnʌtmɛɡ/ noun SAUCES, ETC. the seed of a tropical tree, grated and used as a spice.

Add some grated nutmeg to the cake.

The seed of a tropical tree, grated and used as a spice.

nutmeg grater /ˈnʌtmɛɡ ˈɡreɪtə/ noun CATERING a small device on which a nutmeg is rubbed, to produce fine nutmeg powder.

nutrient /ˈnjuːtrɪənt/ noun, adjective a substance that provides nourishment.

nutrition /ˈnjuːtrɪʃən/ noun something which is nourishing.
nutrition /ˈnjuːtrɪʃən/ noun 1. the way in which food affects health ○ a scheme to improve nutrition in the poorer areas 2. the study of food ○ We are studying nutrition as part of the food science course.
nutritionist /ˈnjuːtrɪʃənɪst/ noun a person who specialises in the study of nutrition and advises on diets ○ The nutritionist warned me not to eat too much red meat.
nutritious /ˈnjuːtrɪʃəs/ adjective providing food which is necessary for growth ○ Ice cream is not a very nutritious food.
nutritive /ˈnjuːtrɪtɪv/ noun a food which is necessary for growth ○ adjective providing food or nourishment
nut roast /ˈnʌt rəʊst/ noun FOOD a vegetarian loaf made from chopped or ground-up nuts with onions, herbs, and seasonings, bound with breadcrumbs and baked
nutshell /ˈnʌtʃeɪl/ noun the hard outer covering of a nut
nutty /ˈnʌti/ adjective tasting of or containing nuts ○ a nutty chocolate bar
oatcake /ˈouktkeɪ/ noun BREAD, ETC. a dry biscuit made of oatmeal, often served with cheese or eaten for breakfast.
oatmeal /ˈoumti/ noun FOOD coarse flour made from oats.
COMMENT: Oatmeal is used to make porridge.
oats /ˈouts/ plural noun FOOD a cereal food, grown in northern European countries.
COMMENT: Oats are widely grown and used in Scotland, where the most common use for them is in making porridge and biscuits.
obligatory /ˈoblɪgətɔrɪ/ adjective necessary according to the law or rules ○ Is the medical examination obligatory?
observation car /ˈɔbzərveɪʃən kɑːr/ noun UK TRAVEL a special wagon with a glass roof, so that passengers can enjoy the mountain scenery.
occasional /ˈəkərʒənl/ adjective happening sometimes, but not very often.
occasional labour /ˈəkərʒənl ˈləbur/ noun US workers hired for a short period (NOTE: The British English is casual labour.)
occasional licence /ˈəkərʒənl ˈlɪzn/ noun US licence to sell alcohol at a given place and time only.
occupancy /ˈɒkjʊpənsi/ noun the fact of living, working or staying in a property such as a house, an office or a hotel room ● with immediate occupancy empty and available to be moved into straight away.
○ hotel occupancies in the high tariff B or four-star hotels recorded an average occupancy of 88.5 per cent for the first half of this year, compared with the previous year’s 84 per cent (South China Morning Post)
occupancy rate /ˈɒkjʊpənsi rɛt/ noun HOTELS same as room occupancy ○ During the winter months the occupancy rate was down to 50%.
○ while occupancy rates matched those of 1984 in July, August has been a much poorer month than it was the year before (Economist)
occupation /ˈɒkjʊpeʃən/ noun 1. same as occupancy 2. a person’s job or profession
occupational pension /ˌɒkjʊpeʃənl ˈpensən/ noun BUSINESS a pension which is paid by the company by which an employee has been employed.
occupancy density /ˌɒkjʊpeʃən dɪˈnɪsɪtri/ noun HOTELS the number of people in a hotel or restaurant, shown as a ratio of the floor area.
occupy /ˈɒkjʊpat/ verb to live in or work in ○ All the rooms in the hotel are occupied.
○ The company occupies three floors of an office block. (NOTE:occupies – occupying – occupied)
ocean /ˈoʊʃən/ noun a large area of sea
COMMENT: The oceans are: the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, the Antarctic (or Southern) and the Arctic.
oceanarium /ˌoʊʃənəˈrɪəm/ noun TOURISM a type of large saltwater aquarium where marine animals are kept.
ocean terminal /ˈoʊʃən ˈtɜːrmənəl/ noun TRAVEL the main building at a port where passengers arrive and depart.
odd /ˈɔd/ adjective 1. (of an amount) almost, not exactly ○ a hundred-odd approximately one hundred 2. one of a group ○ an odd shoe one shoe of a pair ○ we have a few odd boxes left we have a few boxes left over out of the total shipment.
odd-job-man /ˈɔd ˈdʒɒb ˈmæn/ noun a man who does general work, such as repairs, in a building or on an estate.
oddments /ˈɔdəmənts/ plural noun items left over.
off /əf/ adjective 1. CATERING not on the menu any more ○ Liver is off today. 2. not good, rotten ○ That fish smells a bit off. ○ The milk has gone off. ○ I am afraid these prawns are off.
3. away from work ○ We have quite a few staff off today. a preposition a particular distance from or quite close to ○ They spent their holiday on an island off the coast of Brittany. ○ The restaurant is just off the High Street.
off-airport car rental firm noun a rental firm which is not based within an airport and so can offer cheaper rates.

official /'ɒfɪʃ(ə)l/ noun formal noun a government or some other authority.

official strike /ɪˈstrʌk/ noun a strike which has been approved by the main office of a union.

official return /ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)l rɪˈtɜːn/ noun an official report.

officially /ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)li/ adverb according to what is said in public. Officially, you are not supposed to take money out of the country.

official strike /ɪˈstrʌk/ noun an official strike which has been approved by the main office of a union.

office /ˈɒfɪs/ noun 1. business a set of rooms where a company works or where business is done. 2. for office use only that must only be used in an office, usually said of a part of a form which must only be filled in by the people in the office which issues the form. 3. business a room where someone works and does business. 4. the manager's office. 5. the Foreign Office. 6. the ministry dealing with foreign affairs. 7. Foreign Office officials asked to see the prisoners.

office hours noun the time when an office is open. Do not telephone during office hours.

office space noun a space available for offices or occupied by offices. We are looking for extra office space.

office staff noun people who work in offices. Also called clerical staff.

official /'ɪfɪʃ(ə)l/ adjective relating to an organisation, especially one which is part of a government or some other authority. He is travelling on official business. He left official documents in his car. She received an official letter of explanation. Speaking in an official capacity speaking as a person with official responsibilities to go through official channels to deal with officials, especially when making a request. The official exchange rate is ten to the dollar, but you can get twice that on the black market. Government officials stopped the import licence.

officially /ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)li/ adverb according to what is said in public. Officially, you are not supposed to take money out of the country.

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off-peak /ɒf ˈpɪk/ adjective not during the busiest time during the off-peak period at the time when business is less busy.

off-peak tariff /ˌɒf pɪk ˈtɛrɪf/ noun lower charges applied when a service is not busy.

off-piste skiing noun sport skiing away from the marked tracks. Compare on-piste skiing.

off-season /ˌɒf ˈsɛzn/ adjective happening during the time of year when fewer people are travelling or using facilities. The tourist time of year when there are fewer travellers, and so fares and room prices are cheaper. Tour operators urge more people to travel in the off-season. Air fares are cheaper in the off-season. Also called low season.

off-season tariff /ˌɒf ˈsɛzn ˈtɛrɪf/ rate cheaper fares and room prices which are charged when there are fewer travellers.

offshore /ˈɒfʃɔː/ adjective, adverb on an island or in the sea near to the coast or an offshore floating casino.

offshore wind /ˌɒf ʃɔː/ noun a wind which blows from the coast towards the sea. Compare onshore wind.

off the beaten track /ɒf ðə ˈbɛnt(ə)træk/ adjective in a place which is not usually visited by many people.

off the bone /ˌɒf ðə ˈbɔːn/ adjective catering with the bones removed.
off-the-road

off-the-road /ˌɒf ˈrʌð/ adjective referring to a destination or sight not visited by the average tourist
off the tourist trail /ˌɑf ˈtʊərist ,ˈtretəl/ adjective not in a place which is usually visited by many tourists

onion /ˈɒnɪən/ noun melon which has yellowish skin striped with green, and pale yellow flesh
oil /ˈɔɪl/ noun food a thick smooth-running liquid of various kinds used in cooking
verb to put oil on ○ Oil the tin before putting the dough in.

COMMENT: The commonest cooking oil is made from sunflower seeds; many others exist, such as olive oil, walnut oil, etc.

oiliness /ˌɔɪlɪnəs/ noun the state of being oily

crispy /ˈkrɪpsI/ adjective like oil, containing oil or covered with oil ○ Oily fish such as mackerel or sardines are good for you.

okra /ˈɔkrə/ noun vegetables a vegetable with a green pod used in soups. Also called gumbo I, lady's finger

COMMENT: Also called 'bhindi', 'gumbo' or 'lady's finger'. Used in caribbean and Indian cooking; also used in the south of the USA.

old age pension /ˌɔld ˈeɪdʒ ənˈpɛnsen/ noun a state pension given to men over 65 or women over 60. Also called retirement pension, pension

olive /ˈɔlvI/ noun fruit a small black or green fruit from a Mediterranean tree, which is crushed to produce oil and is also eaten as food

olive oil /ˈɔlvI ˈɔlvI/ noun food oil made from olives

omelette /ˈɔmliet/ noun food a dish made of beaten eggs, cooked in a frying pan and folded over before serving. Various fillings may be added. ○ I had a cheese omelette and chips for lunch. (Note: The US spelling is omelet.)

COMMENT: The commonest forms of omelette are cheese omelette and ham omelette. A Spanish omelette is made with onion, tomato, peppers, potatoes, etc., and is not folded over, but served flat.

on-airport car rental firm /ˌɑn ˈɛrpɔrt ˈkær rɛntəl ˈfɪrm/ noun road travel a car rental firm with its base inside an airport complex, which is more convenient for travellers, although the rates may be higher

on board /ˌɒn ˈbɔːrd/ on a ship, plane or train

on-call time /ˌɒn ˈkɔl ˈtɪm/ noun the time during which an employee is not actually on duty but may be called to do a job, if needed

one-way /ˌwʌn ˈweɪ/ adjective involving or allowing travel in only one direction. Abbr OW

one-way fare /ˌwʌn ˈweɪ ˈfer/ noun travel same as single fare

one-way street /ˌwʌn ˈweɪ ˈstreɪt/ noun road travel a street where the traffic is allowed to go only in one direction ○ The shop is in a one-way street, which makes it very difficult for parking.

one-way ticket /ˌwʌn ˈweɪ ˈtɪkɪt/ noun travel same as single ticket

on licence /ˌɒn ˈlaɪns/ noun a licence to sell alcohol for drinking on the premises, e.g. in a bar or restaurant

online /ˈɔn laɪn/, on line, on-line adverb through a direct link to a computer network or the Internet ○ The sales office is online to the airline's headquarters. ○ You need to know the password to access the data online. ○ to book online to book a ticket or make a reservation by connecting to the company's computer system ○ You can book your own ticket online. ○ an on-line travel company a travel company which does its business online ○...when it come to booking business travel, most people still opt for an agency or in-house travel arrange rather than going online' (Evening Standard)

o.n.o. abbreviation or near offer

on-piste skiing /ˌɒn ˈpɪst ˈskɪŋ/ noun sport skiing along marked tracks. Compare off-piste skiing

onshore /ˈɒnʃɔ/ adjective towards the coast

onshore wind /ˌɒnʃɔr/ noun a wind which blows from the sea towards the coast. Compare offshore wind

on-site /ˌɒn ˈsaɪt/ adjective on the premises ○ The on-site courier is completely reliable.

on-the-rocks /ˌɒn ˈrʌks/ served in a glass with ice cubes

onward /ˌɒn wərd/ adjective next, further forward ○ Passengers with onward connections should check at the transit desk on arrival.

onward destination /ˌɒn wərd ˈdestɪn ənˈdɛstɪn/ noun the next destination after arriving here ○...arriving passengers move from the arrival gate, down one floor to pick up their bags, and
out of the door to their onward destination, via
their chosen method of ground transportation
[Airliner Work]
onward flight /ˈnɔːrd/ˈflaɪt/ noun AIR
TRAVEL a flight to the next destination
on-your-own package /ˈɒn ˈjɔːr ˈɒnəri ˈpækɪdʒ/ noun TRAVEL
arrangements made by a travel agency for an independent traveller
who only wants the airline reservation and a hotel
open /ˈoʊpən/ adjective doing business, not closed ○ Most slopes are open on Sunday
mornings. ○ Our offices are open from 9 to 6. ○ They are open for business every day of the
week. ● verb 1. BUSINESS to start a new business working ○ She has opened a shop in the
High Street. ○ We have opened an office in London. 2. to start work, to be at work ○ The
information office opens at 9 a.m. ○ We open for business on Sundays. 3. to make something
begin officially ○ The new hotel was opened by the Minister of Tourism. ○ We are
opening a new courier service to Japan.
on-open-air /ˈoʊpən ˈeər/ adjective in the open, not in a building ○ an open-air performance of 'Twelfth Night' ○ an open-air concert in Central Park
on-open bar /ˈoʊpən ˈbær/ noun a bar at a party, wedding, or other social function where the drinks are served free of charge
on-open-cap mushroom /ˈoʊpən ˈkæp ˈməʃərˌnuʃərn/ noun VEGETABLES a large flat type of mushroom
on-open cheque /ˈoʊpən ˈtʃek/ noun FINANCE same as uncrossed cheque
on-open deck /ˈoʊpən ˈdekJ/ noun TOURISM the top deck of a bus without a roof, to allow tourists to see and take photographs more easily
opening time /ˈoʊpənɪŋ ˈtaɪm/ noun the time when a shop or office starts work
on-open-jaw arrangement /ˈoʊpən ˈdʒɔːr ˈɑːrˈræŋgmənt/ noun AIR TRAVEL 1. a system
where a passenger flies to one airport on the outward flight and returns from another airport,
having travelled between the two by bus, train, car, etc. 2. a system where a passenger leaves from one airport on the outward trip and returns to another on the return
trip, or flies to one airport and then returns from another airport
open sandwich /ˈoʊpən ˈsænwərdʒ/ noun FOOD one slice of bread with meat, cheese or some other filling on it
open sea /ˈoʊpən ˈsiː/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS an area of sea away from land, with no islands or rocks
open space /ˈoʊpən ˈspes/ noun an area of land which has no buildings or trees on it ○ The parks provide welcome open space in the centre of the city.
on-open ticket /ˈoʊpən ˈtɪkɪt/ noun TRAVEL a ticket which can be used on any date
open up /ˈoʊpən ˈʌp/ verb ○ to open up a new air route to start flying a regular service on a route where such a service has not operated before
open-view kitchen /ˈoʊpən ˈvjuː kɪtʃɪn/ noun CATERING a kitchen where the customers can watch the chefs at work ○ a restaurant with an open-view kitchen built around a rôtisserie
open-view Opera /ˈoʊpən ˈvjuː ˈɒpə rə ˈreɪʃən ˈentərtənmənt/ 1. a dramatic performance with music, in which
the words are partly or wholly sung ○ We are going to see the new production of an opera
by Britten. ○ 'The Marriage of Figaro' is one of Mozart's best-known operas. 2. a company which performs operas
open-view glasses /ˈoʊpən ˈvjuː ɡlæsɪz/ plural noun ENTERTAINMENT small binoculars for looking at performers on the stage
open-view Opera house /ˈoʊpən ˈvjuː ˈhəʊs/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a theatre in which operas are performed
operate /ˈɑːpəreɪt/ verb to make something work ○ He knows how to operate the glass-washer.
open-view Opera house /ˈoʊpən ˈvjuː ˈhəʊs/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a theatre in which operas are performed
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open-view Opera house /ˈo
operations director

**operations director** /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃənzdərətə/

1. somebody who works a machine or a keyboard operator
2. same as telephoneist or switchboard operator or to dial the operator or to place a call through or via the operator

**operator** /ˈɒpərətər/

1. somebody who works a machine or a keyboard operator
2. same as telephoneist or switchboard operator or to call the operator or to dial the operator or to place a call through or via the operator

**operator-controlled call** /ˌɒpərətərkənˌtrɔrdəl/ noun a telephone call where the operator makes the connection, usually charged at a higher rate

**option** /ˈɒpʃən/ noun
1. a choice or another possibility
2. option to purchase, to sell a possibility to buy or sell something within a period of time

**optional** /ˈɒpʃəlnl/ adjective possible to add if the customer wants

**optional extras** /ˌɒpʃənl ˈɛkstrəz/ plural noun items which can be added for an extra charge, e.g. a visit to a market when on a tour

**orange** /ˈɒrɪndʒ/ noun
1. FRUIT A sweet citrus fruit with a reddish-yellow skin
2. orange marmalade /ˈɔrɪndʒ mɑrmələd/ noun SAUCES, ETC. marmalade made from oranges, usually bitter oranges

**order** /ˈɔrdər/ noun
1. a state of neatness and tidiness or a logical arrangement of things such as records, filing cards or invoices
2. alphabetical order arrangement by the letters of the alphabet A, B, C, etc.
3. full working order a machine which is ready and able to work properly
4. the telephone is out of order the telephone is not working

**order book** /ˈɔrdr bʊk/ noun a record of orders

**order taker** /ˌɔrdr ˈteɪkər/ noun
catering a person whose job is to take orders for e.g. food or drinks that is to be served or delivered to customers

**Ordnance Survey** /ˌɔrdənsi ˈsəvər/ formerly, a British government agency, now a public company, which is responsible for producing detailed maps of the UK. It used an Ordnance Survey map to plot our route.

**oregano** /ˌɔrɪˈɡænəʊ/ noun
1. a common herb, used in Italian dishes such as pizzas
2. an official request for goods to be supplied to an organization

**organic** /ˈɔrɡənɪk/ adjective cultivated naturally, without any chemical fertilisers or pesticides

**organically grown, organically produced** adjective grown or produced naturally, without any chemical fertilisers or pesticides

**organisation** /ˌɔrɡənaɪˈzeɪʃən/ noun
1. a way of arranging something so that it works efficiently
2. a group or institution which is arranged for efficient work
the outbound leg from London to Durban.

They went on an organised tour of Sicily. Organised labour is a form of union which is co-ordinated by a conference organiser. Address any queries about the venue to the conference organiser.

outbound

The concert will be held outdoors. More expensive because the growing season is over and it has to be imported, or which is not found on menus because the time for growing it is over.

outgoing
good

The concert will be held outdoors in the open air.

organise

The concert will be held outdoors in the open air.

outboard motor

The concert will be held outdoors in the open air.

outbreak

The concert will be held outdoors in the open air.

outdoor
they

The concert will be held outdoors in the open air.

outward

The concert will be held outdoors in the open air.
overdue /ˈəʊvərˌdjuː/ adjective not paid on time ☞ interest payments are three weeks overdue interest payments should have been made three weeks ago

overhost /ˈəʊvərəʊʃt/ verb AIR TRAVEL to fly over a country

overhead /ˈəʊvərˌhɛd/ adjective above one’s head

overhead budget /ˈəʊvərˌhɛd ˈbɛdʒɪt/ noun BUSINESS a plan of probable overhead costs

overhead costs /ˈəʊvərˌhɛd ˈkɒsts/ noun BUSINESS same as running costs

overheat /ˈəʊvərˌhɪt/ verb to cook something so long that it loses its flavour and texture

overload /ˈəʊvərləʊd/ verb to put too heavy a load on something ☞ With so many people trying to get on board, there was a danger of the boat being overloaded.

overlook /ˈəʊvərlʊk/ verb 1. to look out over ○ We want a room which overlooks the gardens, not one overlooking the car park. 2. not to notice something, or not to penalise or punish somebody for something ○ In this instance we will overlook the delay.

overnight /ˈəʊvərˌnɑːt/ adjective for the whole night ○ We will stay overnight in France on our way to Italy. ○ They stay in the boat overnight, and make trips ashore at each port. 1 adjective lasting all night ○ They took an overnight flight back from China. ○ There are three sleeping cars on the overnight express.

overpass /ˈəʊvərˌpɑːs/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a place where one road is built over another. Compare underpass

overrider /ˈəʊvrɪˈrʌdər/ noun OVERRIDE a special extra com-
mission which is paid on top of other commissions

overripe /ˌɔvərˈrip/ adjective too ripe and past its best flavour and texture

overseas adjective /ˌɔvərˈziː/ relating to foreign countries • noun /ˌɔvərˈziː/ foreign countries • The profits from overseas are far higher than those of the home division.

overseas call /ˌɔvərˈziː/ noun a phone call to another country

overseas money order /ˌɔvərˈziː/ noun money order

overseas trade /ˌɔvərˈziː/ trade/BUSINESS noun business trade with foreign countries. Also called external trade, foreign trade

overseas travel /ˌɔvərˈziː/ travel/noun TOURISM travel to other countries

overseas visitor /ˌɔvərˈziː/ noun a visitor from another country. Also called foreign visitor

overtake /ˈəʊtvetk/ verb ROAD TRAVEL to go faster than another vehicle on the road and pass it to get in front • The coach overtook our car on the motorway.

overtime /ˈəʊtvətami/ BUSINESS noun hours worked more than the usual working time • Overtime is paid at one and a half times the standard rate. • adjective working more than the usual working day • Overtime pay is calculated at one and a half times the standard rate. • They worked overtime when the hotel was full.

overweight /ˌəʊtvəˈweit/ adjective heavier than the allowed weight limit

ovolactovegetarian /ˌəʊvəlæktəˈvɜːtʃiəriən/ noun a vegetarian who eats eggs and dairy products, but no products that involve the killing of animals

own /əʊn/ verb to have or possess something • He owns 50% of the shares in the hotel chain. • a state-owned airline

owner /əʊnər/ noun somebody who owns something • a restaurant owner • She’s the owner of the chain of hotels.

goods sent at owner’s risk a situation where the owner has to insure the goods while they are being transported • cars parked here at owner’s risk if a car parked here is damaged or stolen, the owner will have to claim on his or her insurance

owner-managed hotel /ˌəʊnərmənˈdʒəd hɔːtɛl/ noun HOTELS a hotel which is owned and managed by the same person

owner-manager /ˌəʊnərmənˈdʒər/ noun the fact of owning something

ownership /əʊnəʃɪp/ noun the fact of owning something

ownership /əʊnəʃɪp/ noun the fact of owning something

owner-occupier /ˌəʊnərˈəʊnkjʊpər/ noun somebody who owns and lives in a property

owner-occupied /ˌəʊnərˈəʊnkjʊpaʊd/ adjective

oxygen bar /ˈɔksɪdʒən ˈbɑːr/ noun a place similar to a café where customers can pay to breathe in oxygen through a face mask for its reviving effects

oyster /ˈɔɪstər/ noun SEAFOOD a shellfish, with two rough, roundish shells

OYSTERS are usually served raw, opened, with the flat half of the shell removed; they are usually served with lemon and slices of brown bread and butter. Traditionally, Guinness or dry champagne can be served with oysters, though nowadays a dry white wine is more usual. In restaurants oysters are served by the dozen or half-dozen. British oysters are only available between September and April, leading to the belief that they may only be eaten ‘when there is an “r” in the month.

oyster bar /ˈɔɪstər bɑːr/ noun CATERING a bar serving oysters, white wine, and usually other types of shellfish

oyster sauce /ˈɔɪstər sɔːs/ noun a salty bottled sauce flavoured with oysters, used in Chinese cooking

ounce /əʊns/ noun • According to the recipe I need 12 oz flour and 5 oz butter. (NOTE: Say ‘twelve ounces of flour’, ‘five ounces of butter’.)
pack /pæk/ noun 1. same as packet • pack of items items put together in a container for selling • a pack of cigarettes • a pack of biscuits • a pack of envelopes • items sold in packs of 200 sold in boxes containing 200 items 2. a rucksack, a bag carried on the back. • backpack • verb 1. TRAVEL to put things into a case for travelling • Did you remember to pack your winter underwear? • He didn’t pack his toothbrush. • We’re leaving tonight, and you haven’t finished packing yet. 2. to put things into a container for selling or sending • to pack goods into cartons • The biscuits are packed in plastic wrappers.

package /ˈpækidʒ/ noun 1. goods packed and wrapped for sending by mail • The Post Office does not accept bulky packages. • The goods are to be sent in airtight packages. 2. a number of different things or operations grouped together and considered as a single item • a package of financial incentives for the staff • Free use of the swimming pool and sauna is part of the package.

package deal /ˈpækidʒ dɪˈdal/ noun a deal where several items are agreed at the same time.

package holiday /ˈpækidʒ ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/ noun TOURISM a holiday where the travel, the accommodation and sometimes meals are all included in the price and paid for in advance • The travel company is arranging a package trip to the international computer exhibition.

package plan /ˈpækidʒ plæn/ noun HOTELS a rate which includes the use of other facilities or services, e.g. meals, tennis lessons or massages, as well as accommodation.

packed lunch /ˈpækkt ˈlʌntʃ/ noun CATERING cold food, such as sandwiches, fruit, etc., packed in a box or basket for eating when travelling • The party took packed lunches when they set off on their walk in the mountains. • We will ask the hotel to prepare packed lunches for us tomorrow.

packet /ˈpækkt/ noun a wrapping, container or box • Empty cigarette packets littered the floor of the compartment.

packaging case /ˈpækɪŋ kɛs/ noun a large wooden box for carrying items which can be easily broken.

pad /pæd/ noun CATERING a small terminal with keys, linked to a central computer, allowing orders to be keyed directly by a waiter or waitress • …pads are part of a network, so that in outlets with two or more pads, servers can move from pad to pad, and their orders move with them. Orders entered on any pad can be transmitted to kitchen or bar printers. [Career & Hotelkeeper]

paddle steamer /ˈpæd(ə)lˈstɪmə/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a steam-driven boat which moves forward with two large paddle wheels, one on either side • An old paddle steamer runs tours across the lake.

paella /ˈpaˈɛla/ noun FOOD a Spanish dish of cooked rice with fish, shellfish and vegetables in it.

page /ˈpeɪdʒ/ noun HOTELS noun also pageboy a young man who takes messages and carries luggage in a hotel • verb to call someone to the reception desk or to answer a telephone call in a hotel • He is not in his room, so we will page him in the restaurant.

pager /ˈpeɪdʒə/ noun a small portable radio which makes a tone when it receives a message. Also called radiopager

COMMENT: Pagers are used in many situations: to call members of staff to take incoming messages on an outside line, to call a doctor to an emergency, etc. Some pagers have small screens on which short written messages can be displayed.

paid-up capital /ˈpeɪd ap ˈkæpɪt(ə)l/ noun BUSINESS the amount of money paid for the issued share capital.

palace /ˈpaʊləs/ noun a large ornate building, in which a king or nobleman lives • Blenheim Palace is the home of the Duke of Marlborough. • Buckingham Palace was opened to the public for the first time in 1993.
pan-fried /ˈpæn f्रaid/ adjective CATERING cooked in shallow oil or fat in a frying pan ○ pan-fried fillets of sole
panini /ˌpaːniˈniːni/ plural noun BREAD, ETC. Italian white bread rolls, or sandwiches made with them
panoramic /ˌpærəˈræmɪk/ adjective looking out over a large area or commanding a wonderful view of scenery ○ a panoramic view from the top of the tower ○ There is a panoramic restaurant on the top floor of the hotel.
pantry /ˈpaːntri/ noun 1. cool cupboard or room for keeping food in ○ My grandmother didn’t own a refrigerator and kept all her food in the pantry. 2. CATERING (in a restaurant) a small room where dirty plates, glasses and cutlery are put after being cleared from the table, and where hot plates, crucets, etc., can be kept for service to guests’ tables. Also called service room
pantryman /ˌpaːntriˈmæn/ noun CATERING somebody who deals with the dirty dishes and glasses in a restaurant pantry
papaya /ˈpæpəˌjə/ noun FRUIT a greenish-yellow tropical fruit with a soft pulp which is eaten raw
paper /ˈpeɪpər/ noun 1. thin, often white, material, which you write on, and which is used for wrapping or to make books, newspapers and magazines. 2. a newspaper ○ The cottage was advertised in our local paper. ○ Check in the paper to find out the times of high tides.
paper money /ˌpeɪpər ˈmʌnɪ/ noun FINANCE money in notes, not coins
paper napkin /ˌpeɪpər ˈnæpkiːn/ noun a napkin made from paper
paper towel /ˈpeɪpər ˈtɔʊlɛ̃/ noun absorbent paper used for drying the hands, wiping spilled liquids, etc. ○ There is a paper towel dispenser in the bathroom.
pappardelle /ˌpæpərˈdɛlə/ noun FOOD pasta in the shape of broad flat ribbons
paprika /ˌpeɪpreɪkə/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a red spice made from powdered sweet peppers (NOTE: Paprika is used in Central European cooking, such as goulash.)
parador /ˌpaɾaˈðɔr/ noun HOTELS in Spain, a hotel operated by the national government and usually located in a castle, monastery, convent, or other historic site
paraglider /ˌpərəˈɡlɪdər/ noun SPORT a large glider formed like a segment of a parachute, under which the pilot hangs in a harness, holding onto a bar which is used for steering. ○ hang-glider
paragliding  /pərəɡlædɪŋ/ noun SPORT the sport of flying a paraglider.  see hang-gliding
parallel /ˈpærəlɛl/ noun an imaginary line running round the earth, linking points at an equal distance from the equator
COMMENT: The parallels are numbered and some of them act as national boundaries. The 49th parallel marks most of the border between the USA and Canada.
parapente /ˌpærəpɛnt/ noun SPORT a modified parachute used for paragliding. Similar to a hang-glider
parasailing /ˌpærəˈsælɪŋ/ noun SPORT a sport in which someone wearing a parachute rises high into the air at the back of a moving motorboat and is towed along
parasailing /ˌpærəˈsælɪŋ/ noun SPORT a sport in which someone wearing a parachute rises high into the air at the back of a moving motorboat and is towed along
parasite /ˌpærəsɪt/ noun a plant or animal which lives on or inside a host plant or animal and derives its nourishment and other needs from it. Many diseases are caused by parasites.
COMMENT: The commonest parasites affecting animals are lice on the skin and various types of worms in the intestines. Many diseases of humans (such as malaria and amoebic dysentery) are caused by infestation with parasites. Viruses are parasites on animals, plants and even on bacteria.
parasitic /ˌpærəˈstɪtɪk/ adjective MEDICAL referring to parasites. fleas and other parasitic insects are a parasitic plant
parasitology /ˌpærəˈsɪtəlɒdʒi/ noun the study of parasites
parasol /ˌpærəˈsɒl/ noun a light umbrella to protect you from the rays of the sun
paraphernalia /ˌpærəˈfɜːrɛliə/ noun MEDICAL an infectious disease which has similar symptoms to typhoid and is caused by bacteria transmitted by humans or animals
COMMENT: There are three forms of paratyphoid fever, known by the letters A, B, and C. They are caused by three types of bacterium, Salmonella paratyphi A, B, and C. TAB injections give immunity against paratyphoid A and B, but not against C.
parboil /ˈpærboʊl/ verb CATERING to half-cook food in boiling water
pare /pær/ verb 1. CATERING to cut the skin or peel off a fruit, vegetable, etc. 2. to cut back expenses  
parings /ˈpærɪŋz/ plural noun CATERING pieces of peel or skin cut off a fruit, vegetable, etc.
park /pɑrk/ noun an open space with grass and trees.  see national park  
parkway /ˈpɑrkweɪ/ noun US ROAD TRAVEL a highway with a grass strip in the middle with trees and shrubs
parked /pɑrkɪd/ verb US ROAD TRAVEL the act of leaving your car in a place while you are not using it.  see parked
parking /ˈpɑrkɪŋ/ noun US ROAD TRAVEL arrangements for parking cars, either in a covered or open car park.  see park
parking lot /ˈpɑrkɪŋ lɒt/ noun US ROAD TRAVEL a car park
parking space /ˈpɑrkɪŋ spɛs/ noun a space for parking a single car  
The restaurant has six parking spaces allocated in the public car park next door.
parking ticket /ˈpɑrkɪŋ tɪkɪt/ noun a piece of paper showing that you have parked illegally and must pay a fine
parking lights /ˈpɑrkɪŋ laɪts/ plural noun same as side lights
parking attendant /ˈpɑrkɪŋ əˈtenənt/ noun a keeper who looks after a park, especially a town park
park ranger /ˈpɑrk rɪndʒər/ noun a park warden  
parasite /ˌpærəsɪt/ noun someone who looks after a forest or national park
parasite /ˌpærəsɪt/ noun someone who looks after a forest or national park
Parmesan /ˈparəsəmən/ noun DAIRY a pale yellow hard Italian cheese, often served grated as a garnish on pasta dishes
parquet floor /ˈparket flɔː/ noun a floor surface made of small pieces of wood, stuck down and polished • Ladies with high heels should wear slippers when visiting the house to avoid damaging the parquet floors.

parsley /ˈpaːrsli/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a green herb with either curly or flat leaves, used in cooking as a flavouring or garnish • Sprinkle some chopped parsley on top of the salad.

parsley sauce /ˈpaːrsli sɔːs/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a white sauce, flavoured with parsley, served with fish

parsnip /ˈpaːrsnip/ noun VEGETABLES a plant whose long white root is eaten as a vegetable

partition /ˈpɑːrtʃən/ noun an arrangement where an old product is given by a buyer to a seller as part of the payment for a new one • to take a car in part exchange

participant /ˈpɑːtɪspɑːnt/ noun somebody who takes part in something

participate /ˈpɑːtɪspɑːkt/ verb to take part • Not all the hotels in the chain are participating in this special Christmas offer.

partie /ˈpaːrte/ noun CATERING a specialised section of a restaurant kitchen, making sauces, pastries, etc.

partition /ˈpaːrtʃən/ noun a thin wall between two spaces, especially splitting a large room into two • There’s only a thin partition between the bedrooms, so we can hear everything that is said in the room next door. • verb to divide by means of a partition • Part of the old dining room has been partitioned off to make a small function room.

partridge /ˈpaːrtʃədʒ/ noun a large brown and grey bird, shot for sport and food, in season between September 1st and February 1st

part-time /ˈpaːrt tɜːm/ adjective, adverb not for a whole working day • She has a part-time job at the hotel reception desk. • We employ several part-time staff at weekends.

part-timer /ˈpaːrt tɜːmə/ noun somebody who works part-time

party /ˈpaːrti/ noun 1. ENTERTAINMENT a special occasion when several people meet, usually in someone’s house • We’re having a party on New Year’s Eve. • A number of Christmas parties are already booked. • She invited twenty friends to her birthday party.

2. a group of people doing something together • Parties of tourists walking round the gardens. • A party of four arrived for a booking we did not have.

pass /ˈpaːs/ noun TRAVEL 1. a lower area between two mountain peaks • The trail crosses nine major passes. 2. a bus or train season ticket, or a permit to go in or out of a building, etc. • A monthly pass costs less than four weekly passes.

railpass /ˈreɪlpɑːs/ noun • verb to go past • You pass the Post Office on your left as you go to the station.

passage /ˈpaːsədʒ/ noun 1. a long narrow corridor • The toilets are at the end of the passage. 2. SHIPS AND BOATS a voyage by ship • to work your passage to work on a ship so as to get a free voyage to a particular destination

passata /ˈpaːsətə/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a thick tomato sauce with a rough texture, sometimes flavoured with herbs

passenger /ˈpaːsɪndʒər/ noun TRAVEL somebody who travels in a plane, bus, taxi, train, car or ship, but is not the driver or a member of the crew

passenger facility charge /ˈpaːsɪndʒər ˈfaɪəlɪtɪ ˌcharʒ/ noun US AIR TRAVEL a charge added to each ticket, levied by airports and collected by airlines as a way of paying for the cost of airports. Abb PFC

passenger ferry /ˈpaːsɪndʒər ˈferɪ/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a ferry which carries only passengers

passenger manifest /ˈpaːsɪndʒər ˈmænɪfəst/ noun TRAVEL a list of passengers on a ship or plane

passenger name record /ˈpaːsɪndʒər ˈneɪm ˌrekɔːrd/ noun an electronic record which identifies every airline passenger and provides information on their itinerary and travel reservations. Abb PNR

passenger terminal /ˈpaːsɪndʒər ˈtɜːmɪnəl/ noun AIR TRAVEL the main building at an airport or port for people

passenger train /ˈpaːsɪndʒər ˈtreɪn/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a train which carries only passengers, as opposed to freight trains which carry only goods

passing trade /ˈpaːsɪng ˈtreɪd/ noun BUSINESS customers who walk or drive past a restaurant or hotel, and decide to stop and eat or stay the night, without having booked

passion fruit /ˈpaːʃən ˈfruːt/ noun FRUIT a purple fruit with a hard case filled with
passito 222

juicy pulp and many seeds. Also called grana diilla

passito /pə’ːsɪtəʊ/ noun dried grapes for making sweet wines

pasteurization /pə’stəraɪzəʃən/ noun CATERING heating food or food products to destroy bacteria, but without changing the flavour very much. ** COMMENT: Pasteurisation is carried out by heating food for a short time at a lower temperature than that used for sterilisation; the two methods used are heating to 72°C for fifteen seconds (the high-temperature short-time method) or to 65°C for half an hour, and then cooling rapidly. This has the effect of killing tuberculosis bacteria. Pasteurisation is used principally in the preservation of milk, though cheese made from unpasteurised milk is thought to have a better flavour.

pasteurise /pə’stəraɪz/ verb CATERING to heat food to destroy bacteria. ** The government is telling people to drink only pasteurised milk.

... a recommendation that caters use pasteurised eggs for products such as mayonnaise, mousse and ice cream. In addition, lightly cooked dishes such as meringue, hollandaise sauce and Welsh rarebit should not be served to the elderly, sick, babies or pregnant women. [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

passis /pə’sɪs/ noun BEVERAGES a French alcoholic drink, flavoured with aniseed

pastrami /pə’strəmɪ/ noun MEAT smoked and strongly seasoned beef, usually prepared from a shoulder cut, that is served cold in thin slices

pastry /pə’stri/ noun BREAD, ETC. 1. a paste made of flour, fat and water which is used to make pies. 2. a sweet cake made of pastry filled with cream or fruit

pastry case /pə’stri keɪs/ noun CATERING a small pie made of pastry and sweet dishes. Also called chef pâtissier

pastry fork /pə’stri fɔr/ noun CATERING a dessert fork

pastry pastry /pə’stri/ noun FOOD a small pie made of pastry and sweet dishes. Also called chef pâtissier

pastry fork /pə’stri fɔr/ noun CATERING a dessert fork

pastry pastry /pə’stri/ noun FOOD a small pie made of pastry and sweet dishes. Also called chef pâtissier
The car park is for the use of hotel patrons only.

**patty** /ˈpæti/ noun **FOOD** a small flat individual cake made from minced meat, vegetables, or other food

**pavlova** /ˈpævləʊvə/ noun **DESSERTS** a large circle of meringue filled with fruit and whipped cream.

**COMMENT:** Named after the Russian ballerina, Anna Pavlova (1885–1931).

**pawpaw** /ˈpɔːpɔː/ **FRUIT** same as papaya

**PAX** /ˈpeɪks/ abbreviation **TRAVEL** passengers

**pay** /pei/ noun **salary** or **wage**, the money given to someone for regular work. **holidays with pay** a holiday which an employee can take by contract and for which he or she is paid. **verb** 1. to give money to buy an item or a service. They paid £1,000 for the first-class tickets. 2. **How much did you pay to have your suit cleaned?** 3. **to pay in advance** to give money before you receive the item bought or before the service has been completed. 4. **You have to pay a deposit in advance when buying a made-to-measure suit.** 5. **to pay in instalments** to give money for an item or service by giving small amounts regularly. 6. **We are paying for our holidays in instalments of £50 a month.** 7. **to pay by credit card** to pay by using a credit card, and not a cheque or cash. 8. **to pay the difference** to pay an amount which is the difference between two prices. 9. **The second-class fare is £35.00 and first-class £49.00, but you can move to first-class if you are willing to pay the difference.** 10. **to give somebody money for work done**. 11. **The restaurant staff have not been paid for three weeks.** 12. **We pay good wages for skilled workers.** 13. **How much do they pay you per hour?** 14. **to be paid by the hour** to get a fixed amount of money for each hour worked. 15. **to give money which is owed or which has to be paid**. 16. **to pay a bill**. 17. **to pay an invoice**. 18. **to pay duty on imports (NOTE: paying – paid)**

**payable** /ˈpeɪəblə/ adjective due to be paid

**payable** in **advance** /ˈpeɪəblə in əˈvənts/ adjective **FINANCE** due to be paid before you receive the item bought or before the service has been finished

**payable on demand** /ˈpeɪəblə on deɪmənd/ adjective **FINANCE** due to be paid when payment is asked for

**pay cheque** /ˈpeɪ tʃek/ noun **FINANCE** a monthly cheque which pays a salary to a worker

**pay day** /ˈpeɪ dɛɪ/ noun **BUSINESS** the day on which wages are paid to employees, usually Friday for employees paid once a week, and during the last week of the month for employees who are paid once a month

**pay desk** /ˈpeɪ desk/ noun a place in a store where you pay for the goods bought

**pay down** /ˈpeɪ daʊn/ verb 1. **to pay money down to make a deposit**. 2. **She paid £50 down and the rest in monthly instalments.**

**paying** /ˈpeɪɪŋ adj** 1. **giving money or providing money**. 2. **making a profit**. **It is a paying business.** 3. **it is not a paying proposition** it is not a business which is going to make a profit

**paying guest** /ˈpeɪɪŋ ˈgest/ noun 1. a person who stays with a family in their home and pays a rent. 2. a person who stays at a boarding house and pays for room and board

**payment** /ˈpeɪmənt/ noun 1. **giving money for something** given to someone for regular work. 2. **money paid**. 3. **full payment**. 4. **payment as soon as due to be paid**. 5. **payment on invoice**. 6. **payment of part of the money owed**. 7. **payment of all money owed**. Also called **full payment**

**payment on account** /ˈpeɪmənt ɒn əˈkwɒnt/ noun **FINANCE** payment of part of the money owed

**payment on invoice** /ˈpeɪmənt on əˈvɒns/ noun **FINANCE** payment as soon as an invoice is received

**payment receipt** /ˈpeɪmənt rɪˈsaɪt/ noun **FINANCE** a piece of paper showing that money has been received

**pay-per-view film** /ˈpeɪ pər vjuː/ **film/ noun **FINANCE** a film which is available on the room TV, but which the guest is charged for watching

**payphone** /ˈpeɪfəʊn/ noun **PUBLIC PHONE** where you insert money to make a call

**pay slip** /ˈpeɪ slɪp/ noun **ACCOUNTS PAYABLE** a piece of paper showing the full amount of an
pea /piː/ noun VEGETABLES a climbing plant with round green seeds that are eaten as vegetables

employee’s pay, and the money deducted as tax, pension and insurance contributions

pea /ˈpiː/ noun VEGETABLES a climbing plant with round green seeds that are eaten as vegetables

COMMENT: Peas are available fresh in season, or frozen or canned. Peas can be served out of their pods, or the whole pod is cooked rapidly as ‘mangéout’.

peach /piːtʃ/ noun FRUIT a juicy fruit with a soft hairy yellow or red-and-yellow skin and sweet yellow flesh ○ We had peaches and cream for dessert.

COMMENT: Peaches grow particularly in Mediterranean areas, though they can be grown as far north as southern England. The fruit are large and juicy, with a downy skin; they cannot be kept for any length of time. Peaches are divided into two groups: the freestone (where the flesh is not attached to the stone), and the clingstone. The nectarine is a form of peach with a smooth skin.

peach Melba /ˈpiːtʃ mɛlba/ noun DESSERTS a dessert of sliced peaches with ice cream and raspberry sauce

peak /piːk/ noun 1. the top of a mountain 2. the highest point

peak period /ˈpiːk ˌpiːkiəd/ noun the period of the day when most electricity is used or when most traffic is on the roads

peak rate /ˈpiːk riːt/ noun the most expensive tariff for something such as a telephone call

peak season /ˈpiːk ˈsiːzn/ noun same as high season (US)

peanut /ˈpiːnət/ noun NUTS a nut which grows in the ground in pods like a pea. Also called monkey nut

COMMENT: Roasted salted peanuts are commonly served as a cocktail snack.

peanut butter /ˈpiːnət ˈbʌtər/ noun FOOD a paste made from crushed peanuts

pear /piːr/ noun FRUIT a fruit with a greenish or yellowish skin and soft white flesh

COMMENT: Pears are commonly used as dessert fruit, also for cooking. In the UK, William’s Bon Chrétiens, Conference and Doyenné du Comice are popular dessert varieties, while William’s is also commonly used for canning. Pears are also used for fermenting to make Perry.

pearl barley /ˈpɛrl ˈbɛri/ noun FOOD grains of barley used in cooking

pebble /ˈpɛbl/ noun a small round stone ○ There’s no sand on the beach – it’s all pebbles.

pebbly /ˈpɛbli/ adjective covered with pebbles ○ The beach is pebbly.

pecan /ˈpɛkən, ˈpiˈkɛn/ noun NUTS a sweet nut from a tree which grows in the south of the USA

pecan pie /ˈpiːkən ˈpiː/ noun DESSERTS a pie made from corn syrup, cornflour, and pecans

pecorino /ˌpekərˈiːnoʊ/ noun DAIRY a hard pungent Italian cheese made from ewe’s milk

pectin /ˈpiːktən/ noun CATERING a substance in fruit which helps jam to set

pedal /ˈpedəl/ noun 1. a lever worked by your foot ○ If you want to stop the car put your foot down on the brake pedal. 

pedal bin /ˈpedəl ˈbɪn/ noun a rubbish bin with a lid worked by a pedal

pedalo /ˈpedələʊ/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a type of little boat, with seats for two people who make it go forward by pedalling to turn paddle wheels (NOTE: The plural form is pedalos.)

pedestrian /ˈpɛdɪstrɪən/ noun somebody who goes about on foot

pedestrian crossing /ˈpɛdɪstrɪən ˈkrɒsɪŋ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a place marked with white lines where pedestrians can cross a road. Also called zebra crossing

pedestrian precinct /ˈpɛdɪstrɪən ˈprɪnstɪkt/ noun same as shopping precinct

peel /piːl/ noun FOOD the outer skin of a fruit, or the skin of a potato ○ Oranges have a thick peel. ○ Lemon peel is used as flavouring. • verb CATERING to take the skin off a fruit or vegetable ○ Peel the potatoes and cut into chunks.

peeler /ˈpiːlər/ noun a tool for taking the skins off fruit or vegetables

peelings /ˈpiːlɪŋz/ plural noun CATERING bits of skin from vegetables or fruit

Peking duck /ˈpiːkɪŋ ˈdaːk/ noun FOOD duck cooked in the Chinese style with a sweet brown glaze, eaten with pancakes and raw onions

pence /ˈpens/ noun

penne /ˈpeni/ noun FOOD short tube-shaped pasta cut diagonally at the ends

penny /ˈpeni/ noun FINANCE 1. a small coin, of which one hundred make a pound (NOTE: This is usually written p after figures: 26p say ‘twenty-six pee’). The plural is pennies or pence. 2. US a small coin, one cent (informal)

pension /ˈpɛnsiən/ noun 1. money paid regularly to someone who no longer works 2. /ˈpɛnsjən/ TOURISM a guesthouse or boarding house
per which are commonly available

pepper, pink pepper

top floor of a high building

which someone has the right to receive on their retirement

pension plan /ˈpenʃən plən/; pension scheme /ˈpenʃən skəm/ noun finance a plan worked out by an insurance company which arranges for an employee to pay part of his or her salary over many years and receive a regular payment when he or she retires

penthouse /ˈpenthaus/ noun a flat on the top floor of a high building ○ The family has booked the penthouse suite for two weeks.

pepper /ˈpepər/ noun 1. SAUCES, ETC. a condiment, made from the crushed seeds of the pepper plant ○ Add salt and pepper to taste. ○ black pepper: white pepper, green pepper, pink pepper different types of pepper which are commonly available 2. same as capsicum ○ Add salt and pepper to taste. ○ verb to sprinkle with pepper

COMMENT: There are two types of ground pepper: black and white (the white is not as strong as the black). The pepper vegetable is either green, yellow or red. It is also called ‘sweet pepper’ to distinguish it from the chili pepper.

peppercorn /ˈpepəkɔrn/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a dried seed of the pepper plant

peppered steak /ˈpepər ˈstæk/ noun FOOD a steak covered with crushed peppercorns before cooking

peppermill /ˈpepəmɪl/ noun CATERING a device which twists to crush peppercorns

peppermint /ˈpepəmɪnt/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a flavouring prepared from the oil of a mint plant

pepperpot /ˈpepərpot/ noun CATERING a pot with holes on the lid, filled with ground pepper

COMMENT: In the UK, a pepper pot has several holes in it, sometimes in the shape of the letter “P” to differentiate it from the salt cellar; in the USA, the pepper pot will have only one hole while it is the salt cellar which has several.

pepper salami /ˈpepər ˈsæləmi/ noun MEAT salami with crushed peppercorns covering the outside

peppery /ˈpepərē/ adjective CATERING tasting of pepper ○ a very peppery soup

per /ˈpər/ preposition 1. as per according to ○ as per the attached schedule ○ as per invoice as stated in the invoice 2. at a rate of ○ per hour per day, per week, per year for each hour, day, week, or year ○ The rate is £5 per hour. ○ He makes about £250 per month. ○ we pay £10 per hour we pay £10 for each hour worked ○ the car was travelling at twenty-five miles per hour at a speed which covered 25 miles in one hour ○ per head, per person, per capita for each person ○ Allow £13 per head for lunch. ○ The total cost for the tour comes to £150 per person.

per cent /ˈpeɚ ˈsent/ adverb out of each hundred, for each hundred ○ 10 per cent ten in every hundred ○ What is the increase per cent? ○ 12 per cent is added to the bill for service. ○ The airline has reduced the number of seats in Business Class, so increasing the leg room by about 15%.

percentage /ˈpeɚ ˈsentɪdʒ/ noun an amount shown as part of one hundred

percentage discount /ˈpeɚ ˈsentɪdʒ ˈdɪskʌnt/ noun a discount calculated at an amount per hundred

percentage increase /ˈpeɚ ˈsentɪdʒ ˈɪnkrɛs/ noun an increase calculated at an amount per hundred

percentage of occupancy /ˈpeɚ ˈsentɪdʒ ˈɒkjuənˈsɪs/ noun HOTELS same as room occupancy ○ During the winter months the occupancy rate was down to 50%.

percentage point /ˈpeɚ ˈsentɪdʒ ˈpɔɪnt/ noun 1 per cent

perch /ˈpɜrtʃ/ noun SEAFOOD a type of freshwater fish

percolate /ˈpɜkəleɪt/ verb to filter through

percolation /ˈpɜkəˌleɪʃən/ noun the act of making e.g. coffee by filtering

percolator /ˈpɜkəleɪtər/ noun CATERING a coffeemaker where the water boils up through a tube and filters through ground coffee

COMMENT: In a percolator, the coffee is hot water only rises once.

period /ˈpəriəd/ noun a length of time ○ for a period of time or for a period of months or for a six-year period ○ Bookings for the holiday period are down on last year.

period of validity /ˈpəriəd əv ˈvəlɪdəti/ noun BUSINESS the length of time for which a document may be used lawfully

perishable /ˈpərɪʃəb(ə)l/ adjective CATERING likely to go bad quickly

perishables /ˈpərɪʃəb(ə)lz/ plural noun CATERING perishable food
perishable stores /pəˈʃeɪbl/ noun a storehouse for food which can go bad quickly, such as meat and fruit

permission /pərˈmɪʃn/ noun the fact of being allowed to do something ○ to give someone permission to do something to allow someone to do something ○ She asked permission of the manager or she asked the manager’s permission to take a day off.

permit noun /ˈpɜːrmeɪt/ an official document which allows someone to do something ○ export permit. import permit an official document which allows goods to be exported or imported ○ verb /pərˈmɪt/ to allow someone to do something ○ This document permits you to import twenty-five cases of wine. ○ The ticket permits three people to go into the exhibition.

perry /ˈpɜr.i/ noun beverages an alcoholic drink made from pear juice

person /ˈpɜrson/ noun a human being personal /ˈpɜrson(ə)l/ adjective referring to one person

personal assets /ˈpɜrson(ə)l əˈsetz/ plural noun moveable assets which belong to a person

personal call /ˈpɜrson(ə)l əˈkɔl/ noun 1. a telephone call not related to business 2. a telephone call where you ask the operator to connect you with a named person ○ Staff are not allowed to make personal calls during office hours.

personal effects /ˈpɜrson(ə)l əˈfɛkts/ plural noun same as personal property (formal) ○ The hotel does not accept liability for any loss of personal effects of delegates attending the conference.

personal hygiene /ˈpɜrson(ə)l əˈhaɪjən/ noun actions to keep yourself clean and healthy, e.g. washing your body, hands and hair often, and keeping your clothes clean

personal message /ˈpɜrson(ə)l əˈmesɪdʒ/ noun a message for a particular person

personal organiser /ˈpɜrson(ə)l əˈɡɔrɪzər/ noun a very small pocket computer in which you can enter details of names, addresses, telephone numbers, appointments and meetings. Also called electronic organiser

personal property /ˈpɜrson(ə)l əˈprɔpərɪ/ noun items which belong to a person ○ The storm caused considerable damage to personal property. ○ The management is not responsible for property left in the hotel rooms.

personnel /ˈpɜrson(ə)l əˈnɛl/ noun BUSINESS the people who work in a particular place or for a particular company ○ the personnel of the hotel or the hotel personnel ○ We are looking for experienced personnel for our tourist information office. ○ the personnel department the section of the company which deals with the staff

personnel management /ˈpɜrson(ə)l əˌmænɪdʒmənt/ noun BUSINESS the organis- ing and training of staff so that they work well and profitably

personnel manager /ˈpɜrson(ə)l əˌmænɪdʒər/ personnel officer /ˈpɜrson(ə)l əˈfɪsəl/ noun the head of the personnel department (NOTE: This has been replaced in some cases by human resources: human resources manager, human resources department)

person-to-person call /ˈpɜrson(ə)l təˈpɜrson(ə)l əˈkɔl/ noun a telephone call where you ask the operator to connect you with a named person

peso /ˈpesoʊ/ noun FINANCE the currency used in Mexico and many other countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Philippines and Uruguay

pest /pest/ noun a plant, animal or insect which causes problems ○ a spray to remove insect pests

COMMENT: The word is a relative term: a pest to one person may not be a pest to another, so foxes are pests to chicken farmers, but not to naturalists.

pest control /ˈpest ˈkənˌtrəl/ noun action to restrict the spread of pests by killing them

pesticide /ˈpestɪsɪd/ noun a poisonous substance used to destroy pests

COMMENT: There are three basic types of pesticide. 1. organochlorine insecticides, which have a high persistence in the environment of up to about 15 years (DDT, dieldrin and aldrin). 2. organophosphates, which have an intermediate persistence of several months (parathion, carbaryl and malathion). 3. carbamates, which have a low persistence of around two weeks (Temik, Zectran and Zineb). Most pesticides are broad-spectrum, that is they kill all insects in a certain area and may kill other animals like birds and small mammals. Pesticide residue levels in food in the UK are generally low. Pesticide residues have been found in bran products, bread and baby foods, as well as in milk and meat. Where pesticides are found, the levels are low and rarely exceed international maximum residue levels.
pet /pet/ noun an animal kept in the home to give pleasure, e.g. a cat or dog. • Pets are not allowed into the restaurant. • This little sign in the directory indicates hotels which welcome pets.

petrol /ˈpɛtəl/ noun ROAD TRAVEL liquid, made from petroleum, used to drive a car engine. • The car is very economic on petrol. • We are looking for a car with a low petrol consumption. (NOTE: The US English is gasoline or gas.)

petrol station /ˈpɛtəl ˈsteɪʃən/ noun a place where you can buy petrol. • He stopped at a petrol station to get some petrol before going on to the motorway.

petrol tank /ˈpɛtəl tæŋk/ noun a container built into a car, for holding petrol.

Pet Travel Scheme, ‘pet passport’ noun a scheme by which cats and dogs can be brought into the UK from Europe without having to spend six months in quarantine (NOTE: Before arrival the animal must be checked for worms and ticks, and then have a microchip implanted, giving it a unique number. The animal is then vaccinated against rabies and has to have regular blood tests after arrival to check if the vaccine has taken.)

petty cash /ˈpeti ˈkef/ noun small amounts of money.

PFC abbreviation AIR TRAVEL passenger facility charge.

pheasant /ˈfeizənt/ noun a large bird with a long tail, shot for sport and food and in season from October 1st to February 1st. • The male bird is brightly coloured and larger than the female. They are usually sold as a pair or ‘brace’ – that is, one male and one female.

phone /fəʊn/ noun a telephone, a machine used for speaking to someone. • We had a new phone system installed last week. • by phone using the telephone. • to be on the phone to be speaking to someone by telephone. • She has been on the phone all morning. • He spoke to the manager on the phone. • to make a phone call to dial and speak to someone on the telephone. • verb to phone a person, a place to call someone or a place by telephone. • Don’t phone me, I’ll phone you. • His secretary phoned to say he would be late. • She phoned the reservation through to the hotel. • The travel agency phoned to say that the tickets were ready for collection. • She phoned room service to order some coffee. • It’s very expensive to phone Singapore at this time of day. • to phone about something to make a telephone call to speak about something. • She phoned about the table he had reserved for 8 p.m. • to phone for something to make a telephone call to ask for something. • He phoned for a taxi.

phone back /fəʊn ˈbæk/ verb to make a phone call in reply to another. • The manager is in a meeting, can you phone back in about half an hour? • Mr Smith called while you were out and asked if you would phone him back.

phone book /fəʊn bʊk/ noun a book which lists names of people and businesses in alphabetical order with their telephone numbers and addresses. • Look up her address in the phone book. • He looked up the number of the company in the phone book. Also called telephone directory.

phone booking /fəʊn ˈbʊknɪŋ/ noun a reservation made by phone of something such as a room in a hotel, a table in a restaurant, etc. • Phone bookings must be confirmed in writing.

phone booth /fəʊn boʊθ, phone box /fəʊn bɔks/ noun a small cabin for a public telephone.

phone card /fəʊn kɑrd/ noun a plastic card which you can buy at a post office, and insert into a special slot in a public telephone booth to make a phone call.

phone number /fəʊn ˈnumba/ noun a series of numbers that you press on a telephone to contact a particular person. • He keeps a list of phone numbers in a little black book. • The phone number is on the hotel notepaper. • Can you give me your phone number?

photocopy /ˈfəʊtəʊsəpi/ noun a copy of a document by photographing and printing it.

photocopi /ˈfəʊtəʊsəpi/ noun a machine which makes a copy of a document by photographing and printing it. • Make six photocopies of the letter. • verb to make a copy of a document by photographing and printing it. • She photocopied the town plan.
photocopying /ˈfɒtəʊkəpiŋ/ noun the act of copying a document by photographing and printing it. There is a mass of photocopying to be done. There are many documents waiting to be photocopied.

photocopying bureau /ˈfɒtəʊkəpiŋ ˈbɜːrəʊ/ noun an office which photocopies documents for companies which do not possess their own photocopying equipment.

photocopying service /ˈfɒtəʊkəpiŋ ˈsɜːrvɪs/ noun a service that makes photocopies for customers. The business centre has a photocopying service.

physical map /ˈfɪzɪkl ˈmæp/ noun a diagram showing mountains, rivers and other geographical features.

physician /ˈfɪzɪʃən/ noun US a doctor. (formal) Consult your physician before taking this medicine. (informal) The tour will be accompanied by a qualified physician.

pickle /ˈpaɪkl/ noun CATERING a small jug for serving carafe wine, usually holding a quarter-litre or half-litre.

pick /pɪk/ noun 1. The act of choosing, or the thing, person or place chosen. To take your pick: choose what you want. 2. The pick of the bunch: the best item in the group. CATERING: A small metal tool, like a long needle, used to remove flesh from shellfish or from nutsHELLS, or to break up ICE. 3. A lobster pick: a verb to choose something. The board picked the finance director to succeed the retiring MD. The Association has picked Paris for its next meeting.

pickle /ˈpaɪkl/ noun FOOD vegetables preserved in vinegar or water. CATERING to preserve e.g. vegetables in vinegar: pickled gherkins, pickled onions, pickled walnuts, gherkins, onions or walnuts preserved by soaking in vinegar and herbs.

pick up /pɪk/ verb 1. To take a passenger into a vehicle: He picked up two hitch-hikers at the entrance to the motorway. The coach will call to pick up passengers at the hotel. 2. To get better, to improve: Business or trade is picking up.

pickup and delivery service /ˈpɪkəp ənd ˈdeɪlɪvəri/ noun a service which takes goods from the warehouse and delivers them to the customer.

pickup point /ˈpɪkəp ˈpɔɪnt/ noun TRAVEL a place where a group of people arranges to be collected by a coach, etc.

pick-up station /ˈpɪk əp ˈstæʃən/ noun CATERING the place in a kitchen where the prepared meals are left ready for the waiters to collect and deliver them.

pickup truck /ˈpɪkəp ˈtrʌk/ noun ROAD a type of small van with an open area for transporting goods.

picnic /ˈpɪknɪk/ noun 1. TOURISM an excursion with a meal eaten in the open air. We have organised a picnic in the woods. 2. CATERING: A meal eaten outdoors. To eat a picnic. Picnicking is not allowed in the botanical gardens. (NOTE: Picnicking – picnic.)

picnic area /ˈpɪknɪk ˈeəriə/ noun CATERING a place where people can have a picnic.

picknickers /ˈpɪknɪkərz/ noun CATERING somebody who goes on a picnic. The river bank is a favourite spot for picknickers.

picnic lunch /ˈpɪknɪk ˈlʌntʃ/ noun CATERING lunch eaten in the open air, taken with you in a bag, box or basket.

pie chart /ˈpi ˈtʃɑrt/ noun a diagram where information is shown as a circle cut up into sections of different sizes.

pied-à-terre /ˈpiːd əˈtɜːr/ noun a fat grey bird which is common in towns. Let’s go and feed the pigeons in Trafalgar Square. Wood pigeon.

pigeonhole /ˈpaɪgənhoʊl/ noun one of a series of small spaces for filing documents or for putting letters for delivery to separate rooms or for collection. There was a message in his pigeonhole when he returned to the hotel.

pilaff /ˈpaɪləf/ noun FOOD an Eastern dish of rice with vegetables, herbs and spices, and sometimes with meat. We had lamb pilaff.

pickled /ˈpaɪkləd/ noun FOOD a small fish similar to a herring, sold in tins.

pilgrim /ˈpaɪəlɡrɪm/ noun TOURISM somebody who travels to an important religious place. A coach carrying a group of 50 pilgrims to Lourdes. Pilgrims travel to Mecca in specially chartered planes.

pilgrimage /ˈpaɪəlɡrɪmɪdʒ/ noun TOURISM a journey to an important religious place. The church is organising a pilgrimage to Rome in April.
posed staff training scheme was efficient. The group set up a pilot project to see if the proposed training scheme was efficient. The head lies on when the person is lying down. I like to sleep with two pillows. There's a pillar box at the corner of the town where a passport was issued. He is directing a pilot scheme for training copilot. A British pint is equal to 0.568 litre. The pint is also used to measure seafood, such as prawns or mussels. I like to sleep with two pillows. The recipe takes some time to prepare. She had pistachio ice cream for dessert. A British pint is equal to 0.568 litre. The pint is also used to measure seafood, such as prawns or mussels. I like to sleep with two pillows. The recipe takes some time to prepare. She had pistachio ice cream for dessert.
place setting 230

place setting /ˈplɛs ˌsetɪŋ/ noun CATERING a set of knives, forks, spoons, glasses, etc., for one person

places of interest /ˈplɛsɪz əv ˈɪntərst/ plural noun TOURISM buildings or parts of the countryside which are interesting to visit ○ a tour to visit places of interest in south Italy ○ There are lots of places to visit within 50 miles of central London.

plaice /ˈplɛs/ noun SEAFOOD a flat white sea fish ○ fried fillets of plaice (NOTE: The plural form is plaice.)

plain chocolate /ˈplɛm ˈtʃɒklət/ noun FOOD a dark, bitter chocolate that has had no baking powder added to it

plain yoghurt /ˈplɛm ˈjɒgtə/ noun DAIRY a yoghurt without any sweetening or flavouring

plan /plæn/ noun 1. an idea or description of how you intend to do something 2. a drawing which shows how something is arranged or how something will be built ○ The designers showed us the first plans for the new hotel. ■ verb to arrange how you are going to do something (NOTE: planning – planned) ○ to plan for an increase in visitors to the music festival

plane /ˈplæn/ noun AIR TRAVEL same as aeroplane ○ I intend to take the 5 o’clock plane to New York. ○ He could not get a seat on Tuesday’s plane, so he had to wait until Wednesday. ○ There are twenty planes a day from London to Paris.

planetarium /ˌplænətəriəm/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a domed building in which you sit and watch as pictures of the stars are projected against the ceiling ○ We visited the planetarium with a school party.

plane ticket /ˈplɛn ˌtɪkt/ noun AIR TRAVEL a ticket which allows a passenger to travel by plane

planner /ˈplænər/ noun 1. somebody who plans something, especially what buildings are to be built in an area 2. a chart or notebook where you can write down the dates of future events

planning /ˈplænɪŋ/ noun 1. BUSINESS the work of organising how something should be done, especially how a company should be run to make increased profits ○ long-term planning, short-term planning ○ making plans for a long or short period 2. ☑ the planning department the section of a local government office which deals with requests for planning permission

planning permission /ˈplænɪŋ ˈpeərəməns/ noun BUSINESS an official document allowing a person or company to construct new buildings ○ The group was refused planning permission. ○ We are waiting for planning permission before we can start building the cinema. ○ The land is to be sold with planning permission for a motel.

plantain /ˈplæntən/ noun VEGETABLES the name given to various types of large banana used for cooking, which have a lower sugar content than dessert bananas

plat du jour /ˈplɔt dyoʁ/ noun CATERING a special dish prepared for the day and not listed in the printed menu (NOTE: plat du jour comes from the French phrase meaning ‘dish of the day’.)

plate /ˈpleɪt/ noun 1. a flat dish for putting food on ○ a plateau de fromages a large plate with a display of food ○ the name given to various types of large banana used for cooking, which have a lower sugar content than dessert bananas ○ a plateau de fromages a large plate with a display of food ○ the name given to various types of large banana used for cooking, which have a lower sugar content than dessert bananas

plateau /ˈpleɪtoʊ/ noun CATERING a French noun meaning large dish with a display of food (NOTE: The plural form is plateaux.) ○ a plateau de fromages a large plate with a selection of cheeses

plateful /ˈpleɪtfʊl/ noun the quantity held by a plate

plat du jour /ˈplɔt dyoʁ/ noun CATERING a special dish prepared for the day and not listed in the printed menu (NOTE: plat du jour comes from the French phrase meaning ‘dish of the day’.)

platform ticket /ˈplætform ˌtɪkt/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a high pavement in a station, running alongside the track, where passengers can get on or off trains ○ The train for Birmingham leaves from Platform 12. ○ The ticket office is on Platform 2.

platinum card /ˈplætəm nɑːd/ noun BUSINESS a credit card issued to very important customers with a high level of income,
which gives privileges such as a higher spending limit, but also costs more than ordinary credit cards

**platter** /*plætə*/ **noun** 1. **catering** a large flat serving plate ○ A huge joint of meat was carried in on a platter. 2. **catering** a large plate of prepared food, arranged in a decorative way ○ cheese platter, seafood platter, shellfish platter large plate with various cheeses, fish or shellfish ○ We ordered a seafood platter.

**play** /*pleɪ*/ **verb** to take part in an enjoyable activity, especially a game, simply for the sake of amusement

**playground** /*pleɪgrænd*/ **play area** **noun** entertainment an area, especially round a building, where children can play ○ There is a children’s play area near the motel.

**playing cards** /*pleɪɪŋ kɑːdz*/ **plural** **noun** **entertainment** ordinary cards, marked in either diamonds, hearts, clubs, spades

**plonk** /*plɒŋk*/ **noun** **beverages** inferior wine (informal) ○ I bought a bottle of Spanish plonk from the supermarket.

**plough** /*plɔː/ , **snowplough**

**ploughman’s lunch** /*ˌplɔːmənz ‘ʌntʃ*/ **noun** food a cold lunch, typically served in a pub, consisting of a plate of bread, cheese, pickle or chutney, and a pickled onion

**pluck** /*plʌk*/ **verb** **catering** to take the feathers off a bird, before it is cooked ○ Ask the butcher to pluck the pheasants for you.

**plug** /*plʌɡ*/ **noun** 1. a device at the end of a wire for connecting a machine to the electricity supply 2. a flat round rubber object which covers the hole in a bath or sink ○ There is no plug in my bath. 3. ○ to give a plug to a new leisure centre to publicise a new leisure centre (informal) 4. same as socket ○ **verb** 1. ○ to plug in to connect a machine to the electricity supply ○ The TV was not plugged in. 2. **marketing** to publicise or advertise something (informal) ○ They ran six commercials plugging holidays in Spain. (note: plugging – plugged)

**plum** /*plʌm*/ **fruit** a gold, red or purple fruit with a smooth skin and a large stone

**plum pudding** /*ˌplʌm tuːˈmʌnd/* **noun** **desserts** a rich fruit pudding, cooked by steaming and usually eaten at Christmas

**plum tomato** /*ˌplʌm təˈmatəʊ*/ **noun** **vegetables** a variety of tomato which is longer and egg-shaped, the variety most usually used for canning

**p.m.** /*ˈpiː ˈem/ , **P.M.** **abbreviation** referring to the period between midday and midnight, in the afternoon or in the evening ○ The train leaves at 6.50 p.m. ○ If you phone New York after 8 p.m. the calls are at a cheaper rate.

**pn** **abbreviation** per night

**PNR** **abbreviation** **air travel** passenger name record

**PO** **abbreviation** post office

**poach** /*ˈpəʊtʃ/* **verb** **catering** to cook something, e.g. eggs without their shells or fish, in gently boiling liquid ○ sole poached in white wine

**poached egg** /*ˌpəʊtʃ ˈɪdʒ*/ **noun** food an egg which is taken out of its shell and cooked whole in boiling water, usually eaten on toast at breakfast

**pocket** /*ˈpɒkɪt*/ **noun** a small bag attached to the inside of a piece of clothing to hold money, keys and other small articles

**point** /*ˈpɔɪnt*/ **noun** 1. a place or position 2. ○ the dollar gained two points the dollar increased in value against another currency by two hundredths of a cent ○ **verb** ○ to point out to show ○ The report of the fire department points out the mistakes made by the builders of the hotel. ○ He pointed out that the bookings for the Christmas season were better than in previous years.

**point of sale** /*ˈpɔɪnt əv ‘sɛl*/ **noun** **marketing** a place where a product is sold, e.g. a shop. Abbr **POS**

**point-of-sale material** /*ˈpɔɪnt əv ‘sɛl ˈmeɪtʃərɪl*/ **noun** **marketing** display material used to advertise a product where it is being sold. Also called **POS material**

**poison** /*ˈpəʊziən*/ **noun** **medical** a substance which can kill or harm when eaten, drunk, breathed in or touched ○ poison ivy.

**poison oak** North American plants whose leaves can cause a painful and itchy rash if touched ○ **verb** **medical** to kill or harm someone or something with poison

**poisoning** /*ˈpəʊziəŋ/* **noun** **medical** killing or harming someone or something with a poison

**poisonous** /*ˈpəʊziənəs*/ **adjective** **medical** full of poison ○ Some mushrooms are good to eat and some are poisonous.

**COMMENT:** The commonest poisons, of which even a small amount can kill, are...
arsenic, cyanide and strychnine. Many common foods and drugs can be poisonous if taken in large doses. Common household materials such as bleach, glue and insecticides can also be poisonous. Some types of poisoning, such as Salmonella, can be passed to other people through lack of hygiene.

poivre /ˈpɔvɨr/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a French noun meaning pepper

polar bear /ˈpɔlər bɛər/ noun a big white bear which lives in the snow near the North Pole. ◊ The explorers were attacked by polar bears.

pole /ˈpɔl/ noun a long wooden or metal rod

polenta /poˈlɛnta/ noun FOOD in Italian cooking, fine yellow maize meal cooked to a mush with water or stock, sometimes sliced, and served baked or fried

police escort /ˈpɔlɪs ɪˈskɛst/ noun a group of policemen who escort someone ◊ The president had a police escort to the airport.

policy /ˈpɔləsi/ noun 1. a set of decisions or rules on the general way in which something should be done (NOTE: The plural form is policies.) 2. a contract between an insurance company and a person or organisation that wants insurance ◊ an accident policy an insurance which will pay if an accident occurs ◊ all-risks policy an insurance policy which covers risks of any kind, with no exclusions ◊ a comprehensive, an all-in policy an insurance policy which covers you against all risks which are likely to happen ◊ contingent policy a policy which pays out only if something happens, such as if the person named in the policy dies before the person due to benefit ◊ to take out a policy to sign the contract for an insurance and start paying the premiums ◊ She took out a life insurance policy or a house insurance policy.

policy holder /ˈpɔləsi ˈhɔldər/ noun FINANCE somebody who is insured by an insurance company

polish /ˈpɔliʃ/ noun a substance used to make things shiny (NOTE: The plural form is polishes.) ◊ a verb to rub something to make it shiny ◊ She polished the table until it shone. ◊ Each bedroom has a mending kit and a shoe polishing kit.

polite /ˈpɔlət/ adjective pleasant towards other people, not rude ◊ We stipulate that our sales girls must be polite to customers. ◊ We had a polite letter from the hotel manager.

politely /ˈpɔlətlɪ/ adverb in a pleasant way ◊ She politely answered the guests’ questions.

polyunsaturated fat /ˌpɔlərˈɛnsətərəl ˈfæt/ noun CATERING a fatty acid capable of absorbing more hydrogen, typical of vegetable and fish oils ◊ Vegetable oils and fish oils are polyunsaturated.

polyvinyl chloride /ˌpɔlɪvɪnɪl ˈklɔrəd/ noun a type of plastic that is not biodegradable, used for floor coverings, clothes, shoes, pipes, etc. Abbr PVC

pomegranate /ˈpɒmɪɡrænət/ noun FRUIT a fruit with yellowish pink or red skin, masses of seeds and sweet red flesh ◊ Pomegranate juice stains badly.

pony /ˈpɔni/ noun a small horse ◊ My best friend lets me ride her pony sometimes. (NOTE: The plural form is ponies.)

pony-trekking /ˈpɔni ˌtrekiŋ/ noun SPORT the activity of riding ponies in the country for pleasure ◊ We often go pony-trekking in the summer. ◊ The hotel offers pony-trekking holidays in the mountains.

horse-riding

pool /ˈpʊl/ noun 1. same as swimming pool 2. ENTERTAINMENT a game similar to snooker

poolroom /ˈpʊrləm/ noun US ENTERTAINMENT a public room where you can play pool

pool table /ˈpʊltˌeɪbɪl/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a table on which pool is played

poor /ˈpʊr/ adjective 1. with little or no money ◊ It is one of the poorest countries in the world, but the scenery is magnificent. 2. not very good ◊ We all complained about the poor service in the hotel coffee lounge. ◊ Poor turnaround time of aircraft can affect schedules. ◊ The restaurant is okay but has poor air-conditioning or poor noise insulation.

poorly /ˈpʊrlɪ/ adverb badly ◊ The reception area is poorly laid out. ◊ The tour was poorly planned. ◊ poorly paid staff staff with low wages

popcorn /ˈpɒpkɔrn/ noun FOOD corn seed which is heated, sometimes with sugar, until it bursts, eaten as a snack and often served in large cardboard containers at cinemas and fairgrounds ◊ We always buy a carton of popcorn when we go to the cinema.

poppadom /ˈpɒpədəm/ noun BREAD, ETC. a thin round crisp Indian pancake, fried or grilled

Popsicle /ˈpɒpsɪkl/ noun US FOOD a trademark for a mixture of water and flaa-
port /pɔr/ noun a place where ships come to load or unload cargo or drop or taken on passengers.

port area for holidays. (NOTE: The British English is *ice lolly*.)

popular /ˈpɒpjələ/ adjective liked by many people. (NOTE: *This is our most popular resort.*)

port /pɔr/ noun MEAT fresh meat from pigs, as opposed to cured meat, which is bacon or ham. (NOTE: There is no plural form)

COMMMENT: Roast pork is traditionally served with apple sauce and sage and onion stuffing. In some countries pork and other meat from pigs is not eaten as it is considered unclean by the religion of the country (this applies to the Muslim and Jewish religions).

pork pie /ˈpɔrk ˈpiː/ noun FOOD minced pork in a pastry case, usually eaten cold. (NOTE: *Let’s buy a pork pie to eat on the picnic.*)

porridge /ˈpɔrɪdʒ/ noun FOOD oatmeal cooked in water. (NOTE: *She had a bowl of porridge for breakfast.*)

porridge oats /ˈpɔrɪdʒ əʊts/ plural noun FOOD oats which have been crushed ready to be made into porridge.

port /ˈpɔrt/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a harbour, a place where ships come to load or unload a port at to stop at a port to load or unload cargo or drop or taken on passengers. BEVERAGES a dessert wine from Portugal, usually served after a meal. SHIPS AND BOATS the left-hand side of a ship when facing the bow, also used of the left-hand side of an aircraft. port authority /ˈpɔrt ɔːtərɪ/ noun the organisation which runs a port.

port charges /ˈpɔrt ˈtʃɑrɪdʒz/, port dues plural noun SHIPS AND BOATS payments which a ship makes to the port authority for the right to use the port.

porter /ˈpɔrter/ noun TRAVEL somebody who carries luggage for travellers at an airport, a railway station, in a hotel, etc. (NOTE: In the USA and Canada they are called *‘redcaps’,* because they wear red caps as part of their uniform.)

popularity /ˈpɒpjʊləti/ noun the state of affairs which a ship makes to the port authority.

portion /ˈpɔrʃn/ noun CATERING keeping a check on the amount of food served by splitting it up into individual portions. (NOTE: *Foil-wrapped butter portions are served in a dish of ice.*)

portion control /ˈpɔrʃn kəntrəl/ noun CATERING keeping a check on the amount of food served by splitting it up into individual portions, e.g. by serving butter in small individual packets or pots.

port of call /ˈpɔrt əv ˈkɔl/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a port at which a ship often stops.

port of embarkation /ˈpɔrt əv ɪmˈbaːk/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a port at which you get onto a ship.

port of entry /ˈpɔrt əv ˈentri/ noun a place where passengers and goods may enter a country under the supervision of customs officials, e.g. a port or an airport.

p.o.s. /ˈpiːəʊˌes/ abbreviation MARKETING point of sale.

posada /ˈpɔsədə/ noun HOTELS in a Spanish-speaking country, a hotel, pension, or hostel.

posh /pɒʃ/ adjective expensive and attractive, or suitable for special occasions (informal). (NOTE: *He took us for lunch to one of the poshest restaurants in town.*)

position /ˈpəʊziʃn/ noun 1. a situation or state of affairs. 2. what is the cash position? what is the state of the company’s current account? 2. a site, the place where a building is. (NOTE: *The hotel occupies a central position in the town.*)

port area for holidays. (NOTE: *The restaurant’s lakeside position makes it very popular in summer.*)

3. a job, or a rank in an organisation. (NOTE: *We have several positions vacant in our front-of-the-house area.*)

4. All the vacant positions have been filled. (NOTE: *She retired from her position in the corporate reservations department.*)

5. he is in a key position has an important job. (NOTE: *at a bank, post office, check-in* a separate place where a customer is dealt with. (NOTE: *“position closed” a notice to show that a counter is not open.*

positive cash flow /ˈpəʊzɪtɪv ˈkeɪʃ ˈflɔʊ/ noun BUSINESS a situation where more money is coming into a company than is going out.

POS material /ˈpiː əs/ noun the same as point-of-sale material.
**post** /pəʊst/ noun 1. a system of sending letters and parcels from one place to another
   ○ He put the letter in the post. ○ The cheque was lost in the post. ○ Post to the Falkland Islands can take up to a week. Also called mail ○ by post using the postal services, not sending something by hand or by messenger ○ to send the tickets by post ▶ we sent the order by first-class post by the most expensive mail service, designed to be faster ○ to send a reply by return of post to reply by the next post service ▶ letter post, parcel post a service for sending letters or parcels
   2. letters and parcels that are sent and received ○ Has the post arrived yet? ○ My assistant opens the post as soon as it arrives. ○ The receipt was in this morning’s post. ○ The tickets did not arrive by first post this morning. 3. a job, paid work in a company ○ She is going to apply for a post as cashier. ○ We have three posts vacant. ○ All our posts have been filled. ○ We advertised three posts in the ‘Hotel Gazette’. Also called position
   ■ verb 1. to send a letter or parcel ○ We posted our confirmation of the booking last Wednesday. 2. to post up a notice to put a notice on a wall or on a noticeboard ○ The courier posted up a list of ski runs which were open.

**postcode** /ˈpəʊstkɑːd/ noun letters and numbers used to indicate a town or street in an address (NOTE: The US English is ZIP code.)

**poster** /ˈpəʊstər/ noun MARKETING a large notice or advertisement to be stuck up on a wall ○ In the underground we saw posters advertising holidays in Spain.

**poste restante** /ˈpəʊstˌrestənt/ noun a system where letters can be addressed to someone at a post office, where they can be collected ○ Send any messages to ‘Poste Restante, Athens’. (NOTE: The US English for this is General Delivery.)

**post-free** /ˈfriː/ adverb without having to pay any postage ○ The timetable is obtainable post-free from the airline offices.

**postmark** /ˈpəʊstmɑːk/ noun a mark stamped by the post office on a letter, covering the postage stamp, to show that the post office has accepted it, and giving the name of the postal office or town and the date ○ a letter with a London postmark ○ to stamp a letter with a postmark ○ The letter was postmarked New York.

**post office** /ˈpəʊst ˌɒfɪs/ noun 1. a building where you can do such things as buying stamps, sending letters and parcels and paying bills ○ sub-post office a small post office, often part of a shop 2. the Post Office a national organisation which deals with sending letters and parcels ○ Post Office officials or officials of the Post Office ○ A Post Office van comes to collect the mail. ○ …travellers cheques cost 1% of their face value and can be purchased from any bank, main post offices, travel agents and several building societies’ [The Sunday Times]

**Post Office box number** /ˈpəʊstˌɒfɪs ˌbɒks ˈnʌmbr/ noun a reference number used when asking for mail to be sent to a post office. Abbr P.O. box number

**post-paid** /ˈpəʊstˈpeɪd/ adjective with the postage already paid ○ The price is £5.95 post-paid.

**postpone** /ˈpəʊstpəʊn/ verb to arrange for something to take place later than planned ○ He postponed the meeting for a week. ○ They asked if they could postpone payment until the cash situation was better.

**postponement** /ˌpəʊstpəʊˈmənt/ noun the act of arranging for something to take place later than planned ○ I had to change my appointments because of the postponement of the board meeting.

**post room** /ˈpəʊst ˈruːm/ noun a room in an office where the post is sorted and sent to
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each department or collected from each department for sending

pot /ˈpɒt/ noun a container made of glass, metal or clay ○ Can we have a pot of tea for two, please? ■ verb to put in a pot

potable /ˈpɒtəbl/ adjective clean and safe to drink ○ The hotel has a potable water supply.

potage /ˈpɒtɪdʒ/ noun food thick soup, especially one made from vegetables

potato /ˈpɒtəʊ/ noun vegetables a vegetable that grows from the roots of a plant, has a brown skin and white flesh, and can be eaten boiled, roasted, fried or baked ○ Do you want any more potatoes? ○ We’re having roast lamb and potatoes for Sunday lunch.

COMMENT: In Britain potatoes were traditionally eaten at every main meal, along with another vegetable, such as cabbage, carrots, peas, etc. The potato is an important source of carbohydrate, but nowadays is replaced at some meals by pasta, rice or bread. More than a dozen different varieties are grown commercially in Britain, and some are better than others for different cooking purposes.

potato peeler /ˈpɒtəʊˌpiːlə/ noun CATERING a special tool for peeling potatoes and other vegetables

pot-hole /ˈpɒθoʊl/ noun 1. a hole in rock worn away by water ○ They were exploring a pot-hole in the Mendip Hills. 2. ROAD TRAVEL a hole in a road surface ○ The council still hasn’t filled in the potholes in our street.

potholer /ˈpɒθoʊlər/ noun sport somebody who climbs down inside pot-holes as a sport ○ Several potholers were trapped in the cave by a flash flood.

potholing /ˈpɒθoʊlɪŋ/ noun sport the sport of climbing down inside pot-holes ○ We spent the weekend potholing in the limestone hills.

potluck /ˈpɒtlʌk/ noun ○ to take potluck to take whatever food is served, with no possibility of choice

potted /ˈpɒttɪd/ adjective CATERING cooked or preserved in a vessel such as a pot or jar

potted shrimps /ˈpɒtɪd ˈʃrɪmps/ plural noun food shrimps which have been cooked and put in a small pot with melted butter, served with lemon and brown bread and butter

poultry /ˈpɔltri/ noun meat a general term for domestic birds kept for meat and egg production, e.g. chickens, turkeys, ducks etc. ○ The word is mainly used in butchers’ shops and recipe books.

pound /paʊnd/ noun 1. a measure of weight, equal to about 450 grams ○ to sell oranges by the pound ○ a pound of oranges ○ Oranges cost 50p a pound. ○ She weighs 140 pounds. (NOTE: In the USA, body weight is given in pounds, while in Britain it is given in stones; pound is usually written lb after figures: 25lb) 2. FINANCE the currency used in the UK and many other countries (NOTE: This is usually written £ before the figure: £25) ○ a ten-pound note a banknote for ten pounds

pound sterling /paʊnd ˈstɜrlɪŋ/ noun FINANCE the official term for the unit of money used in the UK

poussin /ˈpɔsən/ noun meat a chicken reared to be eaten when very young and tender

powdered /ˈpaʊdəd/ adjective CATERING crushed so that it forms a fine dry dust ○ a tin of powdered milk ○ an omelette made with powdered eggs

powder room /ˈpaʊdə rʊm/ noun a women’s toilet in a public place such as a restaurant or shop

power /paʊər/ noun electricity used to drive machines or devices

power pack /paʊər pæk/ noun a portable source of electricity

car and power point ○ There is a power point for shavers in the bathroom. ○ Each bedroom has a safe large enough for a laptop and with in-built power point for recharging.

pp abbreviation HOTELS per person

pppn abbreviation HOTELS per person per night

PR abbreviation MARKETING public relations ○ a PR man ○ the PR department

praline /ˈprɔlɪn/ noun food a sweet made of crushed nuts and caramelised sugar

prawn /prɔn/ noun SEAFOOD a type of shellfish, like a large shrimp ○ She ordered a prawn curry and rice. ○ I had a prawn and mayonnaise sandwich.

prawn cocktail /prɔn ˈkɔktəl/ noun food a starter consisting of shellled prawns in mayonnaise and tomato dressing, served in a glass

pre- prefix before or in front of. ○ pre-booked, prepay, pre-theatre menu

pre-booked /ˌpriːˈbʊkt/ adjective booked in advance

precinct /ˈprɪsɪŋkt/ noun US an administrative district in a town ○ the 10th precinct police station
precipitation /priˈspɛrisˈteɪʃən/ noun water which falls from clouds as rain, snow or hail. Precipitation in the mountain areas is higher than in the plains.

precook /priˈkʊrk/ verb CATERING to cook food completely or partially in advance, especially before it is sold, so that it only need minimal cooking or reheating before it is eaten.

draw /prɪˈdruː/ verb to say in advance what will happen.

predict /priˈdruːkt/ verb to say in advance what will happen.

pre-existing /prɪˈɪɡzɪstɪŋ/ adjective existing from before, already present.

pre-existing condition /prɪˈɪɡzɪstɪŋ kənˈdɪʃən/ noun MEDICAL an illness from which someone was already suffering when he or she took out a medical insurance policy.

preheat /priˈhiːt/ verb CATERING to heat an oven, dish, or other item before using it.

premise /priˈmiːs/ plural noun a building and the land it stands on ☞ on the premises in the building ☞ There is a doctor on the premises at all times.

premium /priˈmiːriəm/ noun 1. same as insurance premium 2. a special prize 3. BUSINESS the amount to be paid to a landlord or a tenant for the right to take over a lease ☞ flat to let with a premium of £10,000 ☞ Annual rent: £8,500, premium: £25,000. 4. an extra charge.

premium cabin, premium section noun AIR TRAVEL part of a plane where the passengers have special service, usually the first-class section.

premium offer /priˈmiːriəm ˈəfər/ noun MARKETING a free gift offered to attract more customers.

premium quality /priˈmiːriəm ˈkwɔrəti/ adjective top quality ☞ The hamburger chain says it only uses premium-quality beef.

premium rate /priˈmiːriəm rɛt/ noun HOTELS a special rate for high-quality rooms.

premix /priˈmiːrɛks/ noun a product consisting of previously mixed ingredients or elements.

prepaid /priˈpiːd/ adjective paid in advance.

prepaid reply card /priˈpiːd rɪˈpleɪ kɑrd/ noun MARKETING a stamped addressed card which is sent to someone so that they can reply without paying the postage.

prepay /prɪˈpiː/ verb to pay to put on the plates in the kitchen before being served. ☞ a classier food and beverage service will be on offer. The airline will be experimenting with chefs on board to serve food as meals will no longer arrive pre-plated (Business Traveller).

pre-plating /prɪˈpleɪtɪŋ/ noun CATERING a type of service where food is served ready on the plate.

pre-register /prɪˈreɡər/ verb HOTELS to register a guest before he or she actually checks into the hotel.

pre-registration /prɪˈreɡərəʃən/ noun HOTELS the registration of guests before they actually check into the hotel, so as to save time when a group of guests arrive all together.

presentation /prɛzəˈteɪʃən/ noun 1. the act of showing something, e.g. a document ☞ free admission on presentation of the card you do not pay to go in if you show this card 2. a demonstration or exhibition of a proposed plan ☞ The manufacturer made a presentation of her new product line to possible hotel customers. ☞ We have asked two PR firms to make presentations of proposed publicity campaigns.

preservative /prɛzəˈvɑːtɪv/ noun CATERING a substance, e.g. sugar or salt, added to food to preserve it by slowing natural decay caused by bacteria ☞ The label says that the jam contains no artificial preservatives.

preserve /prɛzəˈvɜːr/ noun FOOD a food consisting of fruit or vegetables, cooked and kept in jars or cans for future use, e.g. jam or marmalade ☞ Small pots of grapefruit preserve were on the breakfast table. ☞ verb CATERING to treat something such as food so that it keeps for a long time.

pre-service /prɛrˈsɜːvəs/ adjective CATERING before a meal is served.

pre-service checks /prɛrˈsɜːvəs tʃɛks/ plural noun CATERING checks to make sure that the tables and food are ready, before the meal is served.

preserving pan /prɛrˈsɜːvɪŋ pɑn/ noun CATERING a very large pan for making jam or chutney.

press /prɛs/ noun 1. newspapers and magazines ☞ the local press newspapers which are sold in a small area of the country ☞ the national press newspapers which are sold in all parts of the country 2. CATERING a device or machine for crushing fruit or vegetables to
extract the juice ◊ garlic press ◊ verb: 1. to crush fruit or seeds to extract juice or oil press conference ◊ press, konfə(ɹ)rens ◊ noun: a meeting where newspaper and TV reporters are invited to hear news of e.g. a new product, a takeover bid or a court case press cutting ◊ press, kətʃə ◊ noun: a piece cut out of a newspaper or magazine, which refers to an item which you find interesting pressing service ◊ pressər, svəris ◊ noun: same as valet service press release ◊ press, rls/ ◊ noun: marketing a sheet giving news about something which is sent to newspapers and TV and radio stations so that they can use the information pressure cooker ◊ prefər ə kəkə ◊ noun: catering a type of pan with a tight-fitting lid, which cooks food rapidly under pressure pressure steaming ◊ prefərə stiməni ◊ noun: catering a method of cooking vegetables or meat in which a purpose-built steamer is used to create steam under high pressure so that the food cooks rapidly ◊ Pressure steaming is much quicker than steaming in the usual way. pressure steam oven ◊ prefərə stiməvən ◊ noun: catering a special oven where food can be steamed under pressure pressurisation ◊ prefərə zərəzən(ɹ)ən/ ◊ noun: air travel a system where the pressure inside an aircraft is increased for the comfort of the passengers pressurise ◊ prefərə zərəz(ɹ)ən/ ◊ verb: air travel to increase the pressure inside an aircraft to keep a safe and comfortable environment, even at very high altitude ◊ the pressurised cabin comment: Jet passenger aircraft fly at very high altitudes for reasons of fuel economy. At around 30,000 to 40,000 feet the air is very cold and too thin to breathe. To make a safe and comfortable environment for passengers and crew, warm air is pumped into the cabin to increase the temperature and pressure. pre-theatre menu ◊ prərə tiθəmənjuʃə ◊ noun: catering a special dinner menu of light dishes, prepared for quick service to customers who are going on to the theatre after dinner prevention ◊ prərəvənʃən ◊ noun: the act of stopping something from happening price ◊ prəs/ ◊ noun: 1. money which has to be paid to buy something ◊ bargain price ◊ a very cheap price ◊ cut price ◊ a cheaper price than usual ◊ discount price ◊ the full price less a discount ◊ holidays in the £6–700 price range different types of holidays, selling for between £600 and £700 ◊ to increase in price ◊ to become more expensive ◊ Oil has increased in price or the price of petrol has increased. ◊ to increase prices, to raise prices ◊ to make items more expensive ◊ to cut prices ◊ to make items suddenly cheaper ◊ to lower prices, to reduce prices ◊ to make items cheaper ◊ verb ◊ to give a price to a product ◊ We sell mainly package tours priced at under £200. ◊ competitively priced ◊ sold at a low price to compete with a rival product or service ◊ the company has priced itself out of the market ◊ the company has raised its prices so high that its products do not sell price control ◊ prəz kən, trəul ◊ noun: business legal measures to stop prices rising too fast price cutting ◊ prəz kətʃə ◊ noun: business a sudden lowering of prices price differential ◊ prəz dɪfərəntʃəl ◊ noun: business the difference in price between products in a range price fixing ◊ prəz fɪksinɡ ◊ noun: business an illegal agreement between companies to charge the same price for competing products price freeze ◊ prəz frɪzə ◊ noun: business a period when prices are not allowed to be increased price label ◊ prəz ˈleb(ə)/, prəz tar›l ◊ noun: a label which shows a price price tag ◊ prəz tæɡ ◊ noun: ticket ◊ prəz tɪktə ◊ noun: a label which shows a price price list ◊ prəz ˈlɪst ◊ noun: business a sheet giving prices of goods for sale price per person ◊ prəz pər ˈpɜrson ◊ noun: the price for one adult price range ◊ prəz rɛnʤ ◊ noun: business a series of prices for similar products from different suppliers price war ◊ prəz wɔr ◊ noun: business a competition between companies to get a larger market share by cutting prices pricing ◊ prəzɪŋ ◊ noun: the work of deciding on the prices at which products are to be sold primavera ◊ prəməˈvəroʊ ◊ adjective: catering made with an assortment of fresh spring vegetables, especially sliced as an accompaniment to pasta, meat or seafood prime ◊ prəm ◊ adjective: most important, first-rate ◊ a fish restaurant in a prime seafront location ◊ a prime Soho nightclub is for sale.
prime costs /ˌprɛm ˈkɒsts/ plural noun business the cost of sales plus the cost of staff
principal /ˈprɪnsəp(ə)l/ noun business 1. a person or company which is represented by an agent ○ The agent has come to London to see his principals. 2. money invested or borrowed on which interest is paid ○ to repay principal and interest
print /print/ noun words made on paper with a machine ○ to read the small print. The print on a contract to read the conditions of a contract which are often printed very small so that people will not be able to read them easily ■ verb 1. to make letters on paper with a machine ○ printed agreement ○ printed regulations 2. to write capital letters or letters which are not joined together ○ Please print your name and address on the top of the form.
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COMMENT: Food can be processed in many different ways: some of the commonest are drying, freezing, canning, bottling and chilling.
processed cheese /ˌprəʊsəʃid ˈʧɪz/ noun dairy a product made by beating and mixing one or more types of cheese and adding colouring, flavouring and emulsifiers
processed meats /ˌprəʊsəd ˈmiːts/ plural noun meat products made from meat that has been treated in some way, e.g. bacon or sausages
processing /ˈprəʊsesɪŋ/ noun 1. the work of sorting information 2. □ the processing of a claim for insurance the work of dealing with a claim for insurance through the usual office routine in the insurance company
processor /ˈprəʊsesər/ noun a machine or person that processes
product /ˈprɒdʌkt/ noun an item of goods that is made or a service that is offered
professional /ˈprəʊfəʃ(ə)nəl/ adjective 1. referring to one of the professions ○ The accountant sent in his bill for professional services. ○ We had to ask our lawyer for professional advice on the contract. 2. expert or
skilled /skeuld/ adjective 1. capable of doing something well 2. of a professional tennis player • noun a skilled person, or a person who does skilled work for money  

profit /prəˈfɪt/ • noun BUSINESS money gained from a sale which is more than the money spent  

profitable /prəˈfɪtəbli/ adjective BUSINESS making a profit  

profitable /prəˈfɪtəbli/ adverb BUSINESS making a profit  

profit and loss account /prəˈfɪt ənd ˈlɒs ə kəunt/ • noun BUSINESS a statement of a company’s expenditure and income over a period of time, almost always one calendar year, showing whether the company has made a profit or loss. Abbr P&L account (NOTE: The US English is profit and loss statement or income statement.)  

profit centre /prəˈfɪt ˈsentə/ • noun BUSINESS a person or department which is considered separately for the purposes of calculating a profit  

profit margin /prəˈfɪt ˈmɑːdnən/ • noun BUSINESS the percentage difference between sales income and the cost of sales  

profit-sharing /prəˈfɪt ˈʃeərɪŋ/ • noun BUSINESS an arrangement where employees get a share of the profits of the company they work for  

prohibit /prəˈhɪbɪt/ • verb to ban or forbid something  

proficiency /prəˈfɪʃ(ə)nsi/ • noun skill in doing something  

professional /prəˈfɪʃ(ə)nəl/ • adjective skilled, capable of doing something well  

professional body /prəˈfɪʃ(ə)nəl ˈbɒdi/ • noun BUSINESS an organisation representing members who work in one of the professions, such as lawyers, doctors or accountants  

professional qualifications /prəˈfɪʃ(ə)nəl ˈkwɒlɪtɪfɪkeɪʃənz/ • plural noun BUSINESS documents showing that someone has successfully finished a course of study which allows him or her to work in one of the professions  

programme /ˈprəɡrəʊm/ • noun 1. a plan of things which will be done 2. a programme of events during the music festival 3. ENTERTAINMENT a printed list of items in an entertainment a or theatre programme  

program /ˈprəɡrəm/ • noun 1. a plan of things which will be done 2. a programme of events during the music festival 3. ENTERTAINMENT a show or item on TV or radio  

promotion /prəˈməʊʃən/ • noun 1. the selling of a new product by publicity, by a sales campaign or TV commercials or by free gifts 2. MARKETING referring to a price that is so high that you cannot afford to pay it  

promote /prəˈməʊt/ • verb 1. to give someone a better job 2. He was promoted from chef de rang to head waiter 3. MARKETING to try to increase the sales of a new product by publicity, by a sales campaign or TV commercials or by free gifts  

projector /prəˈdʒekta/ • noun an apparatus for making pictures appear on a screen  

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promotional /prəˈməʊʃən(ə)l/ • adjective MARKETING used in an advertising campaign.
promotional trip

1. the promotional fare (now available until March) offers a £100 saving for passengers who book the airline’s early morning flight and return the same day [Business Traveller]

promotional trip /ˈprəʊməʊʃən(ə)l/ trip/ noun a trip during which passengers are offered the opportunity to buy cheap or duty-free goods

promotion chances, promotion prospects plural noun the possibility of being moved to a more important job ○ He ruined his promotion prospects when he argued with the chef.

proof /prɔːf/ noun BEVERAGES the relative strength of an alcoholic drink expressed by a number that is twice the percentage of the alcohol present in the liquid a adjective having a particular alcoholic strength that is expressed by a proof number

-proof /prɔf/ suffix meaning ‘not affected by’

proof of identity /ˌprɔːf ɔv ɪˈdɛn(t)ɪti/ noun proof in the form of a document such as a driving licence that a person is who they say they are ○ The police asked her for proof of identity.

property /ˈprɒpəti/ noun 1. the things that a person owns 2. buildings or land ○ After the storm, damage to property or property damage was considerable. ○ the property market 1. possibilities for letting offices ○ The commercial property market is booming. 2. possibilities for developing offices as investments 3. the buying or selling houses or flats by individual people

proprietor /ˈprɔprɪtər/ noun the owner ○ the proprietor of a hotel or a hotel proprietor

prosciutto /ˌprɔskeˈtuː/ noun MEAT Italian cured ham, usually served cold and uncooked in thin slices

protect /prəˈtek(t)/ verb to keep someone or something safe from harm or danger ○ Travellers are protected against unscrupulous hoteliers by international agreement. ○ The engine is protected by a plastic cover. ○ The cover is supposed to protect the machine from dust.

protection /prəˈtekʃən/ noun something which protects ○ The legislation offers no protection to part-time workers.

protein /prəˈtɪn/ noun CATERING a compound which is an essential part of living cells, one of the elements in food which is necessary to keep the human body working properly ○ The doctor told her she needed more protein in her diet.

COMMENT: Proteins are necessary for growth and repair of the tissue of the body; they are mainly formed of carbon, nitrogen and oxygen in various combinations as amino acids. Certain foods (such as beans, meat, eggs, fish and milk) are rich in protein.

protest strike /ˈprɔtest straɪk/ noun a strike in protest at a particular grievance

Provençale /ˌprəˈvɔnəsəl/ adjective CATERING prepared with olive oil, garlic, herbs, and tomatoes

province /ˈprɔvɪs(ə)n/ noun 1. a large division of a country ○ the ten provinces of Canada 2. the provinces the parts of any country away from the capital ○ There are fewer retail outlets in the provinces than in the capital.

provincial /ˈprəʊvɪs(ə)nəl/ adjective referring to a province or to the provinces ○ a provincial government ○ a provincial branch of a national bank

provisional /ˌprəˈvɪʒən(ə)l/ adjective temporary, not final or permanent ○ She made a provisional booking for a table for ten people. ○ He drew up a provisional advertising budget. ○ They faxed through their provisional acceptance of the contract.

provisionally /ˌprəˈvɪʒənli/ adverb temporarily, not finally ○ The contract has been accepted provisionally.

prune /prʊn/ noun a dried plum

COMMENT: Stewed prunes in syrup are sometimes offered as part of a ‘full English breakfast’.

pt abbreviation BEVERAGES pint

pub /pʌb/ noun BARS same as public house (informal) ○ The hotel has no restaurant, but you can go to the pub next door for meals.

pub grub /ˈpʌb ɡrʌb/ noun CATERING simple snacks which are typically available in most pubs, e.g. pies, sandwiches and salads

public /ˈpʌblɪk/ adjective 1. referring to all the people in general 2. referring to the government or the state ○ noun the public the general public ○ in public in front of everyone

public address system /ˈpʌblɪk əˈdres ,sɪstəm/ noun MARKETING a system of loudspeakers, by which messages can be given to the public in e.g. a supermarket, exhibition centre or airport. Also called PA system

publican /ˈpʌblɪkən/ noun BARS somebody who keeps a public house ○ Publicans work very long hours.
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Public Analyst /pʌblɪk 'ɪnɔlisti/ noun a government official who examines products to analyse their contents
Public bar /pʌblɪk 'bɑː/ noun BARS a bar in a public house which is less comfortable than the saloon bar and where the drinks may be slightly cheaper
Public baths /pʌblɪk 'bɑːdz/ plural noun ENTERTAINMENT a large public building with a swimming pool
Public conveniences /pʌblɪk kan'venɪznz/ plural noun toilets which are open for anyone to use
Public funds /pʌblɪk 'fændz/ plural noun government money available for expenditure
Public gardens /pʌblɪk 'gɑːdnz/ plural noun ENTERTAINMENT a space in a town where plants are grown and the public is allowed to visit, usually free of charge
Public Holiday /pʌblɪk 'holiˌdeɪ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a day when all employees rest and enjoy themselves instead of working

Comment: Public holidays in England and Wales are: New Year’s Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the first Monday in May (May Day), the last Monday in May (Spring Bank Holiday), the last Monday in August (Summer Bank Holiday), Christmas Day and Boxing Day (December 26th). In Scotland, the first Monday in August and January 2nd are also public holidays, but Easter Monday and the last Monday in August are not. In the USA, New Year’s Day, 21st January (Martin Luther King Day), February 12th (Lincoln’s Birthday), the third Monday in February (Washington’s birthday), the last Monday in May (Memorial Day), July 4th (Independence Day), the first Monday in September (Labor Day), the second Monday in October (Columbus Day), 11th November (Veterans’ Day), the fourth Thursday in November (Thanksgiving) and Christmas Day are public holidays nationally, although there are other local holidays.
Public house /pʌblɪk 'haus/ noun BARS 1. a licensed building selling beer, wines, spirits, and often food, to the public for consumption on the premises. Compare bar, off-licence 2. US a small hotel or inn

Comment: In Britain a public house (or pub) usually offers simple meals, soft drinks and coffee for people who do not want to drink alcohol. Most pubs do not offer accommodation, but some do. Pubs normally have at least two bars, often called the ‘public’ bar and the ‘lounge’ bar or ‘saloon bar’ (the second is more expensive, and has more comfortable seating). Children are usually allowed into pubs, especially if they are part of a group eating food, and some pubs have special children’s rooms.
Publicity /pʌblɪkˈsitɪ/ noun MARKETING efforts to attract the attention of the public to products or services by mentioning them in the media
Publicity agency /pʌblɪkˈsitɪ ɛdʒənsi/,
Publicity bureau /pʌblɪkˈbjuərəʊ/ noun MARKETING an office which organises publicity campaigns for companies that do not have publicity departments
Publicity budget /pʌblɪkˈbɪdʒɪt/ noun MARKETING money allowed for expected expenditure on publicity
Publicity department /pʌblɪkˈdɛpt/ noun BUSINESS a section of a company which organises the company’s publicity
Publicity expenditure /pʌblɪkˈɛxpendər/ noun MARKETING money spent on publicity
Public ownership /pʌblɪkˈəʊnəʃip/ noun BUSINESS ownership of industries by the state. Also called state ownership
Public phone /pʌblɪk ˈfoun/ noun a telephone which anyone can use, either by paying cash or by using a card o There’s a public phone in the hotel foyer.

Public relations /pʌblɪk ˈprɛlərənz/ plural noun BUSINESS the work of keeping good relations between an organisation and the public and ensuring that people know what the organisation is doing and are likely to approve of it o a public relations man o She works in public relations. o A public relations firm handles all our publicity. Abbr PR o a public relations exercise a campaign to improve public relations
Public relations officer /pʌblɪk ˈrɛlərənz ˈɔfɪsər/ noun BUSINESS somebody in an organisation who is responsible for public relations activities. Abbr PRO
Public rooms /pʌblɪk ˈrʊmz/ plural noun HOTELS rooms in a hotel which are used by both non-residents and guests (as opposed to ‘guest rooms’)
Public sector /pʌblɪk ˈskɛktə/ noun nationalised industries and services o a report on wage rises in the public sector or on public sector wage settlements
Public transport /pʌblɪk ˈtrɑːns ort/ noun TRAVEL transport which is used by any member of the public
Public transport system /pʌblɪk ˈtrɑːns ort ˌsɪstəm/ noun TRAVEL a system
Lots in Mexican cooking.

arrived on the platform.

Food made with flour and suet, particularly pungent type of goat’s cheese

A lighted candle is put inside so that the whole pumpkin glows orange.

The train left punctually at 18.00.

The commuter trains are never punctual.

Food made with flour and suet, which is cooked by boiling or steaming

pumpkin pie is a favourite American dish.

the quality of being on time and never being late

an airline with a reputation for punctuality

the head of a purchasing department

an airline with a reputation for punctuality

the head of a purchasing department

the head of a purchasing department

somebody in an organisation

purchasing officer /ˈpɜːtʃɪŋ ˈɒfɪsər/ noun BUSINESS somebody in an organisation

purchasing manager /ˈpɜːtʃɪŋ ˈmænɪdʒər/ noun BUSINESS the head of a purchasing department

purchasing officer /ˈpɜːtʃɪŋ ˈɒfɪsə/ noun BUSINESS somebody in an organisation

The train was pulling out as the party

pumpkin pie /ˈpʌmpkɪn ˈpaɪ/ noun DESSERTs a pie made of pumpkin flavoured with cinnamon, nutmeg and other spices ○ Pump-

pull out verb to move something towards you ○ to pull a pint to serve a pint of beer from a cask in the cellar, by pulling on the beer pull

pump /pʌmp/ noun a device for transferring liquid from one place to another, such as for serving beer or petrol ○ verb to transfer liquid from one place to another using a pump ○ All our beer is hand-pumped.

pumpkin /ˈpʌmpkɪn/ noun VEGETABLES a large round orange-coloured vegetable

COMMENT: Pumpkins are used as decorations for Halloween (31st October). Each pumpkin is hollowed out, and holes cut to imitate eyes, nose and a mouth with teeth.
who is responsible for buying stock, raw materials or equipment

**purchasing power** /ˈpɜrʃɪŋˈpʊə/ noun BUSINESS the quantity of goods which can be bought by a group of people or with a particular amount of money ○ the decline in the purchasing power of the pound

**pure** /ˈpʊə/ adjective with nothing added ○

*The drink is made from pure orange juice.*

…it’s the word ‘pure’ should be used only to describe a single food to which nothing has been added – sugar or honey, for instance [Food Standards Agency]

**puree, purée** noun FOOD a semi-liquid pulp made by mashing and crushing a vegetable or fruit ○ apple puree ○ She made some strawberry puree to serve with the ice cream.

**verb** CATERING to make something into a puree ○ pureed tomatoes ○ She decided to puree the potatoes.

**purser** /ˈpɜrsər/ noun TRAVEL a member of the crew of an aircraft or ship who deals with financial matters and, on a ship, also helps to look after the passengers ○ See the purser if you have a complaint about your cabin.

**pursuit** /ˈpɜːʃ(j)ət/ noun a pastime, hobby, or leisure activity

**push** /pʊʃ/ verb to press or to move something by pressing ○ He pushed the button for the ground floor.

**pushbike** /ˈpʊsbɪk/ same as bicycle

**put** /pʊt/ verb to lay or stand something in a particular place ○ to stay put to stay where you are (informal)

**put back** /ˌpʌt ˈbæk/ verb to move a watch or clock to an earlier time ○ Put your watches back one hour when you cross from France to England.

**put forward** /ˌpʌt ˈfɔrwɔrd/ verb to move a clock or watch to a later time ○ When crossing from England to France, watches should be put forward one hour.

**put off** /ˌpʌt ˈɒf/ verb to delay ○ The visit to the winery has been put off till Friday.

**putt** /pʊt/ ENTERTAINMENT noun a short shot on a green in golf ○ He sank a fifteen-foot putt to win the game. ○ verb to hit a short shot in golf ○ He putted much better than his opponent.

**putter** /ˈpʊtər/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a golf club for putting

**putting green** /ˈpʊtɪŋ ˈgrɛn/ noun ENTERTAINMENT 1. an area on a golf course where the ground is even and the grass is very short, allowing short shots to be made close to the hole 2. a small golf course where only short shots are needed

**put up** /ˌpʊt ˈʌp/ verb to find a place for someone to sleep ○ When the blizzard closed the airport, stranded travellers were put up in local schools.

**PVC** abbreviation polyvinyl chloride
Quality Assurance Unit

Quaint old pub.
is a market for good quality secondhand bar
in Devon.
as a hotel manager.

Vertstrokesuperiorʃɔ˜lengthmarkrə˜vertstrokeinferiorju˜lengthmarknt

FOOD

Quails' eggs /ˈkwɔːlz ɛgz/ plural noun
Food tiny eggs, which are hard-boiled and
served as toppings on canapés

equality assurance staff, I have found that many
are deeply concerned about the effect of the har-
momised standards on good-quality, mid-range
hotels throughout the country. I have joined the
AA scheme because it provides a quality percent-
age –70% is good quality – to go with my hotel's
two-star rating. It seems ridiculous that each
hotel is still given a quality percentage by the
Quality Assurance Unit at its annual inspection,
but that this is kept secret. How can that benefit
anyone? [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

Quality Assurance Unit /ˈkwɒlɪtʃər/ noun

We stopped at a quaint little pub. We stopped at a
quaint old pub. They live in a quaint little

Vertstrokesuperiorʃɔ˜lengthmarkrə˜vertstrokeinferiorju˜lengthmarknt

Quaint /ˈkwɒnt/ adjective picturesque;
oddly old-fashioned ○ We stopped at a
quaint old pub. ○ They live in a quaint little

Vertstrokesuperiorʃɔ˜lengthmarkrə˜vertstrokeinferiorju˜lengthmarknt

Quality Assurance Unit at its annual inspection,
AA scheme because it provides a quality percent-
equal standard for good-quality, mid-range
hotels and give percentage marks for quality.

Abbr QAU

Quality control /ˈkwɒlɪtʃər ˈkəʊnˌtroʊl/ noun
HOTELS the work of checking that the quality of a product is good

Vertstrokesuperiorʃɔ˜lengthmarkrə˜vertstrokeinferiorju˜lengthmarknt

Quality controller /ˈkwɒlɪtʃər ˈkəʊnˌtroʊl/ noun

Vertstrokesuperiorʃɔ˜lengthmarkrə˜vertstrokeinferiorju˜lengthmarknt

Quality label /ˈkwɒlɪtʃər ˈleɪbl/ noun

Vertstrokesuperiorʃɔ˜lengthmarkrə˜vertstrokeinferiorju˜lengthmarknt

Quality percentage /ˈkwɒlɪtʃər pəˌsentidʒ/ noun BUSINESS marks for quality
given under an inspection scheme

Vertstrokesuperiorʃɔ˜lengthmarkrə˜vertstrokeinferiorju˜lengthmarknt

Quality percentage ○ A quality percentage is good

Vertstrokesuperiorʃɔ˜lengthmarkrə˜vertstrokeinferiorju˜lengthmarknt

Quality survey /ˈkwɑːltʃər ˈsɜːrvər/ noun
BUSINESS a calculation of the amount
of materials and cost of labour needed for a
construction project

Vertstrokesuperiorʃɔ˜lengthmarkrə˜vertstrokeinferiorju˜lengthmarknt

Quality surveyor /ˈkwɑːltʃər ˈsɜːrvər/ noun
BUSINESS somebody who calculates
the amount of materials and cost of labour
needed for a construction project

Vertstrokesuperiorʃɔ˜lengthmarkrə˜vertstrokeinferiorju˜lengthmarknt

Quarantine /ˈkwɔːrəntʃɪn/ noun

Vertstrokesuperiorʃɔ˜lengthmarkrə˜vertstrokeinferiorju˜lengthmarknt

Quarantine ○ Quarantine shows a yellow flag.
quart /ˈkwɔːt/ noun CATERING a measure of liquid equal to one quarter of a gallon
COMMENT: A British quart is equal to 1.136 litres; a US quart is equal to 0.946 of a litre.

quarter /ˈkwɔːtər/ noun 1. one of four equal parts ○ He paid only a quarter of the normal fare because he works for the airline. ○ a quarter of a litre. a quarter litre 250 millilitres ○ a quarter of an hour 15 minutes ○ three quarters 75% ○ three quarters of an hour 45 minutes ○ Three quarters of the staff are less than thirty years old. 2. a period of three months ○ first quarter, second quarter, third quarter, fourth quarter ○ last quarter periods of three months from January to the end of March, from April to the end of June, from July to the end of September, from October to the end of the year.

quayside /ˈkiːzaid/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS the edge of a dock where ships tie up ○ Customs formalities are carried out on the quayside.

queen size bed /ˈkwiːzn særz/ ‘bed/ noun a double bed which is wider and longer than normal, but slightly smaller than a king size bed.

question /ˈkwɛstʃən/ noun 1. words which need an answer ○ The manager refused to answer questions about the fire. ○ The market research team prepared a series of questions to test the public’s reactions to the new uniform for the airline cabin crew. 2. a problem or matter ○ He raised the question of what would happen if the tour company got into difficulties. ○ The main question is that of cost. ○ The tourist board has discussed the question of a national advertising campaign. ■ verb 1. to ask somebody questions ○ The police questioned the bar staff for four hours. 2. to suggest that something may be wrong ○ We all question how accurate the computer printout is.

questionnaire /ˌkwɛstʃənər/ noun MARKETING a printed list of questions, usually included in market research; ○ to send out a questionnaire to test the opinions of users of the booking system ○ to answer or to fill in a questionnaire about holidays abroad.

queue /kjuː/ noun 1. a line of people or things such as cars, waiting one behind the other for something ○ to form a queue or to join a queue ○ Queues formed at the ticket offices when the news of the fare reductions got out. 2. a series of documents or telephone calls which are dealt with in order ○ his order went to the end of the queue his order was dealt with last ○ to stand in a line waiting for something ○ groups of tourists queuing to get on their buses ○ When food was rationed, people had to queue for bread. ○ We queued for hours to get tickets.

NOTE: The US English is to stand in line.

quiche /ˈkwiʃ/ noun FOOD a savoury tart made of a pastry case filled with a mixture of eggs and milk, with other ingredients such as onion, bacon, vegetables or cheese added ○ a slice of ham and mushroom quiche or of spinach quiche.

quiche Lorraine /ˈkwiʃ ləˈreɪn/ noun FOOD a quiche with a filling of small pieces of bacon and sometimes cheese.

quick-freeze /ˈkwɪk frɪz/ verb CATERING to preserve food by cooling it quickly to 0°C or less.

quint /ˈkwɪnt/ adjective not noisy ○ The hotel is in the quietest part of the town. ○ Currency exchanges were quieter after the government’s statement on exchange rates. ○ The brochure said that the rooms were quiet, but ours looked out over a busy main road. ■ noun a state in which there is little or no noise ○ We like the peace and quiet of the little mountain villages.

quince /ˈkwɪns/ noun FRUIT a hard yellow or orange fruit, shaped like an apple or pear and used for making jelly.

quinine /ˈkwɪnɪn/ noun MEDICAL an alkaloid drug made from the bark of cinchona, a South American tree.

COMMENT: Quinine was formerly used to treat the fever symptoms of malaria, but is not often used now because of its side-effects. Symptoms of quinine poisoning are dizziness and noises in the head. Small amounts of quinine have a tonic effect and are used in tonic water.

quiz /ˈkwɪz/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a game where questions are put to competitors.

quiz night /ˈkwɪz nɑːt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a night at a pub when a quiz is held.

Quorn /ˈkwɔrn/ noun FOOD a trademark for a vegetable protein used in cooking as a meat substitute.
quota /ˈkwəʊtə/ noun a fixed amount of something which is allowed. ○ The government has imposed an import quota on cars.

quote /kwəʊt/ verb 1. to repeat words used by someone else, especially to repeat a reference number. ○ In reply please quote this number. ○ When making a complaint please quote the batch number printed on the box. ○ He replied, quoting the number of the account. 2. to calculate the probable cost of something. ○ to quote a price for supplying 100 chairs. ○ Their prices are always quoted in dollars. ○ He quoted me a price of £1,026. ○ Can you quote for supplying 200 cases of wine?  ● noun an estimate of the probable cost of something (informal). ○ to give someone a quote for supplying a computer system. ○ We have asked for quotes for refitting the bar. ○ His quote was the lowest of three. ○ We accepted the lowest quote.
rabbit /ˈræbit/ noun a common wild animal with grey fur, long ears and a short white tail, used as food

COMMENT: Most rabbit on sale in Britain is farmed. Wild rabbit has a gamey flavour but is not commonly offered on menus. Rabbit stew or rabbit pie are the commonest ways of cooking it.

rabid /ˈræbid/ adjective MEDICAL suffering from rabies ○ She was bitten by a rabid dog.

rabies /ˈreɪbiəz/ noun MEDICAL a very serious viral disease transmitted to humans by infected animals that causes convulsions and inability to move ○ Dogs are put in quarantine in case they are infected with rabies.

COMMENT: Rabies affects the mental balance, and the symptoms include difficulty in breathing or swallowing and an intense fear of water (hydrophobia) to the point of causing convulsions at the sight of water.

RAC /ˈreɪsi/ abbreviation ROAD TRAVEL Royal Automobile Club

rack (rack/ noun a frame to hold flat thin objects such as letters or pieces of toast
rack of lamb /rack əv ˈlæm/ noun MEAT best end of neck of lamb, a joint for roasting

rack rate /rack ˈreɪt/ noun HOTELS the price for rooms in a hotel which is advertised in the hotel, but which can be discounted

‘The discount approach is typified by the hotel chain which is cutting its winter rack rates (the published tariff) by up to 50% for its European hotels’ [Business Travel]

‘...only 9.5% of customers paid full rack rate for a room last year, compared with 13.6% in the previous year and 28% four years ago’ [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

raclette (racˈleɪt/ noun FOOD a Swiss dish consisting of slices of melted cheese served on boiled potatoes or bread

rail /reɪl/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a system of travel using trains ○ Six million commuters travel to work by rail each day. ○ Rail travellers are complaining about rising fares. ○ Rail travel is cheaper than air travel.

railcard /ˈreɪlkɑːd/ noun RAIL TRAVEL an identity card which you can buy which allows you to buy rail tickets at specially reduced prices

railpass /ˈreɪlpæs/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a special ticket, paid for in advance, which allows unlimited travel by train in a country, over a limited period of time

railway /ˈreɪlweɪ/ noun US same as railroad

radicchio /ˈreɪdiʃioʊ/ noun VEGETABLES a variety of chicory with reddish-purple and white leaves, usually eaten raw in salads

rafter /ˈræftər/ noun a water-filled metal panel for cooling a car engine ○ The radiator overheated causing the car to break down.
railroad schedule

**railroad schedule** /ˈreɪərəʊd ˈʃedʒəl/ **noun** RAIL TRAVEL a train timetable, a list showing times of arrivals and departures of trains

**railway** /ˈreɪərwɪ/ **railroad US** /ˈreɪərəʊd/ **noun** RAIL TRAVEL a system using trains to carry passengers and goods ○ a railway station ○ a railway line ○ the British railway network ○ the railway(s) a country’s railway system

**railway lost property office** /ˈreɪərəwɪ ˈlɔst ˈprɒpərti ˈɒfɪs/ **noun** RAIL TRAVEL an office which collects objects which people have left behind in trains and keeps them until their owners collect them

**railway station** /ˈreɪərəwɪ ˈsteɪʃən/ **noun** RAIL TRAVEL a place where trains stop and passengers get on and off. Also called train station

**rain** /reɪn/ **noun** drops of water which fall ○ The rain stopped us from visiting the archaeological site. ■ verb to fall as rain ○ It rained all day, so we could not visit the gardens.

**rained off** /ˈreɪmd ˈɔf/ **adjective** cancelled, because of rain ○ The cricket match was rained off.

**rainfall** /ˈreɪnfl/ **noun** the amount of water which falls as rain on a particular area over a given period ○ The annual rainfall on the mountains is higher than in the valley.

**rainstorm** /ˈreɪnstɔrm/ **noun** heavy rain accompanied by wind ○ The rainstorm last night caused some flooding.

**rainy** /reɪni/ **adjective** with a lot of rain (NOTE: rainier – rainiest)

**rainy season** /reɪni ˈsɛzn/ **noun** a period of the year when it rains a lot ○ The rainy season lasts from April to August. COMMENT: The phrase ‘rainy season’ is only used of areas where there is a very marked difference between the seasons. It is not used of Britain or any other European country.

**raisin** /reɪzɪn/ **noun** FRUIT a dried grape ○ Raisins are larger than currents or sultanas, and can have seeds in them; they are all forms of dried grapes.

**raki** /ˈrɑki/ **noun** BEVERAGES a Turkish alcoholic drink, flavoured with aniseed

**Ramadan** /ˈreɪmədən/ **noun** ENTERTAINMENT a Muslim religious festival, the ninth month of the Muslim year, during which believers are not allowed to eat or drink between sunrise and sunset

**ramble** /ˈræmbl/ **entertainment** noun a walk for pleasure in the country ○ We’re going for a ramble through the beech woods. ■ verb to go for a walk for pleasure in the country ○ We went rambling last weekend.

**rambler** /ˈræmblər/ **noun** ENTERTAINMENT somebody who goes for walks for pleasure in the country ○ A group of ramblers came into the pub.

**rambutan** /ˈræmbuːtən/ **noun** FRUIT a tropical fruit grown in South-East Asia, which is similar to the lychee but has a rough hairy skin

**ramekin** /ˈræmɛkin/ **noun** CATERING a small dish for baking food in an oven, or food cooked in this type of dish

**ramp** /ˈræmp/ **noun** a sloping part of the ground, going from one level to another ○ The pub has had a ramp installed so that people in wheelchairs can get into the garden.

**ranch** /ˈrɑntʃ/ **noun** (in America) a farm where horses or cattle are reared

**rancher** /ˈrɑntʃər/ **noun** somebody who owns or runs a ranch

**ranch holiday** /ˈrɑntʃˌholɪdi/ **noun** a holiday spent on a ranch, usually riding horses

**rancid** /ˈrænsɪd/ **adjective** CATERING referring to butter that tastes bad because it is stale ○ This butter tastes rancid.

**range** /ˈrændʒ/ **noun** the state of being rancid

**rang** /ˈreɪŋ/ **noun** CATERING a section of a restaurant comprising a group of tables served by one waiter, the ‘chef de rang’ (NOTE: rang comes from a French noun meaning ‘position’ or ‘station’.)

**range** /ˈreɪndʒ/ **noun** 1. a series of buildings or mountains in line 2. a choice or series of things which are available ○ We have a range of holidays at all prices. 3. CATERING a large cooking stove, usually with two or more ovens ○ verb to spread or to vary ○ Holidays range in price from £150 to £850 per person, depending on the type of accommodation provided.

**ranger** /ˈreɪndʒər/ **noun** somebody who looks after a forest or park

**rangette** /ˈræŋʒit/ **noun** a small portable cooker that can be used for cooking in a hotel room

**rank** /ˈreɪŋk/ **noun** the degree of importance or superiority of somebody or something in relation to others ■ verb to classify in order
of importance ○ Hotels are ranked in order of luxury in the guidebook.

rapid /ˈræpɪd/ adjective fast or quick ○ we offer 5% discount for rapid settlement we take 5% off the price if the customer pays quickly.

rapid transit system /ˈræpɪd trænзt /ˈsɪstəm/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a transport system which allows passengers to travel rapidly around a metropolitan area, e.g. an underground train network.

rare (real) adjective CATERING (of meat or fish) very lightly cooked ○ How would you like your steak? – Rare!

rasher /ˈrærə/ noun a slice of bacon ○ Two rashers of bacon and a sausage, please!

raspberry /ˈræspbəri/ noun FRUIT a small red soft fruit shaped like a tiny cup ○ Could I have some raspberries and cream, please? ○ We had scones with raspberry jam.

rat /ræt/ noun a small furry animal like a large mouse which has a long tail and can carry disease ○ Rats live in the sewers in the city. ○ Rabid plague is a disease which is transmitted by fleas from rats.

COMMENT: The black rat (Rattus rattus) lives in attics and lofts; the brown rat (R. norvegicus) is larger and lives in holes under buildings and in sewers. Both species carry diseases such as typhoid.

ratatouille /rætəˈtwaɪl/ noun FOOD a Mediterranean vegetable stew of onions, tomatoes, aubergines, peppers and courgettes cooked in olive oil.

rate /ræt/ noun 1. the amount of money charged for something, e.g. for providing a service or for working for a particular period of time ○ the going rate the usual or the current rate of payment ○ letter rate, parcel rate the postage for sending a letter or a parcel, calculated by weight ○ It is more expensive to send a parcel letter rate but it will get there quicker. ○ the market rate the normal price in the market 2. ○ to calculate costs on a fixed exchange rate to calculate costs on an exchange rate which does not change ○ verb to classify something ○ The restaurant has been rated among the best in the town.

rated /rɛtəd/ adjective classified as being of good quality ○ a Michelin-rated establishment.

rate of exchange /rɛt ə rɪksˈɪtʃən/ noun FINANCE same as exchange rate ○ The current rate of exchange is 0.6 euros to the pound.

rate of interest /rɛt ə ɪntrəst/ noun BUSINESS same as interest rate.

rating /ˈrætɪŋ/ noun the act of classifying or valuing.

rating system /ˈrætɪŋ ˈsɪstəm/ noun HOTELS a way of classifying things such as hotels and restaurants according to the quality of the service that they provide.

ravioli /rəˈvɔːli/ noun FOOD a dish made from small squares of pasta sealed around a meat, cheese, or vegetable filling.

raw /rɔʊ/ adjective in its original state, uncooked ○ Sushi is a Japanese dish of cold rice and raw fish. ○ I don’t like raw onions in my salad.

razor /ˈrɔzər/ noun an instrument with a very sharp blade for removing hair by shaving.

razor socket /ˈrɔzər ˈsɒkt/ noun a socket in a bathroom where an electric razor can be plugged in. Also called shaver point.

reach /riːtʃ/ verb to arrive at a place or at a point ○ The plane reaches Hong Kong at midday. ○ The coach reached its destination three hours late. ○ I didn’t reply because your letter never reached me.

read /riːd/ verb to look at and understand written words.

reader board /ˈrɛdə bɔːd/ noun an information board for guests in a hotel’s lobby.

reading lamp /ˈrɛdɪŋ lɛmp/ noun a small lamp on a desk or beside a bed, for use when reading or writing.

ready /ˈredɪ/ adjective 1. prepared ○ Are you all ready to leave yet? ○ Why isn’t the coach here? – the group are all ready and waiting to go. 2. fit to be used ○ You can’t go to your room yet, because it isn’t ready. ○ Is my dry cleaning ready yet?

ready cash /ˈredɪ ˈkæʃ/, ready money /ˈredɪ ˈmʌni/ noun FINANCE money which is immediately available for payment.

ready-cooked /ˈredɪ kʊkt/ adjective CATERING cooked in advance.

real ale /ˈriːəl ˈeɪl/ noun BEVERAGES traditional beer, served directly from a wooden barrel or pumped by hand.

reality tourism /rɪˈælti ˈtʊərɪzm/ noun TRAVEL travel to areas of the world considered politically unstable or less developed, in order to experience the way of life there at first hand.

rear-view mirror /rɪə vjuːˈmɜːr/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a mirror inside a car which
enables the driver to see what is behind without turning his or her head.

rear windscreen wiper /rɪˈwɪndskrɪn/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a device on a vehicle which wipes rain away from the rear window.

reboard /rɪˈbɔːrd/ verb TRAVEL to go back onto a ship, plane, train or bus again.

Receive /rɪˈsɪv/ verb 1. to get something which has been sent: a. We only received our tickets the day before we were due to leave. b. After visiting the church, the party will reboard the coach and drive to the hotel.

Receipt /rɪˈsɪkt/ noun 1. a piece of paper showing that money has been paid or that something has been received: a. Did you get a receipt for the items you purchased? b. Please produce your receipt if you want to exchange items.

2. the act of receiving something: a. Goods will be supplied within thirty days of receipt of order. b. Invoices are payable within thirty days of receipt.

On receipt of the confirmation, the tickets were sent to the customer: a. To acknowledge receipt of a letter to write to tell someone that you have received his or her letter.

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th.

receipt book /rɪˈsɪkt bʊk/ noun BUSINESS a book of blank receipts to be filled in when purchases are made.


Receipts are down against the same period of last year.

Receive /rɪˈsɪv/ noun 1. a hotel or restaurant: a. The hotel group was received by the mayor.

2. an official put in charge of a bankrupt company: The receiver has been called in to run the hotel group.

The part of a telephone which you lift and speak into.

Receiving /rɪˈsɪvɪŋ/ noun HOTELS the task of taking in supplies purchased for use in a hotel or restaurant.

Receiving clerk /rɪˈsɪvɪŋ klɑːrk/ noun HOTELS somebody whose job is to check supplies coming into a hotel.

Reception /rɪˈspeʃən/ noun 1. same as reception area.

2. ENTERTAINMENT a big party held to welcome special guests.

There's a big reception at the embassy tonight.

There will be a champagne reception for the delegates.

Reception area /rɪˈspeʃən ərɛə/ noun HOTELS the reception desk and the area round it, usually where seats are provided, current newspapers or magazines, and sometimes a coffee machine.

Reception clerk /rɪˈspeʃən klɑːrk/ noun HOTELS somebody who works at the reception desk.

Reception desk /rɪˈspeʃən dɛsk/ noun 1. HOTELS a desk where guests or visitors register or say who they have come to see when arriving at a hotel or office.

2. CATERING a high desk at the entrance to a restaurant where the reception head waiter greets the guests and organises the reservation of tables.

Reception head waiter /rɪˈspeʃən hed ˈweɪtər/ noun CATERING somebody who is on duty at the reception desk in a restaurant, who greets guests and organises the reservation of tables.

Receptionist /rɪˈspeʃənst/ noun HOTELS somebody in a hotel, restaurant or office who meets guests or visitors and answers telephone enquiries.

Reception manager /rɪˈspeʃən ˈmænɪdʒər/ noun HOTELS the person in a hotel who is responsible for organising formal functions.

Reception room /rɪˈspeʃən rʊm/ noun HOTELS a large room in a hotel suitable for big groups of people.

Reception staff /rɪˈspeʃən stɑːf/ noun HOTELS the people who work in the reception area.

Recline /rɪˈklɛn/ verb to lie back.

Reclining seat /rɪˈklɛnɪŋ sɛt/ noun TRAVEL a seat which lies back, so that the traveller can sleep.

Recommend /rɪˈkemənd/ verb 1. to suggest that it would be a good thing if someone did something: a. to say that someone or something is good.

b. He recommended a French restaurant in the High Street.

c. I certainly would not recommend Miss Smith for the job.

d. Can you recommend a good hotel in Amsterdam?

Recommendation /rɪˌkeməˈneɪʃən/ noun a statement saying that someone or something is good.

We appointed him on the recommendation of his former employer.
recommended retail price /\rektəmendəd 'prɛs/ noun BUSINESS same as manufacturer's recommended price. Abbr RRP

record /riˈkɜːrd/ verb 1. to fix sound on a plastic disc or tape ○ A recorded message when the airport bus approaches the terminal. 2. to keep note of something ○ She recorded their details in the logbook. n noun ○ records a note of something from the past such as a person's medical details, guests in a hotel, transactions in a shop, etc. ○ I'll look that up in the records and get back to you. ○ Could you fetch the patient's records, please?

recorded delivery /riˈkɜːrddɪˈlɪvrɪ/ noun a mail service where the letters are signed for by the person receiving them ○ They sent the passport by recorded delivery.

recorder /rɪˈkɜːrdər/ noun an instrument which records sound

recording /rɪˈkɜːrdɪŋ/ noun 1. the act of fixing sounds on a plastic disc or tape 2. music or speech which has been recorded

recreation /ˌrekəˈriːʃən/ noun enjoyable activities that people do for fun

recreational /ˌrekəˈrɪʃən/l adjective referring to recreation

recreational vehicle /ˌrekəˈrɪʃənˈvɛlər/noun US road travel a large camping van in which a family can live while touring. Abbr RV

recreation ground /ˌrekəˈrɪʃən ɡraʊnd/ noun sport a public sports ground

recruit /rɪˈkrʊt/ verb to take on as an employee ○ We have recruited six people to act as hosts at the Computer Show.

recruitment /rɪˈkrʊtmənt, ˈrɪkrʊt/ noun the act of taking people on as employees ○ the recruitment of new staff the task of finding new staff to join a company

red /red/ noun ○ in the red showing a debit or loss ○ My bank account is in the red. ○ The company went into the red in 1998. ○ The company is out of the red for the first time since 1950.

redcap /ˈredˌkæp/ US a porter at an airport or railway station

red carpet /red ‘kærəpt/ noun a carpet put down when an important visitor comes, signifying an official welcome ○ He got the red-carpet treatment.

red channel /red ′ʃeɪnəl/ noun business the exit from customs through which you pass if you are importing goods which are liable to duty

redcoat /ˈredkəʊt/ noun a uniformed attendant at a Butlin's holiday camp

redcurrant /ˈredkərənt/ noun fruit a red soft fruit growing in small clusters, mainly used to make jam and jelly, or used as decoration on cold dishes such as pâté or a jar of redcurrant jelly

redesign /ˌridɛzˈzaɪn/ verb to design something again so that it looks different or works differently ○ The health club has been redesigned.

red-eye /rɪd ə/ adjective referring to flights or journeys that take place overnight so that it is difficult for passengers to sleep (informal)

red-light district /red ′laɪt ˈdɪstrɪkt/ noun the part of a town where brothels and striptease clubs are situated ○ The two old ladies complained that their hotel was in the red-light district of Frankfurt. ○ It's best to avoid the red-light district after dark.

red mullet /red ′mʌlət/ noun seafood a small red sea-fish, used in Mediterranean cooking

red tape /red ′tɛp/ noun business official paperwork which takes a long time to complete ○ The South-East Asian joint venture has been held up by government red tape.

reduce /riˈdʒuːs/ verb 1. to make something smaller or lower ○ reduced-price menu for children ○ We have reduced prices on all our winter holidays. 2. to boil sauce, so as to make it smaller in quantity and more concentrated ○...only heating rooms when they are occupied, the system is said to reduce energy use in a hotel of 200 to 250 bedrooms by 700kWh per room per year. (Caterer & Hotelkeeper)

reduced rate /riˌdʒuːt/ noun a specially cheap charge

reduction /riˈdʒuːʃən/ noun 1. a lowering of a price ○ Price reductions on selected holidays in Spain. 2. to boil sauce which has been reduced by boiling

red wine /red ′wɪn/ noun beverages wine which becomes red because the grape skins are left for a time in the fermenting mixture

COMMENT: Red wine is usually served at room temperature. Fine red wines (vintage Bordeaux or Burgundies) should be opened in advance to allow the air to enter the bottle; some fine red wines may also need to be decanted to remove sediment.
Light red wines (such as Beaujolais nouveau, and red wines from the Loire Valley) should be served at cellar temperature (i.e. cool) and can even be chilled. Red wine is traditionally served with meat and game, and also with cheese.

**Referral system** /rɪˈfɛrəlsɪstəm/ noun a system by which one hotel or restaurant recommends another, and may take bookings for another on which commission may be paid.

**Re-entry visa** noun a visa allowing someone to leave a country and go back in again.

**Refrigerator** /rɪˈfrɪdʒərɪtər/ noun a machine for keeping food cold. Milk will keep for several days in a refrigerator.

**Refrigerated display case** /rɪˌfrɪdʒərətɪd dɪˈspleɪ ˌkeɪs/ noun catering a cabinet with glass sides and top, cooled by a refrigerating plant underneath, used to keep prepared dishes such as salads and desserts fresh and cool.
region /rɪˈdʒɪʃən/ noun 1. area □ the London region the area around London 2. □ in the region of £10,000 about £10,000 □ We’re looking for a hotel in the region of £30 per night.

regional /rɪˈdʒɪʃənəl/ adjective referring to a region □ The restaurant serves regional specialties.

regional airport /rɪˈdʒɪʃənəl ˈɛəpɔːt/ noun an airport serving a region of the country, and not the capital □ Flights are also available from sixteen other regional airports. □ There are no regional departures to the Far East.

register /ˈrɛgɪstr/ noun 1. an official list □ to enter something in a register □ to keep a register up to date 2. a large book for recording details, such as in a hotel, where guests sign in, or in a registry where deaths are recorded □ They asked the guests to sign the register. 3. CATERING a computerised billing system in a restaurant, where each item ordered is keyed in by the waiter using a special code, and the till provides a printout which itemises all dishes bought, so that the guest can check the bill easily □ a verb 1. to write something on an official list □ to register a sale 2. HOTELS to arrive at a hotel or at a conference and write your name and address on a list □ They registered at the hotel under the name of Macdonald. 3. HOTELS (of the receptionist) to fill in the details of a guest when he or she arrives at a hotel

registered letter /ˌrɛɡɪstrɪd ˈletər/ noun a letter or parcel which is sent by registered post

registered office /ˌrɛɡɪstrɪd ˈɒfɪs/ noun the office address of a company which is officially registered with the Companies’ Registrar

registered post /ˌrɛɡɪstrɪd ˈpəʊst/ noun a service where the post office makes a note of a letter or parcel before it is sent, so that compensation can be claimed if it is lost or damaged □ to send documents by registered post

registration /ˌrɛɡɪstrəʃən/ noun the act of writing something on an official list

registration card, registration form noun HOTELS a card or form which has to be filled in when registering at a hotel, conference, etc.

registration number /ˌrɛɡɪstrəˈʃiːnər ˈnʌmər/ noun the official number of a car

reheat /riˈhɛt/ verb CATERING to heat again □ Food left over can be reheated and served again the next day.

reheat /riˈhɛt/ verb to adjust something so that it works well or is correct 2. to control something by law

regulate /rɪˈɡjuːleɪt/ verb 1. to adjust something so that it works well or is correct 2. to control something by law

regulations /ˌrɪɡjʊləˈkeɪʃənz/ plural noun laws or rules □ regulations concerning the entry of tourists without visas □ The new government regulations on hotel standards. □ The restaurant contravenes fire regulations or safety regulations.

Regulo /rɪˈɡjuːloʊ/ noun CATERING a trademark for a system of numbers indicating temperatures on a gas cooker □ Cook in the oven for one hour at Regulo 6.


We regret the delay in the arrival of our flight from Amsterdam. □ We regret to inform you of the cancellation of the tour. (NOTE: You regret doing something or regret something. Note also: regretting – regretted.)

regular /ˈrɛɡjʊlər/ adjective 1. happening or coming at the same time each day or week or month or year □ His regular train is the I2.45. □ The regular flight to Athens leaves at 06.00. □ regular staff full-time staff 2. ordinary or standard □ The regular price is $1.25, but we are offering them at 99c. □ regular size the ordinary size, smaller than economy size or family size

regular customer /ˌrɛɡjʊlər ˈkʌstəmər/ noun a customer who always buys from the same shop or who goes to the same place for a service

regularly /ˌrɛɡjʊlərli/ adverb usually, or at the same time each day, week, month or year □ The first train in the morning is regularly late.
reheating /rɛˈhɪtɪŋ/ noun CATERING the act of heating food again ○ Care must be taken when reheating fish dishes.

reimburse /rɪˈbɜːrs/ verb a to reimburse someone their expenses to pay someone back for money which they have spent ○ You will be reimbursed for your expenses ○ Your expenses will be reimbursed.

reimbursement /rɪˈbɜːsmɛnt/ noun FINANCE the act of paying back money ○ reimbursement of expenses

reissue /rɪˈjuːs/ verb AIR TRAVEL to change an airline ticket so that a passenger can fly on a different date or route, or at a different time. Compare revalidate

relation /rɪˈleɪʃən/ noun a link between two things

relative humidity /ˈrɛlətɪv ˈhjuːmɪdɪtɪ/ noun the ratio between the amount of water vapour in air and the amount which would be present if the air was saturated, shown as a percentage

relax /rɪˈlæks/ verb to rest from work, or to become less tense ○ They spent the first week of their holiday relaxing on the beach. ○ Guests can relax in the bar before going to eat in the restaurant.

relaxation /rɪˈlæksəˈteɪʃən/ noun time spent resting from work ○ For relaxation he goes jogging in the park. ○ Do you consider gardening a form of relaxation?

relevé /rɛˈlɛv/ same as remove

reliability /rɪˈleɪəbəlɪtɪ/ noun the ability to be trusted to do something ○ The product has passed its reliability tests.

reliable /rɪˈleɪəbəl/ adjective that or who can be trusted to do something, e.g. to work properly or to be on time ○ a reliable tour company ○ The on-site courier is completely reliable.

relief /rɪˈlɪf/ adjective taking the place of another who is away

relief cook /rɪˈlɪf kʊk/ noun CATERING a cook who takes the place of a cook who is absent

relieve /rɪˈliːv/ verb 1. to take over from someone ○ The day receptionist will be relieved at 21.00 when the night shift comes on. 2. to relieve yourself to urinate or defecate

relish /rɛˈlɪʃ/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a sharp or spicy sauce made with vegetables or fruit which adds extra flavour when eaten with other food

rely on /rɪˈlai ən/ verb to depend on somebody or something ○ We rely on part-time staff for most of our business. ○ Do not rely on the agents for accurate market reports.

remote /rɪˈmɔːt/ adjective a long way away, distant ○ The hotel is situated in a remote mountain village.

remote control /rɪˈmɔːt kənˈtrɔːl/ noun control of something from a distance, e.g. control of a TV set by using a handheld switch with an infrared ray

remove /rɪˈmɔːv/ noun CATERING (in old menus) a dish served after the first course has been eaten and cleared away

render /rɛndər/ verb to melt something in order to purify or extract substances from it, especially to heat solid fat slowly until as much liquid fat as possible has been extracted from it

rennet /rɛnˈɛt/ noun a substance made from the lining of calves’s stomachs that is used in cheese making

renovate /rəˈnəvət/ verb to repair and redecorate something completely in order to make it like new ○ The house has been completely renovated. ○ The house is in good structural condition but the central heating needs renovating.

renovation /rəˈnəvəˈteɪʃən/ noun the act of renovating something ○ The hotel is closed for renovation.

rent /rɛnt/ noun money paid to use a room, an office or house for a period of time ○ high rent, low rent expensive or cheap rent ○ to pay three months’ rent in advance ○ Rents are high in the centre of the town. ○ We cannot afford to pay high-season rent. ○ the flat is let at an economic rent at a rent which covers all costs to the landlord ○ income from rents, rent income income from letting an office, a house, etc. ○ verb 1. to pay money to hire a room, an office, a house or piece of equipment for a period of time ○ We rented a car at the airport. ○ He rented a villa by the beach for three weeks. ○ They were driving a rented car when they
were stopped by the police. 2. a to rent (out) to own e.g. a car or an office and lend it to someone who pays for its use o We rented the villa to an American couple.
rental /'/rent(ə)l/ noun money paid to use a flat, house, car or piece of equipment for a period of time
rental agency /'/rent(ə)l/ ·'ɛŋdʒəsi/ noun an office which specialises in letting flats or houses
rental income /'/rent(ə)l/ ··ɪŋkəm/ noun income from letting offices, houses, etc.
reopen /ri:/·'əpən/ verb to open something again o The hotel will reopen next week after its £1 million renovation.
reopening /ri:/·'əpənɪŋ/ noun the act of opening something again
repack /ri:/·'pæk/ verb to put things back again into a suitcase o He had to repack his case after it had been opened by customs officials.
repacking /ri:/·'pækɪŋ/ noun the act of putting things back into a suitcase
repair /ri:/·'pɛə/ noun an act of mending or making good something which is broken o The hotel is closed while they are carrying out repairs to the air-conditioning system. o His car is in the garage for repair. a verb to mend or to make good something which is broken o The lift is being repaired.
repair kit /ri:/·'pɛəki:t/ noun a kit for repairing a machine, especially a kit for repairing a car o There is a repair kit provided in the boot of each car.
repay /ri:/·'pɛi/ verb to pay back o He promised me in full he paid me back all the money he owed me.
repayment /ri:/·'pɛrəmənt/ noun 1. the act of paying back, or the money which is paid back
repeat /ri:/·'pɛt/ verb to say something again o to repeat an order to order something again
repeat booking /ri:/·'pɛtɪŋ ·'bʊkɪŋ/ noun a booking of the same room, table, etc., again o very high occupancy with repeat bookings
repeat business /ri:/·'pɛtɪs/ ·'biznes/ noun BUSINESS a business deal which is a repeat of an earlier deal, as when organising for a group to stay at a hotel again
replace /ri:/·'pleɪs/ verb 1. to put something back where it was before o She replaced the glasses on the table. 2. to exchange one part for another o He offered to replace the broken mirror.
replacement /ri:/·'pleɪsmənt/ noun 1. the action of replacing something with something else 2. a thing which is used to replace something
replacement part /ri:/·'pleɪsmənt ·'pa:t/ noun same as spare part
reply /ri:/·'plai/ noun an answer o There was no reply to my letter or to my phone call. a verb to answer o to reply to a letter to write a letter in answer to one which you have received
reply coupon /ri:/·'plai kə'pəun/ noun MARKETING a form attached to an advertisement in a newspaper or magazine, which has to be filled in and returned to the advertiser
report /ri:/·'pɔ:t/ verb to tell somebody about something officially o Cases of cholera must be reported immediately to the local health authorities. o The guest reported that her wallet was missing from her room. (NOTE: You report sth to somebody.)
reporting time /ri:/·'pɔ:tɪŋ tain/ noun TRAVEL the time before a flight departs when a passenger should check in o Reporting time for international flights is 2 hours before departure.
represent /re'prɛzent/ verb BUSINESS to sell goods or a service on behalf of someone o She represents an Australian bus company.
representative /'reprɛzəntətɪv/ adjective typical of all the people or things in a group o The hotel displayed a representative selection of locally made products. o The sample chosen was not representative of the whole batch. a noun 1. BUSINESS a company which works for another company, selling their goods o We have appointed Smith & Co our exclusive representatives in Europe. 2. somebody who acts on someone's behalf o She is the local representative for a British tour operator. o Our representative will meet you at the airport.
reputable /'rɛpjʊteɪb(ə)l/ adjective with a good reputation o We only use reputable carriers.
reputation /re'pɛtʃən/ noun the opinion that people have of someone or something o an airline with a reputation for being expensive.
request /ri:/·'kwɛst/ noun an act of asking for something politely o She has put in a request to be transferred to another branch. a on request if asked for o More blankets are available on request. a verb to ask for something politely or formally o The stranded party radioed to request help.
are booked or vacant
rate page for each day, giving a list of all the
tomorrow evening.
makes a reservation on the train to Plymouth
available for you
request for a room, seat, table, etc. to be kept
something that is needed
noun
another route for e.g. a plane or coach

• reservations rack noun HOTELS a special board or series

of pigeonholes where cards are put to show
which rooms have been booked

reserve noun, BUSINESS money from profits not paid as dividend, but kept
back by a company in case it is needed for a
special purpose • reserve for bad debts
money kept by a company to cover debts
which may not be paid
in reserve kept to be used later on • to keep something in
reserve to keep something so as to be able to
use it later on if necessary • We keep stores
of tinned and frozen food in reserve for use in
emergencies. 3. an area of unspoilt land
where no commercial exploitation is
allowed, kept for the wildlife — as in the
National Parks in Africa • to reserve
a room, a table, a seat to ask for a room,
table or seat to be kept free for you • I want
to reserve a table for four people. • Can you
reserve a seat for me on the train to Glas-
gow?

reserved adjective BUSINESS
kept for a customer • You can't have the win-
dow table, it is reserved. • There are two
reserved tables and one free one. • Is this
seat reserved?

reserves plural noun supplies
kept to be used later on if necessary • The
hotel was cut off by snow and had to rely on
its reserves of food. • Reserves of fuel fell
during the winter. • The country's reserves
of gas or gas reserves are very large.

residence noun 1. a house
or flat where someone lives • He has a coun-
try residence where he spends his weekends.
2. the act of living or operating officially in a
country

residence permit noun an official document allowing a for-
igner to live in a country • He has applied
for a residence permit. • She was granted a
residence permit for one year.

residency tax noun taxes paid by people staying in a
town

resident noun, 1. a person or
company living or operating in a country • The
company is resident in France. 2. HOTELS a person who stays in a hotel • a
member of staff who lives in a resident
manager • non-resident

resident alien noun a foreigner who has a residence permit and
lives in a particular country

residential adjective referring
to residence
residential area /ˌresɪˈdɛnʃəl ˈɛrɪə/ noun a part of a town which is mainly occupied with private houses and flats
residential hotel /ˌresɪˈdɛnʃəl ˈhɔtəl/ noun HOTELS a hotel which caters for long-stay guests, usually on a full-board basis
residential licence /ˌresɪˈdɛnʃəl ˈlɪsns/ noun HOTELS a licence given to a small hotel or guesthouse, allowing them to sell alcohol to residents only
residential street /ˌresɪˈdɛnʃəl ˈstrɪt/ noun a street of private houses and flats, with no offices or shops
residents’ lounge /ˌreznɪdəts(ə)ns ˈlɔŋɡ/ noun a hotel in a resort, catering for holidays rather than business visitors
resort /rɪˈzɔr t/ noun TOURISM a place where people go on holiday
resort hotel /rɪˈzɔrt həʊtəl/ noun HOTELS a hotel in a resort, catering for holidaymakers rather than business visitors
responsibility /ˌrɪ.spəˈnɜːsɪˈbɪləti/ noun 1. the state of being in charge of something ○ The management refuses to accept responsibility for guests’ personal belongings. ○ He has taken on responsibility for the reception area he has agreed to be in charge of the reception area 2. something that someone is responsible for ○ His main responsibility is seeing that the guests are safe.
responsible /ˌrɪ.spəˈnɜːsəl/ adjective 1. causing ○ The fog was responsible for the accident. 2. reliable and able to be trusted to be sensible ○ We want staff who are responsible and good with money. 3. in charge of something, taking decisions for something or directing something ○ She is responsible for the tour schedules. ○ The hotel management is not responsible for the restaurant in the adjoining building. 4. responsible to someone being under the authority of someone who expects you to carry out the work well
responsible tourism /ˌrɪ.spəˈnɜːsɪˌtʊrɪzəm/ noun travel that respects the laws and customs of local people and is not harmful to the environment
rest /rest/ noun 1. a period of being quiet and peaceful, being asleep or doing nothing ○ She’s having a rest in her room. ○ The afternoon has been set aside for rest. 2. a support ○ the rest the other people or things in a group apart from those already mentioned ○ Six people decided to walk back down the mountain, but the rest of the party used the funicular. ○ a verb to spend time relaxing or sleeping ○ They went upstairs to rest before dinner.
rest area /ˌrest ˈɛrɪə/ noun ROAD TRAVEL an area near a motorway or other large road, provided with a public toilet and picnic tables and benches, where you can park and get out of the car to relax
restaurant /rɪˈstrɔnt/ noun 1. a place where you can buy and eat a meal ○ She runs a French restaurant in New York. ○ He’s in the restaurant business he owns or manages restaurants
restaurant car /ˌrɪstrənt ˈkær/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a railway coach where passengers can sit and eat meals. Compare buffet car
restaurant guide /ˌrɪstrənt ˈgaid/ noun CATERING a guidebook listing the restaurants in a town
restaurant manager /ˌrɪstrənt ˈmænɪdʒər/ noun CATERING somebody who runs a restaurant, but does not own it
restaurant owner /ˌrɪstrənt ˈɔnər/ noun CATERING somebody who owns a restaurant
restaurant staff /ˌrɪstrənt ˈstɑft/ noun people who work in a restaurant
restaurateur /ˌrɪstrəˈtɔrɛ/ noun CATERING somebody who runs a restaurant
rest-camp /ˌrɛst kæmp/ noun TOURISM a campsite on a safari where you rest after travelling in the bush
rested /rɪˈsted/ past or past participle of rest
restful /rɪˈstɜːfl/ adjective causing ○ She felt a sense of restfulness as she lay in the sun
restrict /rɪˈstrɪkt/ verb to set limits to something ○ We are restricted to twenty tables by the size of the restaurant.
restricted access /rɪˈstrɪktɪd ˌərkəsɪz/ noun ENTERTAINMENT access which is limited to small groups of people at particular times of the day only, e.g. to a museum
restricted articles /rɪˈstrɪktɪd ˈɑtrɪkʃənz/ plural noun AIR TRAVEL things which passengers must not carry onto planes, e.g. knives or aerosols
restricted fare /rɪˈstrɪktɪd ˈfɛr/ noun TRAVEL a type of e.g. flight ticket that is not exchangeable
restriction /rɪˈstrɪkʃən/ noun 1. a rule or action that limits or imposes controls on something ○ to impose restrictions on imports, on credit to start limiting imports or credit ○ to lift credit restrictions to allow credit to be given freely 2. TRAVEL a limit to travel imposed as a condition when you buy some types of ticket ○ When buying your ticket, make sure you understand which restrictions apply.
Income and allowances to the tax office

Income tax return

To send a statement of

Greek wine flavoured with pine resin, which

Service

Plural noun

Plier

The final customer

Day on which a traveller or a tour returns

Given back

Supplier, where any deposit paid will be

Returned empties

Retail shop

Returnable

To return a letter to sender

Invested

Recognise

Oil which is essential for good vision

Found in liver, vegetables, eggs and cod liver

To bring in a quick return

Save money, we try to re-use unused food from previous meals where possible.

Revalidate

Verb Air travel to change an airline ticket so that a passenger can fly on a different date or at a different time, but still on the same route as the original ticket. Compare reissue

Revalidation

Verb Travel the act of making a ticket valid again, after a change has been made

Re-validation sticker

A little sticker put on a ticket to show a change made to the original reservation

Revamp

Verb to improve the appearance of something which is slightly old-fashioned (informal) The lobby, conference rooms and 68 bedrooms have been revamped. A noun to revamp a change in the appearance of something The reception area has had a complete revamp

Revenue

Money which is received 2. Business money received by a government in tax

Revenue accounts

Accounts of business which record money received as e.g. sales or commission

Reverse

Adjective opposite

The fare for a journey from one place to another

Return guest

Somebody who goes back to stay in a hotel a second time

Return journey

A journey back to where you came from

Return on investment

Interest or dividends shown as a percentage of the money invested. Abbr ROI

Return rate

The percentage of e.g. guests who come back to stay a second time. In the three months the hotel has been open, the return rate of guests has already reached 40%-45%

Return ticket

A ticket for a journey from one place to another and back again. Also called round-trip ticket

Return visit

A second visit to a town, tourist attraction, hotel, etc. Our own surveys show that well over 50% of our customers are British, most of them on return visits

Re-use

Verb to use again. To save money, we try to re-use unused food from previous meals where possible.
charges (on the phone) to ask the person you are calling to pay for the call
reverse-charge call /rɪˈvɜːstɪk/ noun a telephone call where the person receiving the call agrees to pay for it. Also called collect call
revolving door /rɪˈvɜːlɪŋ dɔːr/ noun a door which turns around a central pillar. Her luggage got stuck in the revolving door at the entrance to the hotel.
rhubarb /rɪˈbaːrb/ noun fruit a plant with long thin stalks which are cooked and eaten as dessert. We’re having stewed rhubarb for pudding.
rib /rɪb/ noun 1. one of several bones forming a cage across the chest. 2. meat a piece of meat with the rib bone attached to it. Also called chop
ribbon /ˈrɪbən/ noun a long thin strip of material for tying things or used as decoration
riboflavine /ˌrɪbəˈflævən/ noun CATERING Vitamin B2, found in eggs, liver, green vegetables and yeast and also used as an additive in processed food
rice /rʌs/ noun food a cereal grass that produces edible grains, or these grains used as food
Comment: While rice is always served in Chinese and Indian meals, it is also used in European cooking, being served either as a main course (e.g. in paella or risotto) or as a vegetable with meat or fish, in English cooking, it is commonly served as a sweet pudding.
rice cooker /ˌrʌsˈkiːkər/ noun CATERING a special electric pan for boiling rice
rice paper /ˌrʌspər/ noun food very thin paper which you can eat and which is used in cooking.
rice pudding /ˌrʌspˌpʌdɪŋ/ noun dessert a dessert made of short-grain rice, milk and sugar
rich /rɪtʃ/ adjective CATERING referring to food which has a high calorific value
Richer scale /ˈrɪktə skɛl/ noun a scale of measurement of the force of an earthquake. There were no reports of injuries after the quake which hit 5.2 on the Richter scale.
Comment: The scale, devised by Charles Richter, has values from zero to ten, with the strongest earthquakes ever recorded being 9.9. Earthquakes of 5 or more on the Richter scale cause damage.
ricotta /rɪˈkɔtə/ noun DAIRY a soft white mild-tasting Italian cheese made from whey and used mostly in cooking
ride /raɪd/ noun a pleasant trip, e.g. on a horse or a bike or in a car. We went for a ride on an elephant. bus ride a short trip in a bus. verb to go for a trip on a horse, on a bicycle, in a car, etc. (Note: riding = rode = has ridden)
ring /rɪŋ/ verb 1. to make a noise like a bell. The telephone was ringing in the reception area, but no one answered it. To ring a bell to press a button to make an electric bell ring. 2. To ring for service a notice by a bell, asking a visitor to ring it if he or she wants a member of staff to come. 3. To ring in reply to another. The manager is in a meeting, can you ring back in about half an hour? Mr Smith called while you were out and asked if you would ring him back. Your office rang – can you ring them back?
ring road /ˈrɪŋ rɔːd/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a road which goes right round a town. Instead of driving through the town centre, it will be quicker to take the ring road.
We were on the road thirty weeks a year.

Road 

1. a way used by cars, lorries, etc., to move from one place to another.
   - The first part of the tour is by road.
   - The main entrance is in London Road.
   - Use the Park Road entrance to get to the hotel car park.
   - We were on the road for thirteen hours before we finally reached the hotel.
   - The sales force are on the road thirty weeks a year.

Roadhouse 

A hotel or pub located beside a main road.

Road map

A map showing the main roads in a country.

Road network

A system of interconnecting roads in a country.

Road regulations

Rules applied to drivers using roads in a particular country.

Road sign

A sign showing the main roads in a country.

Road safety

Rules applied to drivers using roads in a particular country.

Road user

A driver of a car, bus, or truck or riding a bicycle or motorcycle along a road.

Roast

1. A roast of lamb.
   - To roast is to cook over a fire or in an oven.
   - A roast chef is the chef in charge of roast meats.

Roast beef

- CATERING cooked over a fire or in an open pan in an oven.

Roast chicken

- CATERING cooked over a fire or in an oven.

Roast dinner

- CATERING cooked over a fire or in an open pan in an oven.

Roast potato

- A potato baked in fat in an oven.

Roast salad

- A salad plant with a peppery flavour.

Roast trout

- Cooked over a fire or in an open pan in an oven.

Roast veal

- A veal which has been matured or aged.

Risk capital

- Business same as venture capital.

Roadside

- A road or a field near a road.

Roadside service

- Service provided to drivers on the road.

Roadside shop

- A shop located beside a road.

Road旅行

- Travel by car, bus, or truck on a road.

Riviera

- A coastal area of a Mediterranean Sea in France and Italy.

Rissoles

- Minced meat, fish, etc., to move from one place to another.

Risotto

- An Italian dish of cooked rice with meat, fish, or vegetables.

Rival

- Someone driving a car, bus, or truck on a road.

Roaches

- Insects which kill rats and mice.

Rock climbing

- A sport of climbing up rock faces on cliffs or mountainsides.

Rocket

- A potato baked in fat in an oven.

Rock salmon

- A fish which is cooked in a glass with ice cubes.

Rogan Josh

- A dish of curried meat, usually lamb, in a thick tomato-based sauce.

Rotten

- A term used to describe something which is not fresh or is spoiled.

Roast chef

- The chef in charge of roast meats.

Roast dinner

- A meal which is cooked over a fire or in an open pan in an oven.

Roast salad

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rollaway bed /'rəʊlweɪ /bed/ noun a bed which can be rolled under another
rolled joint /'rəʊld ˈdʒɔɪnt/ noun cating a joint of meat, made from a flat piece of meat which is turned over and over to make a roll and then tied with string
rollerblades /ˈrɒləblɛdz/ noun sport a trademark for a type of in-line skate ◊ The young man on rollerblades zoomed past us at great speed.
rollerblading /ˈrɒləblædɪŋ/ noun sport the sport of going on rollerblades ◊ Rollerblading up and down the road is their 15-year-old son’s favourite pastime.
roller blind /'rəʊlə ˈblænd/ noun a blind made of a roll of thick cloth, which can be let down to cover a window
roller coaster /ˈrəʊlə ˈkɔʊstə/ noun entertainment a fairground railway which goes up and down steep slopes ◊ We all went for a ride on the roller coaster.
roller skate /ˈrəʊlə skæt/ noun sport a boot with wheels on it for roller skating
rolling contract /ˈrɒlɪŋ ˈkɒntrɛkt/ noun business a contract which continues from one period to the next, with only slight changes
rolling stock /ˈrəʊlɪŋ stɒk/ noun rail travel wagons and carriages used on the railway
roll on/roll off /ˈrəʊl ɒn ˈrəʊl ˈɒf/ adjective ships and boats where trucks and cars can drive straight on or off. Abbrev RORO
rolly-poly /ˈrəʊli ˈpɔli/ noun desserts a cooked pudding made of suet pastry spread with jam and rolled up
romaine /ˌrɒməˈmɛn/ noun vegetables same as cos
root /ruːt/ noun 1. a covering over a building ◊ road travel the top of a vehicle such as a car, bus or truck
roof box /ˈruːf bɔks/ noun road travel a box which can be fitted to the roof of a car to carry luggage
roof garden /ˈruːf ˈgɑrdən/ noun a garden on the roof of a building
roof rack /ˈruːf ræk/ noun road travel a grid attached to the roof of a car for carrying luggage
roof terrace /ˈruːf ˈterəs/ noun a flat paved area on the roof of a building ◊ There is a bar on the roof terrace of the hotel.
rooftop /ˈruːftɒp/ noun the top of a roof ◊ Our bedroom looks out over the rooftops of the village. □ adjective on the top of a roof
rooftop restaurant /ˈruːftɒp ˈrɛstərɒnt/ noun a restaurant on top of a roof ◊ The view from the rooftop restaurant is splendid.
room /ruːm/ noun 1. a part of a building, divided off from other parts by walls ◊ A hotel, a room with shower with private bath a bedroom with a shower room or bathroom attached ◊ I want a room with bath for two nights.
room and board /ˈruːm ən ˈbɔrd/ noun hotels same as board and lodging
room attendant /ˈruːm əˈtɛndənt/ noun hotels somebody who looks after a hotel room, seeing that it is clean and ready for guests
room clerk /ˈruːm klɔːk/ noun US hotels somebody in a hotel who decides which bedrooms guests will stay in and keeps the register
room expenses /ˈruːm ɪksˈpenzɪz pluːrəl noun hotels expenses on hotel bedrooms such as the cost of linen or cleaning materials, but not including staff costs
rooming house /ˈruːmɪŋ hɔus/ noun US tourism a house with furnished rooms to let
rooming slip /ˈruːmɪŋ slɪp/ noun hotels a piece of paper given to a guest, with the room number and price on it
room inspection /ˈruːm ɪnˈspekʃ(ə)n/ noun hotels an examination of a room after it has been cleaned, to see if it is ready for the next guest
room key /ˈruːm kē/ noun hotels the key to a room, such as a bedroom in a hotel
room linen /ˈruːm ˈlɪnən/ noun hotels sheets, towels, etc., for use in a hotel bedroom
room maid /ˈruːm meɪd/ noun hotels same as chambermaid
room makeup /ˈruːm ˈmeɪkʌp/ noun hotels the work of preparing a room in a hotel for the next guest, by cleaning it, putting clean sheets and pillowcases on the bed and putting fresh towels, shampoo, soap, etc., in the bathroom
room night /ˈruːm nɪt/ noun hotels one room occupied for one night ◊ The hotel industry has 84 million roomnights a year.
room number /ˈruːm ˈnʌmbə/ noun hotels the number given to a room in a hotel ◊ room occupancy /ˈruːm ˈərkənspəsɨ/ noun hotels the number of rooms in a hotel. ◊ The number of rooms in a hotel was 2, the average number of rooms used in a hotel over a period of time, shown as a percentage of the total number of rooms ◊ During the winter months the occupancy
room phone
rate was down to 50%. Also called occupancy rate
room phone /ˈroʊm fəʊn/ noun HOTELS a telephone in a hotel room
room rate /ˈroʊm ret/ noun HOTELS the price for a hotel room for one night
room reservations /ˈroʊm rəˌzərˈveɪʃənz/ noun HOTELS the department in a hotel which deals with bookings for rooms
room safe /ˈroʊm seɪf/ noun HOTELS a small safe in a hotel bedroom in which the guest can leave valuables
room service /ˈroʊm sərˈviːs/ noun CATERING an arrangement in a hotel where food or drink can be served in a guest’s bedroom
room temperature /ˈroʊm ˈtempərətʃər/ noun BEVERAGES the temperature in an ordinary room, usually around 20°C, at which most red wines should be served
root beer /ˈrɔːt ˈbɪə/ noun US BEVERAGES a dark fizzy drink, flavoured with the juice of roots, bark and herbs

COMMENT: Rosemary is very often used when roasting lamb.
get to a destination
various destinations around the world, a ticket that entitles a passenger to travel to a final departure airport. Abbr goes round the world, returning to the original departure point. Abbr round trip/round-trip ticket a journey from one place to another and back again. Abb RT round-trip ticket round up a game of chance where bets are made on the numbers in boxes on a flat rotating wheel where a small ball will lodge when the wheel stops turning. The casino has six roulette tables.

round /raʊnd/ adjective shaped like a circle or ball in round figures not totally accurate, but correct to the nearest 10 or 100 roundabout /raʊndəbɒt/ noun 1. ENTERTAINMENT a children's playing machine, which goes round when pushed and on which you can sit or stand 2. ENTERTAINMENT (in a fairground) a large mechanical amusement machine, which turns round and plays music, usually with horses to sit on which move up and down 3. ROAD TRAVEL a point where roads meet, and traffic has to turn in a circle, usually with each giving way to drivers coming from the right. (NOTE: In US English, this is called a traffic circle.)

round-the-world /raʊnd ˈθɜːləd/ adjective TRAVEL going round the world, returning to the original departure point. Twenty yachts are taking part in the round-the-world yacht race. A round-the-world ticket allows several stopovers. Abb RTW round-the-world flight round-the-world ticket an airline ticket that entitles a passenger to travel to various destinations around the world, returning to the point of departure round trip round trip noun TRAVEL a journey from one place to another and back again. Abb RT round-trip round trip round-trip ticket round-trip ticket same as return ticket round up round up a game of chance where bets are made on the numbers in boxes on a flat rotating wheel where a small ball will lodge when the wheel stops turning. The casino has six roulette tables.

route /rʊt/ noun 1. a way to be followed to get to a destination
destinations way which is regularly taken by a bus from one place to another 2. en route on the way.

263 rucksack
rucksack

routi /ruːti/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a game of chance where bets are made on the numbers in boxes on a flat rotating wheel where a small ball will lodge when the wheel stops turning. The casino has six roulette tables.
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route /rʊt/ noun 1. a way to be followed to get to a destination
destinations way which is regularly taken by a bus from one place to another 2. en route on the way.
rug

rug /rʌɡ/ noun 1. a small carpet ○ This beautiful rug comes from the Middle East. 2. a thick blanket, especially one used for travelling
rules /ruːlz/ plural noun regulations or laws, strict orders of the way to behave ○ We apply strict rules of hygiene in the kitchen. ○ Did you read the rules about what to do in case of a fire?
run /rʌn/ noun 1. a type of whisky made in Scotland ○ The man runs a coach from London to Paris twice a week. 2. running costs plural noun business money spent on the day-to-day cost of a business. Also called overhead costs, running expenses, overhead expenses, operational costs run out of /rʌn ‘aut ɔv/ verb to have nothing left of, to use up all the stock of ○ The bureau de change has run out of dollars. ○ The hotel has run out of beer.
run up /rʌn ‘ʌp/ verb to make a large debt quickly ○ He quickly ran up a bill for £250.
runway /ˈrʌnweɪ/ noun air travel a track on which planes land and take off at an airport ○ The plane went out onto the runway and then stopped for half an hour.
rump steak /ˈrʌmp ˈsteɪk/ noun meat a thick slice of beef cut from above the leg and considered to have the best flavour
rupee /ˈruːpi/ noun used in India, Mauritius, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (note: This is written Rs before the figure: Rs. 250)
rush /rʌʃ/ noun a state in which you do something fast 1. rush order to make something go fast ○ to rush an order through the factory ○ to rush a shipment to Africa 2. rushing hour noun road travel the time when most traffic is on the roads, when everyone is trying to travel to work or from work back home ○ The taxi was delayed in the rush-hour traffic.
rustle up /rʌs(ə)lʌp/ verb to prepare a meal or snack quickly using any food that is immediately available
Russian /ˈrʌʃən/ adjective referring to Russia (note: Food served in the Russian way is called à la russe.)
russian service /ˈrʌʃən sərvɪs/ noun catering 1. a service similar to French service, where the waiter offers each guest a dish (from the left), and the guest helps himself from it 2. a type of service at a banquet, where the food is served at a sideboard, and served rapidly by the waiters to the guests so that the food does not get cold
russian tea /ˈrʌʃən ˈtʃi/ noun beverages black tea, served in a glass
rye /rɛ/ noun 1. a hardy cereal crop grown in temperate areas 2. same as rye bread 3. rye whiskey noun beverages a type of whisky made in North America from rye
ryoken /ˈrɪjʊkən/ noun catering a Japanese traditional inn
saccharin /ˈsækərɪn/ noun food a substance used as a substitute for sugar
sachet /ˈsæʃet/ noun a small plastic bag containing a portion of sauce, shampoo, etc. ○ The fish is packaged with a sachet of sauce.
saddle /ˈsæd(ə)l/ noun 1. the rider’s seat on a bicycle or on the back of a horse 2. MEAT a cut of meat such as lamb, hare or venison, made up of both loins and part of the backbone
safari /ˈsæfəri/ noun Tourism an expedition in Africa to hunt or take photographs of wild animals ○ He went on a safari in Kenya.
safari holiday /ˈsæfəri ˌhɒlɪdeɪ/ noun Tourism a holiday in a safari park
safari park /ˈsæfəri pɑːk/ noun Entertainment a park where large wild animals such as lions, giraffes and elephants run free, and visitors can look at them from their cars, but cannot get out of the cars
safe /seft/ noun Hotels a heavy metal box which cannot be opened easily, in which valuables, such as money, jewellery, and documents can be kept ○ Put your valuables in the hotel safe. ● adjective uninjured, out of danger ○ Three climbers were found safe after the avalanche.
safe-deposit box /ˈseftɪ dɪˈpɒzɪt ˈboʊks/ noun Finance a box in a hotel or bank in which valuables such as money, jewellery or documents can be kept
safe-keeping /ˈsefɪŋ/ noun the state of being looked after carefully ○ We put the documents into the bank for safe-keeping.
safety /ˈseftɪ/ noun 1. the state of being free from danger or risk ○ to take safety precautions, safety measures to act to make sure something is safe 2. for safety so that something is safe ○ Put the money in the hotel safe for safety. ○ Keep a note of the numbers of your traveller’s cheques for safety.
safety checklist /ˈseftɪ ˌʃeklɪst/ noun a list of things which have to be checked as part of safety regulations
safety-deposit box /ˈseftɪ dɪˈpɒzɪt ˈboʊks/ same as safe-deposit box
safety margin /ˈseftɪ mərˈdʒɪn/ noun time or space allowed for something to be safe
safety pin /ˈseftɪ ˈpɪn/ noun a type of bent pin for attaching fabric, where the sharp point is held by a metal shield
safety regulations /ˈseftɪ ˌreɡjələrəs plural noun rules to make a place safe for the customers and staff
saffron /ˈsefrən/ noun Sauces, etc. an orange-coloured powder made from crocus flowers, from which colouring and flavouring are obtained
COMMENT: Saffron is used to colour food yellow; it is used in cooking rice and is an essential ingredient of bouillabaisse.
sage /ˈseidʒ/ noun Sauces, etc. an aromatic herb with silvery-green leaves used in cookery
COMMENT: Sage and onion stuffing is often used in British cooking to stuff meat and poultry.
sago /ˈseɡəʊ/ noun Food a white powder made from the sago palm, used as food and as a thickening agent
sail /ˈseil/ Ships and Boats noun a trip in a boat ○ They went for a sail down the Thames. ● verb to travel on water, or to leave harbour ○ The ship sails at 12.00.
sailing /ˈseɪlɪŋ/ noun 1. Ships and Boats the departure of a ship ○ There are no sailings to France because of the strike. 2. Sport the activity of riding in or controlling a sailing boat, especially for pleasure ○ We have booked to go on a sailing holiday in the Aegean.
sailing boat /ˈseɪlɪŋ ˈboʊt/, sailboat /ˈseɪlboʊt/ noun Ships and Boats a boat which uses mainly sails to travel
sailing time /ˈseɪlɪŋ tɜːrn/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS the time when a boat leaves
sake /sak/ noun BEVERAGES Japanese rice wine, usually drunk warm
salad /səˈlɑːd/ noun FOOD a cold dish of various raw or cooked vegetables, often served with cold meat, fish or cheese ◆ cheese salad ◆ prawn salad
COMMENT: The commonest salad dressing is 'French dressing' or 'vinaigrette', made of olive oil, vinegar, salt, pepper, mustard and other flavourings; also common are 'Thousand Island dressing', made with mayonnaise and chopped onions, olives, etc., and 'blue-cheese' or 'Roquefort dressing', made with mayonnaise or vinaigrette and blue cheese or Roquefort cheese.
salad bar /ˈsaləd bɑːr/ noun CATERING a self-service bar, where customers help themselves to a wide variety of meat, fish or edible salads.
salad cream /səˈlɑːd kriːm/ noun SAUCERS, ETC. a commercially-prepared sauce made of eggs, oil and vinegar, used on salad and usually available in bottles or sachets.
salad dressing /ˈsaləd dɹɛsɪŋ/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a liquid sauce put on lettuce and other cold raw or cooked vegetables to give them additional flavour.
salade nicoise /səˈlɑːd nɪˈkɔɪz/ noun FOOD a French salad, made with lettuce, hard-boiled eggs, cold boiled potatoes, anchovy fillets, black olives and tomatoes, with garlic in the dressing.
salad servers /ˈsaləd sɜrvəz/ plural noun a spoon and fork for serving salad.
salamander /ˈsələməndər/ noun CATERING 1. a type of high-powered cooking grill used in restaurants, where food is grilled in a more or less enclosed box, as opposed to an open grilller 2. a very hot iron block, formerly used to grill the surface of food
salamander-glazed /ˈsələməndər ˈglezəd/ adjective CATERING heated in a salamander until the coating melts and becomes shiny.
salami /səˈlɑːmə/ noun MEAT a dry spicy pork sausage, originally from Italy
salary /ˈseɪləri/ noun BUSINESS payment for work, made to an employee with a contract of employment, usually in the form of a monthly cheque ◆ She got a salary increase in June ◆ The company froze all salaries for a six-month period.
salary cheque /ˈseɪləri tʃek/ noun FINANCE a monthly cheque by which an employee is paid
food, and cause typhoid or paratyphoid fever, gastroenteritis or food poisoning. According to Public Health Laboratory figures, infection in humans by Salmonella enteridi-tis stood at 16,981 last year. This comprised nearly half of all Salmonella figures. (Caterer & Hotelkeeper)

COMMENT: Salmonellae are found in meat, offal, eggs, milk and fish. The bacteria are killed by temperatures over 65°C, and so are killed by cooking. They survive freezing, and revive when frozen food is defrosted.

**salmonella poisoning /ˌsæləˈmenlə ˈpoʊɪznɪŋ/ noun MEDICAL** an illness caused by eating food which is contaminated with Salmonella bacteria which develop in the intestines

**salmon steak /ˈsæləm ˈsteɪk/ noun FOOD** a slice of salmon cut across the body of the fish

**salmon trout /ˈsæləm ˈtrautə/ noun SEA-FOOD** a large sea trout with pink flesh like that of a salmon

**salon /ˈsælən/ noun a shop where people can have their hair cut or styled, or have beauty treatments.** The hairdressing salon is on the fifth floor. She went to the beauty salon for a manicure.

**saloon /ˈsɔlən/ noun US BARS** a place which sells alcoholic drinks

**saloon bar /ˈsɔlən ˈbær/ noun BARS a bar in a pub which is more comfortable than the public bar, and where the drinks may be slightly more expensive

**saloon keeper /ˈsɔlən ˈkiːpər/ noun US BARS** somebody who runs a saloon

**salsa /ˈsælsə/ noun SAUCES, ETC.** a pungent Mexican sauce made of tomatoes, onions and chillis

**salsify /ˈsælsəˌfai/ noun VEGETABLES** a plant with a long, white root and green leaves, all of which are eaten as vegetables

**COMMENT:** Salsify has a flavour similar to that of oysters.

**salt /sɔlt/ noun small white tangy-tasting crystals consisting mainly of sodium chloride, used to flavour or preserve food.**

**adjective 1.** containing common salt. 2. CATERING cured or preserved or seasoned with salt. 3. cold. 4. verb CATERING to add salt to. 5. You forgot to salt the soup. 6. to preserve food by keeping it in salt or in salt water

**salt beef /ˈsɔlt ˈbɪf/ noun MEAT** beef which has been preserved in brine, then cooked and served cold in thin slices, in rye bread sandwiches

**salmon trout /ˈsæləm ˈtrautə/ noun**

**salted /ˈsɔltəd/ adjective CATERING covered in salt.** There were bowls of salted nuts on the bar.

**salt-free /ˈsɔlt frē/ adjective CATERING without salt.** (NOTE: The US term is salt free.**

**salt-free diet /ˈsɔlt ˈfriː/ diet *ˈdɑrət/ noun CATERING a diet in which no salt is allowed

**saltiness, saltness noun CATERING the state of tasting strongly of salt

**saltmill /ˈsɔltmɪl/ noun CATERING a device which twists to crush salt crystals

**salt water /ˈsɔlt ˈwɔtər/ noun water which contains salt, like sea water, as opposed to fresh water in rivers and lakes

**saltwater /ˈsɔltwɔtər/ adjective containing salt water like the sea.** We had a bowl of very salty pea and ham soup.

**salty /ˈsɔltl/ adjective containing or tasting strongly of salt.** (NOTE: The US term is salty.**

**salvage /ˈsælvıdʒ/ noun income from the sale of waste materials from a hotel or restaurant, such as kitchen waste

**salver /ˈsælvər/ noun CATERING a large flat serving plate, usually made of metal such as silver or stainless steel

**samosa /ˈsæməsə/ noun FOOD** an Indian dish consisting of a small triangular pastry containing spiced meat or vegetables, usually deep-fried and served as a starter or snack

**samovar /ˈsæməvər/ noun CATERING an urn used in Russia for boiling water for tea

**sample /ˈsæmpl/ noun.** 1. MARKETING a small quantity of something used for testing. 2. MARKETING a small representative group of people questioned to show what the reactions of a much larger group would be. 3. We interviewed a sample of potential customers. 4. a random sample a sample taken without any selection. 5. to try something by taking a small amount. 6. to sample a product before buying it. 7. You can sample the wine before placing your order.
sanctuary /ˈsæŋktʃuəri/ noun a place for the protection of wild animals or birds ○ They established several bird sanctuaries near the sea.

sand /sænd/ noun a mass of very small bits of rock found on beaches and in the desert ○ a beach of fine white sand ○ the black sand beaches of the Northern coast of New Zealand

sandy /ˈsændi/ adjective like sand, or made of sand ○ The resort has miles of safe sandy beaches.

sandstorm /ˈsændstɔːrm/ noun a high wind in the desert, which carries large amounts of sand with it

sandwich /ˈsændwɪdʒ/ noun 1. FOOD two slices of bread with a filling such as meat, cheese between them 2. BREAD, ETC. a type of cake, formed of two pieces of sponge cake, one on top of the other, with a cream or jam filling in between

sandwich bar /ˈsændwɪdʒ bɑːr/ noun CATERING a small shop where you can buy sandwiches to take away

sani\(t\)ary /ˈsɛntəri/ adjective 1. clean 2. referring to hygiene or to health

sanitary towel /ˈsɛntəri ˈtəʊl\(ə\)/ noun, toilet roll, sanitary napkin /ˈsɛntəri ˈnæpkɪn/ noun a pad of absorbent paper worn during menstruation ○ Do not put sanitary towels in the toilet, use the special bags provided.

sanitation /ˌsænɪˈteɪʃn/ noun the practice of being hygienic, especially referring to public hygiene ○ Poor sanitation in crowded conditions can result in the spread of disease.

sanitation officer /ˌsænɪˈteɪʃn ˈɑːfɪsər/ noun somebody responsible for ensuring that premises are kept in a hygienic condition

sardine /ˈsɜːrdaɪn/ noun SEAFOOD a small fish of the herring family

SARS /ˈsærəz/ noun a serious disease of the lungs and bronchial tubes that was first reported in Asia in 2003. Full form severe acute respiratory syndrome
**FOOD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sauceboat</td>
<td>a vessel in which sauce is served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauce chef</td>
<td>the chef in charge of preparing sauces. Also called chef saucier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saucepan</td>
<td>a deep metal cooking pot with a long handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saucer</td>
<td>a shallow dish placed under a cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauce tartare</td>
<td>a savoury snack made of pastry with a small filling of sausagemeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sausagemeat</td>
<td>a mixture of meat, bread and flavourings for making sausages, sold separately, and used in pies and sausage rolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sausage roll</td>
<td>a savoury snack made of pastry with a small sausage or piece of sausage meat inside it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauté</td>
<td>a savoury snack made of pastry with a small sausage or piece of sausage meat inside it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauce tartare</td>
<td>a savoury snack made of pastry with a small filling of sausagemeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauerkraut</td>
<td>a German dish of pickled cabbage, often served with sausages</td>
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<tr>
<td>sausage</td>
<td>a tube of edible skin filled with minced and seasoned pork or other meat</td>
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<tr>
<td>scald</td>
<td>verb CATERING to plunge a fruit or vegetable into boiling water for a short time in order to loosen the skin or to prepare it for freezing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scallop potatoes</td>
<td>potatoes which are sliced and cooked in a shallow dish in the oven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scallop</td>
<td>a type of shellfish with a semi-circular ridged shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salted</td>
<td>adjective seasonable, having been stored in brine for seasoning or salted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scallop</td>
<td>a type of shellfish with a semi-circular ridged shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seafood</td>
<td>shellfish with a shell, or any animal or plant that lays eggs and is then developed into a fish or shellfish, as well as meat or other animal products that can be used as food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seafood</td>
<td>a type of shellfish with a semi-circular ridged shell</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
be on schedule to be on time ◦ The flight is on schedule. ○ I am sorry to say that we are three months behind schedule. 2. TRAVEL a list of
times of departure and arrivals of trains, planes or coaches ◦ The summer schedules
have been published. 3. a list, especially of
additional documents attached to a contract
○ Please find enclosed our schedule of
charges. ○ For restrictions on use, see the
attached schedule. ■ verb 1. to list officially
○ scheduled prices or scheduled charges 2.
to plan the time when something will happen
○ The building is scheduled for completion in May.

scheduled flight /'fedjuːl/ flat/ noun
AIR TRAVEL a regular flight which is in
the airline timetable, as opposed to a charter
flight ◦ She left for Helsinki on a scheduled
flight.
scheduling /'fedjuːln/ noun drawing up
a timetable or a plan
Schengen country /'ʃəŋən , kantri/ noun
a country that has signed the Schengen
treaty
Schengen treaty /'ʃəŋən , tɪərɪti/ noun
an agreement signed by certain European
Union Countries, plus Norway and Iceland,
to end border controls and allow the free
movement of goods and people within the
treaty area and to harmonise external border
controls.
Schistosoma /'ʃɪstəsəmə/ MEDICAL
same as Bilharzia
schistosomiasis /'ʃɪstəsəmeɪsɪs/ noun
'mаtrиснη[SCAPS] MEDICAL same as Bil-
harziasis
schnapps /'sknæps/ noun BEVERAGES
a strong alcoholic spirit, resembling gin, made
in Germany and the Netherlands
schnitzel /'ʃntʃɪzl/ noun FOOD a thin flat
piece of veal or pork dipped in egg and
breadcrumbs and fried. ◦ Wiener schnitzel
schooner /'skuːnə/ noun CATERING
a large upright glass, used for serving sherry
scone /skɔn/ noun BREAD, ETC. a type of
small crusty bread, sometimes with dried
fruit in it, eaten with butter and jam or with
cream. ◦ cream tea
scoop /skuːp/ noun CATERING 1. a deep
round spoon for serving ice cream ◦ You
must wash the scoop each time you use it. 2.
a portion of ice cream or vegetables served
with a scoop ◦ I’ll have one scoop of straw-
berry and one scoop of vanilla, please.
Scotch /skɔtʃ/ adjective used for referring
to some things, especially food and drink,
from Scotland ◦ noun BEVERAGES 1. a
whisky made in Scotland ◦ a bottle of scotch
2. a glass of this whisky ◦ a large scotch
please
Scotch broth /skɔtʃ 'broʊθ/ noun FOOD a
thick soup with barley, vegetables and lamb
Scotch egg /skɔtʃ 'eg/ noun FOOD a
hard-boiled egg, covered in sausage meat
and fried and usually eaten cold
Scotch pancake /'skɔtʃ , pænˈkeɪk/ plu-
ral noun BREAD, ETC. very small pancakes,
cooked on a griddle
Scotch woodcock /'skɔtʃ , 'wʊdknɒk/ noun
ROAD FOOD a savoury consisting of small
squares of toast spread with anchovy paste
and topped with a mixture of scrambled
eggs, cream and cayenne pepper
Scottish Natural Heritage /'skɔtʃ , 'neɪʃəl ˈherɪtɪdʒ/ noun an official organisation
which promotes the care and enjoyment of
the national parks and other natural assets in
Scotland
Scottish Tourist Board /'skɔtʃ , 'tʊərɪst 'bɔrd/ noun TOURISM an organisa-
tion which promotes tourism in Scotland and
promotes tourism to Scotland from other
parts of the UK. Abbr STB
scrambled eggs /'skræmbəld 'egz/ noun
FOOD eggs which are beaten with salt and pepper and cooked in
butter, often served on toast as part of an
English breakfast ◦ We had a starter of
scrambled egg with smoked salmon.
scrambling /'skræmblɪŋ/ noun ROAD
TRAVEL the sport of racing on motorbikes on
rough terrain ◦ They arrange scrambling
holidays in the Welsh mountains.
screen /'skriːn/ noun 1. a flat surface
which protects something or divides two
things 2. a flat panel which acts as protection
against something, e.g. draughts, fire or
noise 3. a flat surface for projecting films
onto 4. a flat surface as on a television set or
computer monitor, on which images are
shown ◦ I’ll call flight details up on the
screen.
screwdriver /'skrʊdrɪvər/ noun BEVER-
AGES a cocktail of vodka and orange juice
scrumptious /'skrʊmptʃəs/ noun
BEVERAGES a type of strong cider traditionally made in south-west
England
scuba /'skʌbə/ noun SPORT an underwa-
ter breathing apparatus
scuba-diving /'skʌbə , 'dɪvɪŋ/ noun
SPORT the sport of swimming underwater,
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using breathing apparatus o We went scuba diving in the Mediterranean.

sea /si:/ noun an area of salt water

sea crossing /ˈsɪkrɪzn/ noun a journey across a sea o The sea crossing between Denmark and Sweden can be quite rough.

sickening illness caused by the movement of a ship which can be eaten (NOTE: There is no plural form.) o a seafood restaurant a restaurant which specialises in seafood

seafood /ˈsɪfkədi/ noun SEAFOOD fish and shellfish which can be eaten

seafront /ˈsɪfrænt/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a road which runs beside the sea in a seaside town o We went for a walk along the seafront.

sea level /ˈsɪli:vəl/ noun the level of the sea, taken as a point for measuring altitude o The resort is in the mountains, over 1,000ft above sea level.

seaport /ˈsiːpɔːt/ noun a port by the sea

seaseafront /ˈsɪfrænt/ noun a seaside town by the sea

seashell /ˈsɪʃɛl/ noun the shell of a shellfish which lives in the sea o She walked along the beach collecting seashells.

seashore /ˈsɪʃɔː/ noun land along the edge of the sea o These types of plants grow on the seashore.

seasick /ˈsɪsk/ adjective MEDICAL feeling sick because of the movement of a ship o He gets seasick every time he crosses the Channel. o She didn’t enjoy the cruise because she was seasick all the time. o I’ll stay on deck because I feel seasick when I go down to my cabin.

seasickness /ˈsɪsknəs/ noun MEDICAL sickness caused by the movement of a ship

seascape /ˈsɪskæp/ noun an area near the sea where people go to have a holiday o We always take the children to the seaside in August. o They’d like a seaside holiday instead of a holiday in the mountains.

seaside /ˈsɪsdə/ noun a town by the sea o Seaside towns are empty in the winter.

season /ˈsiːzn/ noun 1. TOURISM one of the four parts into which a year is divided, namely spring, summer, autumn or winter 2. TOURISM a period of time when something usually takes place o end of season sale an event where goods are sold cheaply because the season in which they would be used is over, e.g. a sale of summer clothes in autumn 3. o in season which is fresh and plentiful and easy to buy o Grouse isn’t in season until 12th August. o Strawberries are cheaper in season. o verb CATERING to add flavouring, spices, etc., to a dish o Goulash is seasoned with paprika.

seasonal /ˈsɪzn(ə)l/ adjective only lasting for a season

seasonal adjustments /ˈsɪzn(ə)l ədʒənstmənt/ plural noun changes made to figures to take account of seasonal variations

seasonal demand /ˈsɪzn(ə)l dəmənd/ noun a demand which exists only during the high season

seasonal labour /ˈsɪzn(ə)l ˈleɪbru/ noun TOURISM workers who work for a season only

seasoned /ˈsɪzn(ə)d/ adjective CATERING flavoured with a particular type of seasoning o highly seasoned Indian food

seasoning /ˈsɪzn(ə)ŋ/ noun CATERING salt, pepper, herbs or spices used to give flavour to food o The meat seems to lack seasoning.

season ticket /ˈsɪz(ə)tɪk/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a rail or bus ticket which can be used for any number of journeys over a period, usually 1, 3, 6 or 12 months o Season-ticket holders will receive a refund if their train is cancelled.

seat /sɪt/ noun a chair in a cinema, plane, restaurant, train, etc. o They asked for six seats in row E. o Seats are available at all prices. o Take your seats for the first lunch. o Passengers are requested to remain in their seats until the plane has come to a standstill.

seating up to 60 people.

sitting area, a 100-seat dining room, an 86-seat terrace and a 50-seat bar area [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

seat-back television /ˈsɪt bæk, ˈtelv/ noun AIR TRAVEL a small television
seaworthy /ˈsiːwɜːrθi/ adjective meaning dry (NOTE: There is no plural form.)

seaworthiness /ˌsiːwɜːrθəˈniːs/ noun SHIPS and BOATS the state of a boat that is able and safe to sail

seaworthy /ˈsiːwɜːrθi/ adjective SHIPS and BOATS able and safe to sail (The old ferry is scarcely seaworthy.

sec /sek/ adjective BEVERAGES a French adjective meaning dry (used of wine) (NOTE: For dry champagne, the word used is brut.)

second /ˈsiːkənd/ adjective coming after the first and before the third

second chef /ˈsiːkənd ˈʃeʧ/ noun CATERING a deputy for a chef, who replaces the chef when he or she is on holiday, etc.

second-class /ˈsiːkənd ˈklæs/ adjective, adverb TRAVEL referring to a less expensive and less comfortable type of travel than first-class (to travel second-class (The price of a second-class ticket is half that of a first-class. I find second-class hotels are just as comfortable as the best ones.

second freedom /ˈsiːkənd ˈfrɪdəm/ noun TRAVEL the right to land at an airport for refuelling or repairs

second helping /ˈsiːkənd ˈhelpeɪŋ/ noun CATERING another portion of the same dish (informal) (Can I have seconds, please?)

seconds /ˈsiːkəndz/ plural noun 1. CATERING another portion of the same dish (informal)

secretary /ˈsekrətri/ noun a person who does work such as writing letters, answering the phone and filing documents for someone (My secretary deals with incoming orders. Her secretary phoned to say she would be late.)

security /ˈsekrəti/ noun safety or protection against attack (airport security actions taken to protect aircraft and passengers against attack)

security bond /ˈsekrəti bɔnd/ noun government money deposited by a tour company with a government organisation, which is to be used to repay travellers with tickets issued by the company if the company goes into liquidation

security guard /ˈsekrəti ɡɜːrd/ noun somebody who protects an office or factory against burglary

security manager /ˈsekrəti ˈmænərɪ/ noun a person who is in charge of efforts to protect a business against crime

security officer /ˈsekrəti ˈɒfɪsər/ noun a person who protects a hotel against burglars

sediment /ˈsedɪmənt/ noun BEVERAGES a solid substance which forms in liquids such as red wine, and which can be removed by decanting the wine (You could see a thick sediment at the bottom of the bottle of wine.)

seed /ˈsiːd/ noun part of a plant which germinates and grows to produce a new plant.
seedless /ˈsidləs/ adjective CATERING with no seeds in it. 
segment /ˈsegmənt/ noun part of a circle or sphere.
... different market segments and, ultimately, individual consumers must be addressed separately. [Financial Times]
segmentation /ˌsegməntəˈʃeɪn/ noun the state of being divided into separate parts.
The segmentation of a market the division of the market or consumers into categories according to their buying habits.
seize /sɪz/ verb to take hold of something or take possession of something by force.
The customs seized the shipment of books.
seizure /ˈsɪʒər/ noun 1. The act of taking possession of something by force.
2. MEDICAL a fit, convulsion or sudden contraction of the muscles, especially in a heart attack, stroke or epileptic fit.
Sekt /ˈsɛkt/ noun BEVERAGES a sparkling German wine.
COMMENT: Also familiarly called ‘German champagne’; the best quality wine comes from the Rhine valley.
selection /ˈsɛlkʃən/ noun 1. a range.
There is a huge selection of farm produce in the market. 
2. something which has been chosen.
A selection of French cheeses.

self-catering holiday /ˌself ˈsɛltərɪŋ ,hɔlɪdeɪ/ noun TOURISM a holiday where you rent accommodation, but you cook your own meals.

self-catering villa holidays in Portugal.

self-contained /ˌself ˈkɔntɛnt/ adjective having its own kitchen, bathroom, etc., and not sharing these facilities with others.

self-drive /ˌself ˈdraɪv/ adjective TOURISM involving a vehicle which you drive yourself. 
This holiday includes a self-drive tour of the island.

self-employed /ˌself ɪmˈploɪd/ adjective working for yourself, not being on the payroll of a company.
He worked for a bank for ten years but now is self-employed.

self-financed /ˌself fəˈnʌns/ adjective

The project pays its development costs out of its own revenue, with no subsidies.

self-financed

self-service /ˌself ˈsɛrviːs/ adjective CATERING where the customers serve themselves.
Research revealed that customers wanted self-service restaurants for a quick meal, waiters' and sandwich bars' [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

self-service petrol station /ˌsel ˈsɛrviːs ˈpɜtrəl ˈstɛnstʃən/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a petrol station where the customers put the petrol in their cars themselves.

self-service restaurant /ˌsel ˈsɛrviːs ˈrɛstɔrtʃənt/ noun CATERING a restaurant such as a cafeteria, where guests help themselves to food.

self-service store /ˌsel ˈsɛrviːs ˌstɔr/ noun BUSINESS a shop where customers take goods from the shelves and pay for them at the checkout.

sell-by date /ˌsel ˈbɪ daɪt/ noun CATERING a date stamped on the label of a food product, which is the last date on which the product should be sold to guarantee good quality.
Best-before date, use-by date.

seller /ˈsɛlər/ noun somebody who sells.

There were a few postcard sellers by the cathedral.

seller's market /ˌselərz ˈmɑrkɪt/ noun BUSINESS a market where a person selling goods or a service can ask high prices because there is a large demand for the product. Opposite buyer's market.

semidry /ˈsɛmɪdri/ adjective BEVERAGES referring to wine that is partially or moderately dry.

semihard /ˈsɛmɪhɑrd/ adjective DAIRY referring to cheese that has a consistency firm enough to slice but that is moist and pliable.

seminar /ˌsɛmɪnər/ noun BUSINESS a class given to a small group of students who meet to discuss a subject with a teacher, or a organised discussion involving a small group of people.
The training seminar is being held in the conference room.

seminar room /ˌsɛmɪnər rʊm/ noun BUSINESS a small room with tables, audiovisual equipment, etc., used for holding seminars.
semi-skimmed

semi-skimmed /ˌsemi skɪmd/ adjective DAIRY from which some of the fat has been removed.

semi-skimmed milk /ˌsemi skɪmd /ˈmɪlk/ noun DAIRY milk from which some of the fat has been removed.

semisoft /ˌseɪməsˈfɪt/ adjective CATERING softer than most foods of its type.

semisweet /ˌseɪmɪswiːt/ adjective CATERING slightly sweet, or having only a small amount of sugar or other sweetening ingredient added.

semolina /ˌsɛməˈliːnə/ noun FOOD hard grains of wheat left when flour is sifted, used in puddings, stews, etc.

send /ʃend/ verb to make someone or something go from one place to another ○ to send a letter or an order ○ The company is sending the injured skiers back home by air ○ We sent away for the new catalogue.

send off for /ʃend ˈɒf for/ verb to write asking for something to be sent to you ○ We sent away for the new brochure.

send off /ʃend ˈɒf/ verb to put in the post.

send off for /ʃend ˈɒf for/ verb to write asking for something to be sent to you ○ We sent off for the new catalogue.

senior /ˈsenɪər/ adjective older, higher in rank ○ noun the father of the family ○ Harry Markovitz Senior

senior citizen /ˈsenɪər ˈsɪtɪzn/ noun an old retired person.

senior executive /ˌsenɪər ɪɡˈzɛkktjuːtɪv/ noun a more experienced and higher-ranking manager in a company.

senior manager /ˌsenɪər ˈmeɪnʤər/ noun BUSINESS a more experienced and higher-ranking manager in a company.

senior passenger /ˌsenɪər ˈpæsɪndʒər/ noun TRAVEL a passenger over the age of 65.

senior steward /ˌsenɪər ˈstiːdɪər/ noun same as chief steward.

separate /ˈseprət/ adjective not together or attached ○ to send something under separate cover to send something in a different envelope ○ verb /ˈseprət/ to divide ○ The staff are separated into part-timers and full-time staff.

separately /ˈseprətli/ adverb individually, rather than together or as a group ○ Each member of the group will pay separately.

serum hepatitis /ˌsɜːrəm ˌhepiˈtɛtɪs/ noun MEDICAL same as hepatitis B

serve /sɜːv/ verb 1. CATERING to bring food or drink to a customer ○ She served the soup in small bowls ○ Fish is served with a white sauce ○ You should serve red wine with meat ○ I can’t serve six tables at once. 2. to deal with a customer in a shop or bar ○ Will you serve this lady next, please? ○ I waited ten minutes before being served. 3. CATERING (of a recipe) to make enough food for ○ The packet serves six ○ A bottle of champagne should serve four people easily.

server /ˈsɜːvər/ noun CATERING 1. somebody who serves at table or a buffet 2. a large flat knife for serving food.

service /ˈsɜːvɪs/ noun CATERING a place where waiters pick up dishes ready to be taken to the guests’ tables.

service /ˈsɜːvɪs/ noun 1. a period spent working for a company, in a shop, etc. 2. the work of dealing with customers ○ The service in that restaurant is extremely slow. 3. same as service charge ○ to add on 10% for service ○ the bill includes service ○ it includes an amount added to cover the work involved ○ Is the service included? ○ 4. CATERING a style of serving in a restaurant ○ work to keep a machine in good working order ○ the routine service of equipment ○ The machine has been sent in for service.

service /ˈsɜːvɪs/ noun 1. a place by a motorway where you can stop and buy petrol or get food, etc.

service /ˈsɜːvɪs/ noun 1. an office which specialises in helping other offices ○ service centre ○ 2. an office or workshop which specialises in keeping machines in good working order ○ service charge ○ A 10% service charge is added ○ Does the bill include a service charge?
machines in good working order is enough for two servings.

Also called down-market – it has paper serviettes.

A serving hatch is a small opening in a wall for passing food and crockery from a kitchen to a dining room.
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**sex tourism** /ˈsekstɜːrɪzm/ **noun** travel undertaken to take advantage of the relatively relaxed laws on prostitution in some countries

**sexual discrimination** /ˈsekjʊəldɪˈskrɪmɪneɪʃən/ **noun** BUSINESS the act of treating men and women in different ways

**sexual harassment** /ˈsekjʊəlˈhərəsment/ **noun** BUSINESS harassment by making unwanted sexual approaches to somebody ○ She complained of sexual harassment by her manager.

**shaded** /ˈʃeɪd/ **adjective** **shaded** ○ There is a shaded area on the hill.

**shades** /ˈʃeɪdz/ **plural noun** sunglasses (informal)

**shady** /ˈʃeɪdi/ **adjective** **shaded** ○ The tree was shaded by a large umbrella.

**shallot** /ˈʃeɪlət/ **noun** vegetables a small variety of onion, used in sauces, etc.

**shallow-draught vessel** /ˈʃeɪloʊdˈrɔːft/ **noun** ships and boats a boat which can sail in shallow water

**shampoo** /ˈʃæməpuː/ **noun** 1. liquid soap for washing the hair ○ There are sachets of shampoo in the bathroom. 2. the act of washing the hair ○ He went to the hairdresser’s for a shampoo.

**shandy** /ˈʃændi/ **noun** beverages an alcoholic drink made by mixing beer and lemonade

**share** /ʃeə/ **verb** 1. **verb** to share something with someone to allow someone to use something which you also use ○ The flat shares a front door with the flat next door. 2. to use something which someone else also uses ○ We shared a taxi to the airport. ○ Prices are based on two people sharing. on **verb** to share something with someone ○ We shared a taxi to the airport. ○ Prices are based on two people sharing. on **verb** to share something with someone ○ We shared a taxi to the airport. ○ Prices are based on two people sharing.

**shared** /ʃeəd/ **adjective** **shared** ○ A shared bathroom.

**sharpen** /ʃeəp/ **adjective** 1. having a thin edge which cuts easily ○ You need a very sharp knife to slice vegetables. 2. medical hurting in a sudden and intense way ○ He’s suffering from sharp pains in his chest. **adverb** exactly ○ The coach will leave the hotel at 7.30 sharp.

**shave** /ʃeəv/ **noun** the act of cutting off the hair on the face with a razor ○ He went to have a shave at the barber’s next to the hotel. **verb** to cut off the hair on the face with a razor

**shaver** /ʃeɪvə/ **noun** an electric instrument with a very sharp blade for removing hair on the face

**shaver point** /ʃeɪvərˈpɔɪnt/, **shaver socket** /ʃeɪvərˈskɒkt/ **noun** same as razor socket

**sheet** /ʃiːt/ **noun** 1. a piece of thin cloth, put on a bed ○ Guests are asked to bring their own towels and sheets. ○ The maids change the sheets every day. 2. **noun** a sheet of paper ○ a piece of paper

**shell** /ʃel/ **noun** 1. the hard outside part of an egg or a nut 2. the hard outside part which covers some animals such as crabs or lobsters ○ Snails are usually served in their shells.

**shellfish** /ˈʃɛlflɪʃ/ **noun** seafood animals such as mussels, oysters, lobsters, and prawns, which have shells and live in them (NOTE: There is no plural form: a dish of shellfish, a shellfish restaurant.)

**shelter** /ˈʃeltə/ **noun** a place where you can go for protection ○ There is no shelter from the pouring rain. ○ **verb** to take shelter to go under something for protection ○ We took shelter in the hotel cellars when the civil war started. **verb** to go somewhere for protection ○ They were sheltering from the snow in a small cave in the mountains.

**sheltered** /ˈʃɛltəd/ **adjective** protected from wind or cold ○ The cottage is in a sheltered valley.

**shepherd’s pie** /ˈʃɛptəd/ **noun** food minced lamb cooked in a dish with a layer of mashed potatoes on top. Compare **cottage pie**

**sherry** /ˈʃɛrɪ/ **noun** beverages a fortified wine from Spain

**COMMENT:** The word comes from the Spanish 'xérez', former name of the town Jerez in Southern Spain where the wine is made. Sherry can range from very dry to very sweet. The names used are ‘manzanilla’, the driest, ‘fino’, ‘amontillado’, ‘oloroso’ and ‘creamy sherry’, which is the sweetest. In Spain, sherry is served cold, and very dry sherries are usually served in this way in Britain. Sweet sherries are
served at room temperature. Sherry can be served in a small upright glass or, for large measures, in a schooner.

**sherry glass** /ʃəri ɡlɑs/ noun CATERING a small glass suitable for serving sherry in

**sherry trifle** /ʃəri ˈtrɛf(ə)l/ noun DESSERTS a cold dessert made of cake covered with jam and fruit, soaked in sherry and then covered with custard sauce, whipped cream, candied fruit and nuts

**shift** /ʃɪft/ noun a group of employees who work for a period, and then are replaced by another group, or a period of time worked by a group of employees ○ We work an 8-hour shift. ○ The management is introducing a shift system or shift working. ○ they work double shifts two groups of employees are working shifts together

**ship** /ʃɪp/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a large boat for carrying passengers and cargo on the sea

**shipboard** /ʃɪpˈboʊrd/ adjective SHIPS AND BOATS on a ship ○ shipboard entertainment

**ship chandler** /ʃɪp ˈtʃændəlz/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS somebody who supplies goods such as food to ships

**shipping** /ʃɪpɪŋ/ noun 1. BUSINESS the act or business of sending goods ○ The shipkeeper will arrange for the shipping of the carpet. 2. ships

**shipping company** /ʃɪpɪŋ kəmpənɪ/ noun BUSINESS a company which specialises in the sending of goods

**shipping lanes** /ʃɪpɪŋ ˈleɪnz/ plural noun SHIPS AND BOATS routes followed by ships

**shipping line** /ʃɪpɪŋ lайн/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a company which owns ships

**ship’s doctor** /ʃɪpz ˈdɒktə/ noun MEDICAL a doctor who travels on a ship and so is ready to treat passengers who become ill

**shipwreck** /ʃɪpˈrɛk/ SHIPS AND BOATS 1. a ship which has been sunk or badly damaged on rocks. Also called wreck 2. the event of a ship being wrecked

**shipwrecked** /ʃɪpˈrɛkt/ adjective SHIPS AND BOATS involved in a shipwreck, or having been sunk or badly damaged on rocks

**shish kebab** /ʃɪʃ kɪˈbæb/ noun FOOD a kebab made of lamb, with peppers, onions and tomatoes, cooked on a skewer over a charcoal grill

**shoe cleaner, shoe polisher** noun HOTELS a machine for cleaning shoes

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**shoeshine** /ʃuʃˈʃain/ noun polishing of shoes

**sheltering** /ʃʌːtərɪŋ/ noun the act of sheltering or killing with a gun

**shooting party** /ʃuːtɪŋ ˈpɑrtɪ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a group of people who come together to shoot game as a sport ○ The hotel caters for shooting parties, fishermen and golfers.

**shop** /ʃɒp/ noun BUSINESS a place where goods are stored and sold ○ All the shops in the centre of town close on Sundays. (NOTE: US English usually uses store.) ○ to shop (for) to look for and buy things in shops

**shop around** /ʃɒp əˈraʊnd/ verb to go to various shops or offices and compare prices before making a purchase or before placing an order ○ You should shop around before getting your car serviced. ○ He is shopping around for a new computer. ○ It pays to shop around when you are planning to fly to the States.

**shop assistant** /ʃɒp əˈsɪstənt/ noun somebody who serves customers in a shop

**shop front** /ʃɒp frʌnt/ noun the part of a shop which faces the street, including the entrance and windows

**shopkeeper** /ʃɒkpɛər/ noun somebody who owns or runs a shop

**shopping** /ʃɒpɪŋ/ noun 1. the activity of looking for and buying goods in a shop ○ She’s not in her room – she must have gone shopping. 2. goods bought in a shop ○ We buy our shopping or We do our shopping in the local supermarket. ○ She was carrying two baskets of shopping.

**shopping bag** /ʃɒpɪŋ bæɡ/ noun a bag used for carrying shopping

**shopping basket** /ʃɒpɪŋ ˈbæskɪt/ noun a basket used for carrying shopping

**shopping centre** /ʃɒpɪŋ ˈsentə/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a group of shops linked together with car parks and restaurants

**shopping list** /ʃɒpɪŋ lɪst/ noun a list of things which you need to buy

**shopping mall** /ʃɒpɪŋ mæl/ noun ENTERTAINMENT an enclosed covered area for shopping, with shops, restaurants, banks and other facilities ○ The new shopping mall is taking customers away from the stores in the town centre.

**shopping precinct** /ʃɒpɪŋ ˈprɪsɪŋkt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT part of a town which is closed to traffic so that people can walk about and shop

**shop window** /ʃɒp ˈwɪndəʊ/ noun BUSINESS a window in a shop where goods are displayed so that customers can see them,
place where goods or services can be exhibited. • The shop windows are all decorated for Christmas.

shore /ʃɔː/ noun a beach or sandy area at the edge of the sea or of a lake. • to go on shore, to go ashore to go on land from a ship

short /ʃɔrt/ adjective 1. not long 2. for a small period of time. • in the short term in the near future, quite soon

shortening /ʃɔrtiŋ/ noun US a fat used in pastry, cakes and bread

short-grain rice /ʃɔrt græn riːs/ noun FOOD rice with short grains used in rice pudding

short-staffed /ʃɔrt stɛfəd/ adjective with not enough staff. • We are rather short-handed at the moment.

short term /ʃɔrt tɛrm/ adjective for a period. • She is employed on a short-term contract.

show /ʃəʊ/ noun 1. an exhibition or display

short break /ʃɔrt brɛk/ noun US a holiday lasting only a few days

short break /ʃɔrt brɛk/ noun US TO TRAVEL a flight over a short distance

short cut /ʃɔrt kʌt/ noun US a road

short haul /ʃɔrt hɔːl/ adjective travelling or used for travelling a short distance.

short-haul flight /ʃɔrt hɔːl fliːt/ noun US AIR TRAVEL a flight over a short distance.

short lease /ʃɔrt lɛiz/ noun a lease which runs for up to two or three years. • We have a short lease on our current premises.

short-term products /ʃɔrt tɛrm proʊdʌˌkts/ adjective CATERING products which have a short shelf life, especially fruit, vegetables, fish and meat

short break /ʃɔrt brɛk/ noun US a holiday lasting only a few days
with music. The show starts at 10.30. Let's have dinner early and go to a show. 

**show business** /ʃɔʊ ˈbɪznəs/ noun the entertainment industry, including films, radio, television, theatre, and music recording.

**shower** /ˈʃauər/ noun 1. a slight fall of rain or snow. There was a shower this morning, but it is sunny again now. 2. a spray device for washing your whole body. We have two single rooms with showers, or a double room with bath. 3. an occasion when you wash your body with a shower. He had showered and was back in the lobby to greet his guests at 7.00 p.m.

**shower bath** /ˈʃauər bɑθ/ noun 1. a spray device for washing your whole body. 2. a bath taken in a spray of water.

**shower cap** /ˈʃauər kæp/ noun a waterproof cap to prevent the hair getting wet when taking a shower.

**shower cubicle** /ˈʃauə kjuːbɪkl/ noun a small box, with a shower in it, usually fitted into a corner of a small bathroom.

**shower curtain** /ˈʃauə kɜːrətn/ noun a piece of waterproof material around a shower.

**shower gel** /ˈʃauə dʒel/ noun liquid soap used for washing in a shower.

**shower room** /ˈʃauə ruːm/ noun hotels a room with a shower in it.

**show plate** /ˈʃauə plɛt/ noun catering a plate placed in the centre of the setting in French service, removed before serving.

**show platter** /ˈʃauə plætə/ noun catering a large plate of meat, etc., arranged decoratively as an example of how the dish can look. A show platter of meat.

**shred** /ʃred/ verb catering to cut into very thin strips. The dish is served with a salad of shredded carrot.

**shredder** /ʃredər/ noun catering a device for cutting vegetables into very thin strips.

**shrimp** /ˈʃrɪmp/ noun seafood a small shellfish with a long tail.

**Shrove Tuesday** /ˈʃraʊ tjuːzdeɪ/ noun the last Tuesday before Lent, celebrated in Britain by eating pancakes. Tomorrow is Shrove Tuesday, so we'll be having pancakes. Also called Mardi Gras, Pancake Day.

**COMMENT:** Also called 'Pancake Day', it is the last day before Lent, and so a day when feasts are held. In Britain, pancakes are traditionally eaten on Shrove Tuesday, usually with lemon and sugar, but also with other sweet fillings. In France and French-speaking countries, the festival is called 'Mardi Gras'.

**shuck** /ʃʌk/ verb US catering to remove the shell of an oyster, nut, etc. She sat on the quay shucking oysters.

**shucked** /ʃʌkt/ adjective US catering removed from its shell, said of oysters. We serve oysters either shucked or in the shell.

**shut** /ʃʊt/ adjective closed. We tried to get into the museum but it was shut. verb to close for business. In Germany, shops shut on Saturday afternoons.

**shutter** /ˈʃʌtər/ noun 1. a folding wooden or metal cover on a window. 2. a part in a camera which opens and closes very rapidly to allow the light to go on to the film.

**shuttle** /ˈʃʌtl/ noun road travel a bus or plane which goes backwards and forwards between two places. There's a shuttle bus from the hotel to the exhibition grounds. The Glasgow shuttle the plane going regularly backwards and forwards between London and Glasgow.

**shuttle service** /ˈʃʌtl ˈsɜːvɪs/ noun road travel a transport service which goes regularly backwards and forwards between two places. The ferry operates a shuttle service between the islands.

**sick** /sɪk/ adjective medical 1. ill. We have five staff off sick. 2. vomiting. The greasy food made her feel sick.

**sick bag** /sɪk bæɡ/ noun air travel a strong paper bag provided in the pocket in front of each seat on planes or hovercraft, so that passengers suffering from airsickness can vomit without leaving their seats.

**sickness** /ˈsɪknəs/ noun medical the state of being ill.

**side** /saɪd/ noun 1. the part of something near the edge. She leant over the side of the ship. The hitchhikers were standing by the side of the road. 2. one of the surfaces of a flat object. Please write on one side of the paper only. 3. on the side separate from your normal work, and sometimes hidden from your employer. He works in the hotel bar, but he runs a tour company on the side. Her salary is too small to live on, so the family lives on what she can make on the side.
sideboard /'saɪdbɔːd/ noun 1. (in a
restaurant) a piece of furniture in a dining room,
used to put plates or dishes on 2. (in a res-
taurant) a piece of furniture for keeping arti-
cles for use on the tables, such as cloths, nap-
kins, cutlery, etc., but not plates or glasses
sidecar /'saɪdkaːr/ noun BEVERAGES a
cocktail of brandy, Cointreau and lemon juice
side dish /'saɪd dɪʃ/ noun CATERING a
small plate or bowl of food eaten to accom-
pany a main course ○ We had a side dish of
spinach to go with the fish.
side lights /'saɪdləts/ plural noun ROAD
TRAVEL small lights on a car or truck which
show the outline of a vehicle in the dark.
Also called parking lights
side order /'saɪd ˈɔːdər/ noun CATERING
an order for something as a side dish ○ Can I
have a side order of chips?
side plate /'saɪd plɛt/ noun CATERING a
small plate placed beside the main plate and
cutlery, used for bread
side towel /'saɪd tuːəl/ noun CATERING a
special towel used by a waiter for handling
hot plates or to wipe the side of a plate
sidework /'saɪdwaːk/ noun CATERING
additional work assigned to waiters, e.g.
glass polishing
siesta /'sɪəstə/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a
rest period in the middle of the day, common
in Mediterranean countries
sieve /sai/ verb CATERING to pass
something such as flour, liquid, etc. through
a sieve to remove lumps
sift /sɪft/ noun CATERING to pass something
such as flour, liquid, etc. through a sieve to
remove lumps
sign /saɪn/ noun 1. a movement of
the hand or head which tells someone to do
something 2. a light or mechanical flag used
to tell someone to do something ○ The signal
was red so we had to stop. ○ verb to make
signs to tell someone to do something ○ The
driver signalled to show that he was turning
right. ○ At a request stop you have to signal
to the driver; otherwise he won’t stop. (NOTE:
The British English is signalling – sig-
nalled; the US spelling is signaling – sig-
naled.)
signal box /ˈsaɪɡnəl bɔks/ noun RAIL
TRAVEL a building by the side of the railway
where the signalman controls the signals
signalman /ˈsaɪɡnəl ˈmeɪn/ noun RAIL
TRAVEL somebody who controls railway sig-
nals (NOTE: The plural form is signalmen.)
signature /ˈsaɪɡnətʃə/ noun somebody’s
name written by them in a special way ○ He
found a pile of cheques on his desk waiting
for signature ○ The signature on the form
did not match that on the back of the credit
card.
signature dish /ˈsaɪɡnətʃə dɪʃ/ noun
CATERING a special dish for which a particu-
lar restaurant is well known
signboard /ˈsɪnbɔːd/ noun a panel with
a sign
sign language /ˈsaɪn, ˈsaɪŋ/ noun a set of
agreed signs made with the fingers and
hands, used to communicate by or for people
who cannot hear or speak
sign on /ˈsaɪn ˈɒn/ verb to start work
signpost /ˈsaɪnpəʊst/ noun a post with a
sign showing directions to a place
silver /ˈsaɪlvər/ noun 1. a precious grey metal
often used for making jewellery 2. coins
made of light grey metal
Silver Award for Quality /ˌsilvər əˈwaːrd/ noun CATERING an annual award given by one of the Scottish Tourist Boards to a hotel or restaurant
silver foil /silvər feɪl/ silver paper /silvər ˈpeɪpər/ noun CATERING a sheet of thin shiny metal which looks like silver, used for wrapping food in
silver plate /silvər ˈpleɪt/ noun CATERING cutlery which is made of ordinary metal, but covered with silver, giving the impression that it is made of solid silver and used in high-class restaurants as being superior to stainless steel. Also called electroplated nickel silver
silver service /silvər ˈsɜːvəs/ noun CATERING a type of restaurant service, especially for banquets, where the waiter or waitress serves each guest from a flat dish
Silver Thistle Award /ˌsilvər ˈθɪsəl əˈwaːrd/ a, noun CATERING an annual award given by the Scottish Tourist Board to an outstanding hotel or restaurant
silverware /ˈsilvərweər/ noun 1. articles made of silver 2. (in a restaurant) cutlery and other articles made of silver plate (NOTE: There is no plural form.)
silver wedding /silvər ‘weddɪŋ/ noun an anniversary of 25 years of marriage
simmer /ˈsɪmə/ verb CATERING to boil gently
simmel cake /ˈsmiːməl ˈkeɪk/ noun BREAD, ETC. a fruit cake covered with marzipan, traditionally eaten in Lent or at Easter
simple interest /ˈsɪmpl ɪnˈtɜːrəst/ noun BUSINESS interest calculated on the capital only, and not any sums later added to the capital
single /ˈsɪŋɡəl/ adjective, noun one alone
single bed /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈbed/ noun a bed for one person
single cream /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈkrɛm/ noun DAIRY liquid cream, with a lower fat content
 singledecker /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈdɛkər/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a bus with only one deck. (The airport bus is a singledecker. Compare double-decker)
single-entry visa /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈeɪdʒəntri/ noun TRAVEL a visa which allows you to enter a country once only, and not any sums later added to the anniversary of 25 years of marriage
single fare /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈfeə/ noun TRAVEL the fare for one journey from one place to another. Also called one-way fare
single measure /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈmeɪʒər/ noun BEVERAGES one measure of spirits
single occupancy /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈɒkˈɒpənsi/ noun HOTELS one person in a room
single room /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈrʊm/ noun HOTELS a room for one person
single room supplement /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈrʊm ˈsʌmpləmənt/ noun HOTELS an extra sum charged for a single person travelling with a group where charges are calculated on the basis of two people sharing each room
singles bar /ˈsɪŋɡəlz ˈbɑː/ noun a bar where unmarried or divorced people go, hoping to meet others
single supplement /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈsʌmpləmənt/ noun HOTELS an extra sum charged for accommodation when it is occupied by only one person
single ticket /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈtɪkt/ noun TRAVEL a ticket for one journey from one place to another. (I want two singles to London. Also called one-way ticket
single-track railway /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈtræk ˈreɪˌwɛl/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a railway line on which trains go in either direction on the same rails, with passing places at intervals
single trip /ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈtrɪp/ noun TRAVEL one trip in one direction only. (The insurance offers single-trip policies for both families and individuals.
sink /ˈsɪŋk/ noun a basin for washing in a kitchen. (Verb) to go down to the bottom of something such as water or mud. (The ferry sank in 30m of water. (All the passengers were saved when the liner sank in the tropical storm. (NOTE: sinking – sank – has sunk)
sink unit /ˈsɪŋk ˈjʊnt/ noun an arrangement of sinks, taps and waste pipes forming a single piece of equipment
sirloin /ˈsɜːrloʊn/ noun MEAT the best cut of beef from the back of the animal. We bought a sirloin of beef for our Sunday roast.
sirloin steak /ˈsɜːrloʊn ˈsteɪk/ noun MEAT a thick piece of beef cut from a sirloin
sister company /ˈsɪstər kəˈməʊnpəni/ noun BUSINESS a company which is part of the same group as another company
sister ship /ˈsɪstər ʃɪp/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a ship which is of the same design and belongs to the same company as another ship
sit-down meal /ˈsɪt daʊn ˈmiəl/ noun CATERING a meal where the guests sit and eat
sit-down strike

at tables, as opposed to a ‘stand-up meal’ ○ After the meeting a sit-down lunch will be served to the delegates.

sit-down strike /'sɪt daʊn ,strʌkt/ noun business a strike where employees stay in their place of work and refuse to work or leave

site /sait/ noun 1. a place where a building stands ○ on site at the place where a building is or is being constructed 2. entertainment a place where an event takes place ○ They visited the sites of First World War battles. 3. marketing same as website ○ How many hits did we have on our site last week? ○ verb to place a building on a particular piece of land ○ The hotel will be sited between the airport and the new exhibition centre.

…this site is designed for holidaymakers, so the cheapest flights pop up first’ [Evening Standard, travel section]

Site of Special Scientific Interest /sait 'spɛʃəl ˈsɛnkəntrɪ/ noun a small area of land which has been noted as particularly important by the Nature Conservancy Council, and which is preserved for its fauna, flora or geology. Abbr SSSI

sitting /'sɪtɪŋ/ noun catering the time when a group of people eat together ○ Take your seats for the second sitting.

sitting room /'sɪtɪŋ ruːm/ noun a room with comfortable chairs where people can rest, talk, watch television, etc. ○ The suite has a bedroom, bathroom and a private sitting room.

situated /'sɪtjuətɪd/ adjective placed ○ The hotel is situated at the edge of the town. ○ The tourist office is situated near the railway station.

situation /'sɪtʃuəʃən/ noun a place where something is ○ The hotel is in a very pleasant situation by the lake.

situations vacant /'sɪtʃuəʃəzn/ 'verkənt/ noun a list in a newspaper of jobs which are available

six-pack /'sɪks pæk/ noun a box containing six items

sixth freedom /'sɪksθ 'frɪdəm/ noun air travel the right of a carrier of one country to carry passengers from another country, stopping in its own country, and then continuing to a third country

size /saɪz/ noun the measurements of something, how big something is, or how many there are of something ○ What size shoes do you take? ○ This packet is the maximum size allowed by the post office. ○ She's looking for something in a smaller size.

skate /sket/ noun seafood a large flat sea fish with white flesh (note: the plural form is skates.) ○ verb sport to slide on ice-wearing skates

skateboard /'sketbɔːd/ sport noun a short narrow board with a set of small wheels fitted underneath, used to move rapidly or to perform jumps and stunts ○ verb to ride on a skateboard

skateboarding /'sketbɔːdɪŋ/ noun sport the sport or pastime of riding a skateboard

skatepark /'sketpɑːk/ noun sport an area specially designed and constructed for people practising and performing on skateboards and in-line skates

skater /'sketər/ noun sport somebody who goes skating ○ There were dozens of skaters on the frozen pond.

skating /'sketɪŋ/ noun sport the activity of sliding on the ice, wearing skates ○ Skating is very popular in Canada.

skating rink /'sketɪŋ rɪŋk/ noun sport same as ice rink ○ There used to be an indoor skating rink in Richmond.

skeleton key /'skelət(ə)n 'kiː/ noun a key which will fit any lock in a building

skeleton staff /'skelət(ə)n stɑːft/ noun a few staff left to carry on essential work while most of the workforce is away

skewer /'skiːər/ noun catering a long thin metal rod for putting through pieces of meat when cooking ○ She put some pieces of chicken and onion on the skewer. ○ The main course was a skewer of lamb with rice. ○ verb to stick a long metal rod through something ○ He skewered bits of meat and green peppers and grilled them. ○ The fish was skewered on a stick.

ski /ski/ noun one of two long flat objects which are attached to your boots for sliding over snow ○ Skis can be hired at the chairlift. ○ We always hire skis when we get to the ski resort. ○ Someone stole my new pair of skis.

verb to move over snow on skis ○ The mountain rescue team had to ski to the site of the avalanche. ○ We go skiing in Switzerland every winter.

…the newest and best thing in snow sport is the twin-tip: a free-ride ski that is compact, bent up at both ends and can turn on a sixpence’ [The Sunday Times]

ski area /'skiː əˈrɛə/ noun entertainment part of a mountain range or part of a club’s land where you can ski

skiboots /'skiː bʊts/, ski boots plural noun sport special boots worn when skiing, which attach to the skis
the peach with a knife. Not a single skier was out on the slopes.

Pan of fruit, vegetable or meat.

Skinning is the act of moving over snow on skis as a sport. Skiers who have special knowledge or qualifications are called skilled. Skilled people can jump the furthest and rump.

Swim underwater using breathing apparatus. Some chefs wear skull-caps.

Towel to use the ski runs or ski lifts for a particular number of times.

Offer free tuition, equipment and ski passes to skiers who leave a hotel quickly, without paying.

Some chefs wear skull-caps.

Skimmed milk. Skim the soup to remove the fat. We're going on a skiing holiday.

Some chefs wear skull-caps.

Skilled labour is a job for people who have special knowledge or qualifications.

We decided to skip the tour to the Roman ruins. I'm not hungry, I'll skip the pudding.

Some chefs wear skull-caps.

It's going to be a beautiful day – there's not a cloud in the sky. The wind carried the glider high up into the sky.
sleeper leaves at 11.30 p.m.

sleep before pulling the ripcord of a parachute
times performing acrobatic manoeuvres,
aeroplane and descend in free fall, some-
ments.

sleeping car

I can’t sleep sitting upright.

which can be reclined so that you can sleep

and unconsciousness

at sliding on the snow on a sledge

slide on the snow on a sledge as a sport

slide projector

Can you cut me another slice of beef,

sliced bread

a loaf of bread which has already been

sliced mechanically before it is sold

the ski resort you can go out for sleigh rides.

sledding

sport the game of jumping from an aircraft and per-
forming a series of moves before descending

parachute

slip road /slip rəʊd/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a road which leads onto or off a motorway

You must not park on the slip road.
smelt /ˈsmel/ noun CATERING a small edible sea fish (NOTE: There is no plural form.)
sloebasin /ˈsləp bɛs/ noun CATERING a bowl placed on a table into which waste liquid such as cold dregs from teacups can be put
slope /ˈsləup/ noun a slanting piece of ground
classifiedads /ˈklɑːsfɪd/ plural noun same as small change
slow lane /ˈsləʊ lan/ noun ROAD TRAVEL same as inside lane
smoke /smɔːk/ noun vapour and gas given off when something burns 1. CATERING to preserve food such as meat, fish, bacon, cheese, by hanging it in the smoke from a fire 2. As soon as the fish are caught, we select some for smoking. 2. to breathe in smoke from something such as a cigarette 3. He asked if he could smoke his pipe in the restaurant. smoked /ˈsmɔːkt/ adjective CATERING preserved by hanging in the smoke of a fire 4. We had smoked reindeer as an entrée.
smoke detector /ˈsmɔːkt dəˌkjʊtə/ noun a device which is sensitive to smoke, and sets off alarms or sprinklers when it senses smoke 5. Smoke detectors are fitted in all the rooms. 6. All the men smoked cigars, and this set off the smoke detectors. smokedhaddock /ˈsmɔːkt hædək/ noun SEAFOOD a common smoked fish, which is yellow in colour
smoked salmon /ˈsmɔːkt səˈlɑːmən/ noun SEAFOOD salmon which has been cured by smoking, and is served in very thin slices, usually with brown bread and lemon, as an hors d’œuvre
smoke-free /ˈsmɔːk frɪz/ adjective without anyone smoking 1. The landlord is press- ing for the right to run a smoke-free pub. 2. Each restaurant has to designate a smoke-free area.
smokeless /ˈsmɔːkləs/ adjective making no smoke
smokelesszone /ˈsmɔːkləs zəˈzn/ noun an area of a town where you are not allowed to make any smoke
smoker /ˈsmɔːkər/ noun 1. somebody who smokes cigarettes, etc. 2. We only have two members of staff who are smokers. 2. RAIL TRAVEL a railway carriage where you can smoke
smoking /ˈsmɔːkin/ noun the act of smoking a cigarette 1. no smoking do not smoke here 2. Please extinguish your ciga- rettes when the ‘no smoking’ signs light up.
smokingarea, smokingsection noun a section of a restaurant, plane, etc., where smoking is allowed

COMMENT: The senses of smell and taste are closely connected, and together give the real taste of food. Smells are sensed by receptors in the nasal cavity which transmit impulses to the brain. When food is eaten, the smell is sensed at the same time as the taste is sensed by the taste buds, and most of what we think of as taste is in fact smell, which explains why food loses its taste when someone has a cold and a blocked nose.

sloe gin /ˈsləʊ dʒin/ noun BEVERAGES gin flavoured with the juice of blackthorn berries
slot /slɔt/ noun 1. a narrow opening for putting a coin into 2. a set time and place available for doing something 3. The airline had requested more takeoff and landing slots at the airport.
slotmachine /ˈslɔtməʃiːn/ noun same as vending machine
slow lane /ˈsləʊ lan/ noun ROAD TRAVEL same as inside lane
smallads /ˈsmlədz/ plural noun same as classifiedads 1. Look in the small ads to see if there are any cottages to let in Wales.
smallchange /ˈsmləʊ tʃændʒ/ noun coins
smalltomedium-sizedenterprise, smalltomedium-sizeenterprise noun a business with 1 to 250 employees. Abbrev SME
smartcard /ˈsmɑːrt kɑːd/ noun FINANCE a credit card with a microchip, used for withdrawing money from cash dispensers or for buying at automatic terminals
SMEabbreviation small to medium-sized enterprise
smell /smel/ noun something which you can sense with the nose 1. the smell of coffee coming from the restaurant 2. verb 1. to sense something through the nose 2. I can smell burning 2. to have a particular smell 3. The room smells of cheese. (NOTE: smelling – smelt or smelled)

As soon as the fish are caught, we select some for smoking.
snorkeling  /ˈsnɔːk(ə)lɪŋ/, snorkeling US /ˈsnɔːklɪŋ/ noun a: to go snorkeling to go swimming with a snorkel o Snorkelling has become my favourite holiday sport.

snow /ˈsnəʊ/ noun water which falls as white flakes of ice crystals in cold weather o Snow fell all night on the mountains. • verb to fall as snow o It snowed heavily during the night.

snowblindness /ˈsnəʊblaindəs/ noun MEDICAL a temporary painful blindness caused by bright sunlight shining on snow

snowboard /ˈsnɔʊbɔːd/ noun SPORT a type of board similar to a surfboard, on which you slide down snow slopes

snowboader /ˈsnɔʊbɔːdər/ noun SPORT somebody who slides down snow slopes on a snowboard

snowing /ˈsnəʊɪŋ/ verb to fall as snow, esp. when there is already some snow on the ground.

snowplough /ˈsnəʊpləʊ/ noun ROAD a heavy vehicle with a plough on the front for clearing snow off roads, railways, etc. (Note: The US spelling is snowplow.)

snow report /ˈsnəʊ riˈpɔːrt/ noun TOURISM a report from a resort, telling how much snow there is and of what type

snowshoeing /ˈsnəʊʃuˈiŋ/ noun SPORT the sport of walking on snow-covered terrain wearing snowshoes

snowshoe /ˈsnəʊʃuː/ plural noun frames shaped like tennis rackets with a light web, which are tied under the feet for walking on snow

snowstorm /ˈsnəʊstɔːm/ noun a heavy fall of snow accompanied by wind
snowtrain /ˈsnəʊtren/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a special train that goes direct to ski resorts
snow tyres /ˈsnəʊ təəz/ plural noun ROAD TRAVEL special tyres with thick treads, for use when driving on snow
soap /soʊp/ noun a substance which you wash with, made from oils and usually with a pleasant smell. Two small bars of soap are provided in the bathroom. There is a liquid soap dispenser in the gents’ toilets.
soapdish /ˈsoʊpdaʃ/ noun a dish in which a bar of soap can be put. Is there a soapdish in the shower cubicle?
socio-economic group /ˌsoʊsiˈɛknomɪk ˈgruːp/ noun a group in society divided according to income and position, classified by letters A, B, C, D, and E
socket /ˈsnkt/ noun (electric) socket a hollow device into which a light bulb can be fitted, or a set of holes into which an electric plug can be fitted. There is a socket on the wall that you can plug your laptop into. This plug doesn’t fit that socket.
COMMENT: Sockets vary considerably from country to country. In Europe, sockets usually have holes for two round pins. In the USA, Canada, Australia and Japan, sockets take two flat pins. In Britain, sockets take three flat pins. Travellers should always carry adaptor plugs.
soda /ˈsəʊdə/ noun 1. CATERING a compound of sodium 2. US BEVERAGES any fizzy non-alcoholic sweet drink
soda biscuit /ˈsəʊda ˈbɪskɪt/ noun a dry salty biscuit
soda fountain /ˈsəʊda ˈfaʊntən/ noun CATERING a bar where sweet drinks and ice cream are served
soda siphon /ˈsəʊdə ˈsaf(o)ʊn/ noun BEVERAGES a bottle with a special spout, filled with water and gas under pressure, used for serving soda water at table or in a lounge
soda water /ˈsəʊdə ˈwɔrt/ noun BEVERAGES water made fizzy by putting gas into it, drunk with alcohol or fruit juice
sodium bicarbonate /ˌsoʊdiəm baɪˈkɔrkəbənt/ noun CATERING a chemical compound, formula NaHCO₃, used as a raising agent in baked goods and to make fizzy drinks fizzy
sofa /ˈsəʊfə/ noun a long seat with a soft back on which several people can sit. He had to sleep on the sofa.
sofabed /ˈsoʊfəbed/ noun a type of sofa which can fold out to form a bed. The children can sleep on the sofabed in the lounge.
soft /soft/ adjective not hard. The beds are too soft. I prefer a hard bed.
soft-boiled egg /ˈsoʊft ˈbɔuld ˈeg/ noun FOOD an egg which has been cooked in boiling water for a short time so that the yolk is hot, but still liquid
soft cheese /ˈsoʊft ˈʃeɪz/ noun DAIRY cheese which is soft or soft in the middle, e.g. Camembert or Brie
soft currency /ˈsoʊft ˈkærənsi/ noun FINANCE the currency of a country which has a weak economy, so that the currency is cheap to buy and difficult to exchange for other currencies
soft drink /ˈsoʊft drɪŋk/ noun BEVERAGES a drink which is not alcoholic, sold either ready prepared in a bottle or can or in concentrated form which can be mixed with water
soft fruit /ˈsoʊft ˈfrʌst/ noun FRUIT a general term for all fruits and berries that have a relatively soft flesh, and so cannot be kept, except in some cases by freezing, e.g. raspberries, strawberries, blueberries and blackberries
soft ice cream /ˈsoʊft əs krɪm/ noun DESSERTS ice cream mixed with air, dispensed from a machine
solarium /ˈsoʊləriəm/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a room where you can enjoy real or artificial sunlight
sold out /ˈsəʊld əut/ adjective no longer available because all the items have been sold
sole /səʊl/ adjective only 1. noun SEAFOOD a type of flat fish with delicate white flesh. She ordered a grilled sole and a glass of white wine.
COMMENT: The two types of sole are ‘Dover sole’ and ‘lemon sole’. Dover soles are more oval in shape, lemon soles are more rounded.
sole agency /ˌsəʊl ˈɛdʒənsi/ noun BUSINESS an agreement to be the only person to represent a company or to sell a product in a particular area. He has the sole agency for the tour company.
sole agent /ˌsəʊl ˈɛdʒənt/ noun BUSINESS somebody who has the sole agency for a company or a product in an area. She is the sole agent for the airline.
sole owner /ˌsəʊl ˈəʊnər, səʊl ˈɒnər/ noun BUSINESS somebody who owns a business on his or her own, with no partners, without forming a company.
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soufflé

/ˈsoʊfl/ noun DESSERTS a light cooked creamy mixture of beaten egg whites and sometimes cream, with sweet or savoury flavouring, made from shellfish is a 'bisque'; clear meat soup is 'consommé'; cream soup is 'crème' or 'velouté'.

sour

/ˈsaʊər/ adjective 1. not sweet, sharp-tasting. 2. CATERING having gone bad.

soundproof

/ˈsaʊndpruːf/ adjective not allowing sound to pass through. • verb to make a building soundproof. • All the bedrooms in the hotel are soundproofed.

soundproofing

/ˈsaʊndpruːfɪŋ/ noun 1. the act of protecting something against noise. 2. material which protects against noise.

soup

/ˈsoʊp/ noun FOOD a liquid dish usually eaten at the beginning of a meal. • COMMENT: Note various words for soup: thick vegetable soup is a 'potage'; soup made from shellfish is a 'bisque'; clear meat soup is 'consommé'; cream soup is 'crème' or 'velouté'.

soup bowl

/ˈsoʊp bəʊl/ noun CATERING a special deep dish in which soup is served.

soup chef

/ˈsoʊp ʃɛf/ noun CATERING the chef in charge of making soups. Also called chef potager.

sous-chef

/ˈsoʊs ʃɛf/ noun CATERING a chef with less experience, who is the assistant to the main chef in a restaurant kitchen. (note: sous-chef comes from the French noun meaning 'under-chef'.)

soured herring

/ˈsoʊst ˈhɛrɪŋ/ noun CATERING food which has been pickled in vinegar and herbs.

sous vide

/ˈsoʊsviːd/ noun CATERING a method of preparing ready-cooked food for resale, where the food is heat-sealed in plastic trays or in plastic bags with some of the air removed from the container.

south

/ˈsaʊθ/ noun 1. the direction facing towards the sun at midday. • Look south from the mountain, and you will see the city in the distance. • The city is to the south of the mountain range. • The wind is blowing from the south. • the part of a country to the south of the rest. • The south of the country is warmer than the north. • She went to live in the south of England. • adjective referring to the south. • The south coast is popular for holidaymakers. • Cross to the south side of the river. • adverb towards the south. • Go due south for two kilometres, and you will see the village on your left. • The river flows south into the Mediterranean.

southbound

/ˈsaʊtbɔːnd/ adjective going towards the south. • There has been an accident on the southbound carriageway of the motorway. • All southbound trains have been cancelled.

south-east

/ˈsaʊθ ˈɪst/ adjective, adverb. • noun the direction between south and east. • South-East Asia is an important trading area. • The river runs south-east from here.

south-easterly

/ˈsaʊθ ˈɪstərli/ adjective 1. blowing from the south-east. 2. towards the south-east. • The plane was following a south-easterly route.

soufflé

/ˈsoʊfl/ noun DESSERTS a light cooked creamy mixture of beaten egg whites and sometimes cream, with sweet or savoury flavouring, made from shellfish is a 'bisque'; clear meat soup is 'consommé'; cream soup is 'crème' or 'velouté'.

sorbet

/ˈsoʊr bɛt/ noun CATERING an entertainment consisting of sweet or savoury flavoured ice made with water and flavouring and sometimes cream. • a raspberry sorbet.
south-east ə Kent is a south-eastern county where apples grow well.

southerly /ˈsʌðərli/ adjective 1. towards the south. 2. situated in the south

southern /ˈsʌðərn/ adjective of the south. 3. The southern part of the country is warmer than the north.

southerner /ˈsʌðərnər/ noun somebody who lives in or comes from the south. 4. He was a southerner who had never been to New York before.

southernmost /ˈsʌðərnməʊst/ adjective furthest south

southward /ˈsauθwɔːd/ adjective, adverb towards the south

southwards /ˈsauθwɔːdz/ adverb towards the south

south-west /ˈsauθ ˈwest/ adjective, adverb, noun. 1. the direction between south and west. 2. We need to head south-west for two miles. 3. Arizona is in the south-west of the United States.

south-westerly /ˈsauθ ˈwestəli/ adjective 1. blowing from the south-west. 2. A south-westerly wind was blowing. 3. towards the south-west. 4. We were following a south-westerly direction.

south-western /ˈsauθ ˈwestən/ adjective referring to the south-west or situated in the south-west. 1. The south-western corner of England includes Cornwall and Devon. 2. Keep it as a souvenir of your visit. 3. They were selling souvenir programmes of the Test Match.

souvenir shop /ˌsuːvəˈnɪər ʃɔp/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a shop which sells souvenirs. 1. There are too many souvenir shops on the seafront.

soya /ˈsəʊə/ noun FOOD a plant which produces edible beans which have a high protein and fat content and very little starch

soya milk /ˈsəʊə mlɪk/ noun a milk substitute made from soya beans, often with vitamins and sugar added

soya sauce /ˈsəʊə  sɔʊs/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a salty dark Chinese sauce made from soya beans

soybean /ˈsəʊbiːn/, soya bean /ˈsəʊə biːn/ noun FOOD a bean from a soya plant

soy /ˈsəʊi/, soya /ˈsəʊə/ SAUCE, SAUCES, ETC. same as soya sauce

spa /spɑː/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a place where mineral water comes out of the ground naturally and where people go to drink the water or bathe in it because of its medicinal properties. 1. He spends two weeks every summer at a French spa. 2. the spa ranges over three floors with all the equipment that the modern exercise fanatic could desire, including a rooftop bar that overlooks Fifth Avenue (Business Traveller)

space /speɪs/ noun an area which is available for something. 1. We still have some space on the flight.

space availability /,speɪs ə,vɛɪləˈbɪləti/ noun AIR TRAVEL how many empty seats there are on a flight

spacesaving /ˈspeɪsˌsɛvəriŋ/ adjective compact or which folds, and so saves space

spaghetti /ˈspætiəli/ noun FOOD long thin strips of pasta. 1. I ordered spaghetti with a special cream sauce.

COMMENT: Spaghetti is boiled in salt water, and eaten either simply with butter or olive oil, or with certain sauces.

spaghetti bolognese /ˈspætiəli ˈbɒlənˌzi/ noun FOOD spaghetti with meat and tomato sauce

spaghetti carbonara /ˈspætiəli ˈkɑrboˌnərə/ noun FOOD spaghetti with egg and bacon sauce

spare /spɛə/ adjective available but not being used. 1. There is a spare toilet roll in the bathroom cupboard. 2. spare battery, spare bulb a battery or electric bulb which is kept to replace another one which is worn out or broken

spare part /spɛə ˈpɑrt/ noun a piece of machinery used instead of a piece which is broken or worn out. Also called replacement part

spare ribs /spɛə ˈrɪbz/ noun FOOD pork ribs cooked in a savoury sauce. 1. We are having spare ribs for the barbecue.

spare room /spɛə ˈrɛm/ noun a bedroom which a family does not use

spare time /spɛə ˈtɛm/ noun the time when you are not at work. 1. He built himself a car in his spare time.

sparkling /ˈspɑrkliŋ/ adjective BEVERAGES with bubbles in it

sparkling water /ˈspɑrkliŋ ˈwɔːtə/ noun BEVERAGES mineral water which has bubbles in it.

sparkling wine /ˈspɑrkliŋ ˈwɔn/ noun BEVERAGES wine which has bubbles in it. 1. Champagne is a sparkling wine from France.
spatchcock /ˈspætʃkɒk/ noun MEAT a chicken or other fowl that is split, dressed and grilled

spare town /ˈspər tuːn/ noun TOURISM a town which has a spa ○ Bath is the oldest spa town in England.

speaking /ˈspiːkɪŋ/ noun (esp. informal) speaking as an occupation ○ He works as a foreign-language teacher.

speed /spiːd/ noun the rate at which something moves or is done ○ verb ROAD TRAVEL to drive a car faster than the legal speed ○ He was stopped for speeding.

speedboat /ˈspiːdbəʊt/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a racing motor boat ○ The windsurfers were almost killed by the speedboat.

speed limit /ˈspiːd ˈlɪmɪt/ noun the legal speed which is enforced in some areas ○ The speed limit is 50 mph in towns.

spend /spɛnd/ verb 1. ROAD TRAVEL to pay money ○ They spent all their savings on buying the shop. 2. to use time ○ The average visitor spends about two hours in the museum. (NOTE: spending – spent) a noun same as expenditure ○ The number of long-haul visitors from the USA and their spend also declined by 1%. ○ The café is attracting an average food and drink spend of $2.5 per person.

spice /ˈspɑsɪ/ noun FOOD a substance made from the roots, flowers, seeds or leaves of plants, used to flavour food ○ Cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg are the main spices I use. ○ You need lots of spices for Indian cookery. ○ verb CATERING to add spice to a dish ○ A pinch of mustard will spice up the sauce.

spiced /ˈspʌst/ adjective CATERING with spices added ○ spiced chicken wings

spiciness /ˈspɪsɪnəs/ noun the taste of spices

spicy /ˈspɪsɪ/ adjective CATERING tasting of spices ○ She loves spicy Indian food. ○ Mexican cooking is hot and spicy.

spill /spɪl/ noun the act of letting liquid fall by mistake ○ Waiters should know how to deal with spills. ○ verb to pour a liquid or a powder out of a container by mistake ○ He spilled coffee over the tablecloth. ○ The waiter spilled white wine down the front of the guest’s dress. (NOTE: spilling – spilled or split)

spinach /ˈspɪnəf/ noun VEGETABLES a common green-leaved vegetable ○ We had chicken, potatoes and spinach. (NOTE: There is no plural form: some spinach; a spoonful of spinach.)

spirit /ˈspɪrɪt/ noun BEVERAGES a strong alcoholic drink, e.g. whisky, gin or brandy ○ The club is licensed to sell beers, wines and spirits.

spirit burner, spirit lamp noun CATERING apparatus in which methylated spirits is burned, used to keep food hot on the table, or to cook food rapidly next to the table.
spit /spit/ noun 1. CATERING a long metal rod passed through meat which turns so that the meat is evenly cooked. 2. split-roasted pork
split menu /split 'menju/ noun CATERING a menu which offers two or more menu options, which are pre-agreed with the guests before arrival
split shift /split 'ʃift/ noun BUSINESS a system where working shifts are divided
spoil /spoil/ verb 1. to make something bad or unpleasant. a. The trip was spoiled by the bad weather. b. Rain spoiled our picnic. 2. to go bad. a. The dish will spoil quickly unless you keep it in the fridge. (NOTE: spoiling – spoil or spoiled)
spoilage /spɔilidʒ/ noun CATERING food going bad, such as fruit rotting when overripe
spoke /spɔk/ noun AIR TRAVEL a domestic flight from a central airport connecting with international flights
sponge bag /spɔndʒ bæg/ noun a small bag for carrying soap, flannel, toothbrush and other toilet articles
sponge cake /spɔndʒ keik/, sponge pudding /spɔndʒ 'puddin/ noun BREAD, ETC. a light soft cake or pudding made from flour, eggs, sugar and fat. You need slices of sponge cake to make a trifle.
sponsor /spɔnser/ BUSINESS noun 1. a company which pays to help a sport, in return for advertising rights. 2. a company which pays for a radio or TV programme as a way of advertising its products. a. verb to pay money to help business development in return for advertising. b. to sponsor a television programme. The company has sponsored the football match.
sponsorship /spɔnʃəʃip/, sponsoring noun BUSINESS the act of paying to help business development in return for advertising
spoon /spoun/ noun 1. an eating utensil with a bowl and a long handle. a. Use a spoon to eat your pudding. b. We need a big spoon to serve the soup. 2. same as spoonful: ‘Put three spoons of coffee into the cafetière.’ a. verb to spoon something into something to put something in with a spoon
spoonful /spɔnful/ noun the amount which a spoon can hold. a. She always takes her coffee with two spoonfuls of sugar. Also called spoon
sport /spɔrt/ noun a game or activity that involves physical exercise and skill, e.g. football, hockey or tennis
spats /spɔt/ noun CATERING a group of connected buildings in which there are facilities for various sports
sports facilities /spɔrtz ˈfæstɪtɪz/ plural noun the equipment and buildings for playing sports, e.g. tennis courts and swimming pools. a. The club has extensive sports facilities.
sports hall /spɔrts hɔl/ noun a large building where indoor sports such as basketball are played
sportswear /spɔrtsweər/ noun clothes worn to play sports. (NOTE: There is no plural form.)
spot /spɒt/ noun a place. a. on the spot. b. at one’s post. a. The fire services were on the spot in a few minutes.
spot check /spɒt tʃek/ noun a check made suddenly and at random. a. Customs officers carry out or make spot checks on cars entering the country.
spotlight /spɔtlæt/ noun a bright light which shines on one small area
spouse /spaus/ noun a husband or wife
spouse fare /spɔs ˈfeə/ noun TRAVEL a specially discounted fare for a husband or wife of a passenger travelling on a full-fare ticket
sprat /spræt/ noun SEAFOOD a very small herring-like fish
spread /spred/ noun FOOD a soft food consisting of meat, fish or cheese, which you can spread on something such as bread. a. As snacks, they offered us water biscuits with cheese spread. a. verb to cover with a layer of something. a. He spread the butter thickly on his bread.
spring /sprɪŋ/ noun 1. a small stream of water coming out of the ground. a. The spa was built in Roman times around hot mineral springs. 2. a season of the year following winter when plants begin to grow and put out leaves. a. The travel company has brought out its spring catalogue. a. We offer spring tours to the bulb fields of Holland.
Springboard UK /springbɔrd ju: 'kei/ noun an organisation in the UK that educates people about job opportunities in the hospitality, leisure, travel and tourism industries
spring onion /sprɪŋ ˈɒnjərn/ noun VEGETABLES a very small onion with long green leaves, used in salads and in cooking. a. I chopped some spring onions into the salad. (NOTE: The US English is scallion.)
spring roll /sprɪŋ ˈroʊl/ noun FOOD a hot snack or starter of mixed savoury ingredients formed into a slightly flattened cylindrical

**spring tide**

shape, wrapped in thin dough and fried until crisp and golden.

**spring tide** /ˈsprɪŋ ˈtaɪd/ noun a tide which occurs at the new and full moon when the influence of the sun and moon act together and the difference between high and low water is more than normal.

**spring water** /ˈsprɪŋ wɔːter/ noun BEVERAGES water which comes from a natural source.

**sprinkle** /ˈsprɪŋkl/ verb CATERING to scatter water, sugar, etc. on top of each other.

**sprinkler** /ˈsprɪŋklər/ noun a device for spraying water.

**sprinkler system** /ˈsprɪŋklər ˌsɪstərn/ noun a system of automatic fire control which sprinkles water on a fire and is set off by heat.

**squash** /skwɑːʃ/ noun 1. a squash court, a court with four equal sides and four right-angled corners. 2. an open area in a town, surrounded by buildings.

**squash court** /skwɑːʃ kɔrnt/ noun SPORT a room with high walls for playing squash.

**squeeze** /skwiːz/ noun 1. a squeeze of lemon a few drops of lemon juice. 2. to crush, to press.

**squid** /skwɪd/ noun FOOD a sea animal like a small octopus. (Note: There is no plural form: a plate of fried squid.)

**SSSI** abbreviation TOURISM Site of Special Scientific Interest.

**stabiliser** /ˈstəbɪlaɪzər/ noun 1. CATERING an artificial substance added to processed food to stop the mixture from changing, as in sauces containing water and fat. 2. SHIPS AND BOATS a piece put on the hull of a ship to prevent it from rolling.

**stabilising agent** /ˈstəblɪzaɪŋ ˈeɪdʒənt/ noun CATERING same as stabiliser.

**stack** /stæk/ noun a pile or heap of things on top of each other. 1. There is a stack of replies to our advertisement. 2. verb to pile things on top of each other.

**stacking** /ˈstækɪŋ/ adjective designed to be piled one on top of another.

**stadium** /steɪdiəm/ noun a place where people watch sports, usually having a flat central playing area surrounded by rising rows of seats.

**staff** /stæf/ noun BUSINESS the people who work for an organisation. 1. to be on the staff. 2. to be a member of staff. 3. to be a staff member.

**staff association** /stæf əˈsəʊʃiən/ noun an artificial substance added to processed food to stop the mixture from changing, as in sauces containing water and fat.

**staff appointment** /stæf əˈpɒɪntmənt/ noun a job on the staff.

**staff accommodation** /stæf əˈkɒmədəˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ noun HOTELS the rooms in a hotel where members of staff live.

**staff agency** /stæf əˈdʒɛnsi/ noun BUSINESS an agency which looks for staff for organisations.

**staff appointment** /stæf əˈpɒɪntmənt/ noun a job on the staff.

**staff association** /stæf əsəʊʃiən/ noun BUSINESS a society formed by members of staff of a company to represent them to the management and to organise entertainments.

**staff catering** /stæf ˈkɛtərɪŋ/ noun the work of preparing meals for the staff of a hotel or restaurant.

**staff cook** /stæf ˈkʊk/ noun CATERING a chef who cooks meals for the staff of a hotel or restaurant.

**staff discount** /stæf ˈdɪskɔnt/ noun a discount given to people working in the company.
staff incentives /ˈstæf ɪnˈsentəvz/ plural noun BUSINESS better pay or conditions offered to employees to make them work better

staffing /ˈstæfɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the work of providing employees for an organisation • the hotel’s staffing policy • the hotel’s views on staff: how many are needed for each department, if they should be full-time or part-time, what the salaries should be, etc.

staffing levels /ˈstæfɪŋ ˈlevəlz/ plural noun BUSINESS the numbers of members of staff required in departments for them to work efficiently

staffing problems /ˈstæfɪŋ ˈprəbləms/ plural noun problems to do with staff

staff meals /ˈstæf ˈmilz/ plural noun BUSINESS meals provided for the staff of a hotel or restaurant, noted as a cost in the accounts

staff restaurant /ˈstæf ˈrestərɒnt/ noun BUSINESS a special restaurant for the staff of a hotel, club or other organisation

staff training /ˈstæf ˈtreɪnɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the activity of teaching staff better and more profitable ways of working • The shop is closed for staff training.

staff turnover /ˈstæf ˈtɜːndər/ noun BUSINESS same as labour turnover • We hope to motivate staff and achieve a reduction in staff turnover.

stage /ˈsteɪdʒ/ noun 1. ENTERTAINMENT the part of the theatre where the actors perform • part of a journey • The tour crosses India by easy stages. • verb to put on or arrange a play, a show, a musical or other performance or event • The exhibition is being staged in the conference centre.

stagger /ˈstægə/ verb to arrange holidays, working hours etc. so that they do not all begin and end at the same time • Staggered holidays help the tourist industry. • We have to stagger the lunch hour so that there is always someone on the switchboard.

staggering /ˈstægərɪŋ/ noun HOTELS a method of staffing a hotel in which employees start and end their shifts at different times so as to ensure that there are always staff available to help guests

stainless steel /ˈstɛnəls ˈstɛl/ noun metal made of steel with a high percentage of chromium, which makes it resistant to stains or rust • a set of stainless steel pans • a stainless steel teapot • stainless steel cutlery

stair /ˈsteər/ noun 1. one step in a series of steps, going up or down inside a building • (flight of) stairs a series of steps leading from one floor of a building to the next • You have to go up a spiral staircase to get to the top of the tower.

staircase /ˈsteɪkəs/ noun a set of stairs which go from one floor in a building to another • The staircase is at the back of the building.

stairwell /ˈsteɪlwəl/ noun the part of a building in which the staircase is fitted • The lift is fitted in the centre of the stairwell.

stale /ˈsteil/ adjective no longer fresh • If you don’t eat the cakes soon they’ll go stale. • Nobody likes the smell of stale cigarette smoke.

stall /ˈstæl/ noun 1. a wooden stand in a market, where a trader displays and sells his or her goods • a section of a urinal for one person

stamp /stæmp/ noun 1. a device for making marks on documents, or a mark made in this way • The invoice has the stamp ‘received with thanks’ on it. • The customs officer looked at the stamps in her passport. • verb 1. to stick a stamp on a letter or parcel • All the envelopes need to be sealed and stamped. 2. to mark something with a stamp • They stamped my passport when I entered the country.

stamp machine /ˈstæmp ˈməʃən/ noun a machine which sells stamps automatically

stamp pad /ˈstæmp pæd/ noun a soft pad of cloth with ink, on which a stamp is pressed before marking paper

stand /ˈstænd/ noun AIR TRAVEL a place where an aircraft waits for passengers to board • ten nose-in stands are available and are capable of handling aircraft up to Airbus A320 size [Airliner World]

standard /ˈstændəd/ noun the usual quality or usual conditions which other things are judged against • adjective 1. usual, recommended or established • We make a standard charge of £25 for a thirty-minute session.

standard lamp /ˈstændəd ˈlɛmp/ noun a lamp in a room on a tall pole
**standard letter**

*standard letter* /ˌstændd ˈletə/ noun a letter which is sent without any change to various correspondents

*standard rate* /ˌstændd ˈreɪt/ noun the normal charge for something such as a phone call

**Standard Time** /ˌstændd ˈtɑːm/ noun normal local time as in the winter months

*stand-by* /ˈstænd baɪ/ adjective **AIR TRAVEL** referring to a ticket sold at a lower price shortly before the departure of a flight when there are empty seats remaining on the aircraft a **noun AIR TRAVEL** same as **standby ticket**

*standby fare* /ˈstændbər ˈfeə/ noun **TRAVEL** a cheaper fare for a standby ticket

*standby ticket* /ˈstændbər ˈtɪkɪt/ noun **AIR TRAVEL** a cheaper air ticket which allows the passenger to wait until the last moment to see if there is an empty seat on the plane

*standing* /ˈstændɪŋ/ noun good reputation o a restaurant of good standing o the **financial standing** of a company

*standing order* /ˈstændɪŋ ˈɔːdər/ noun **BUSINESS** an instruction given by a customer asking a bank to make a regular payment. Also called banker’s order

*standing time* /ˈstændɪŋ ˈtɑːm/ noun **CATERING** the time which a dish should be left in the microwave oven after cooking and before serving

*stand-up buffet* /ˌstænd apˈbʌfɪt/ noun **CATERING** a buffet where the guests stand to eat, holding their plates in their hands

*star* /ˈstɑːr/ noun 1. a small bright light which you see in the sky at night 2. a shape with several regular points, used as a system of classification o **one-star**, **two-star**, **three-star**, **four-star hotel** a hotel which has been classified with one, two, three or four stars, under a classification system

‘…they have been careful to stay well within the three-star market and not overload bedrooms with soft furnishings’ [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

**COMMENT:** Hotels in the UK are given stars by the English Tourism Council, together with the RAC and AA; other grading systems include rosettes, ribbons and crowns. Hotels can also be given stars by international guide books such as the Michelin Red Guides. Stars are also used to indicate how long frozen food can be kept and the temperature of freezers. One star means that food can be kept at –6°C for one week, two stars at –12°C for four weeks, and three stars at –18°C for three months. Similarly for freezers, each star is equal to –6°C, so a freezer marked or will keep food at –12°C, which is cold enough to keep food for one month.

*starboard* /ˈstɑːrd bɔːrd/ noun **SHIPS AND BOATS** the right-hand side of a ship when facing the bow, also used of the right-hand side of an aircraft o **We turned to starboard to avoid the ferry** o **People on the starboard side of the plane can see the Statue of Liberty**

*starch* /ˈstɑːʃ/ noun **CATERING** the usual form in which carbohydrates exist in food, especially in bread, rice and potatoes

*starchy* /ˈstɑːrɪ/ adjective **CATERING** containing a lot of starch o **He eats too much starchy food**

**COMMENT:** Starch is present in common foods, and is broken down by the digestive process into forms of sugar.

*starlight* /ˈstɑːrlɪt/ noun light from the stars

*starlit* /ˈstɑːrlɪt/ adjective lit by the light of the stars

*star rating* /ˈstɑːr, ˈrɛtɪŋ/ noun a rating under a star system

‘Business travellers accustomed to de luxe accommodation in Spain will appreciate the fact that several Spanish hoteliers have dropped their five-star rating to four, so that guests need only pay a 6% value added tax instead of the usual luxury rate of 15%’ [Business Traveller]

‘…star ratings symbolize the level of service, range of facilities and quality of guest care you can expect. Hotels are required to meet progressively higher standards as they move up the scale from one to five stars’ [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

*starred* /ˈstɑːrd/ adjective given a star as a sign of approval o a Michelin-starred restaurant

*start* /stɑːt/ noun the beginning of something o **to make an early start** to set off early on a trip o **verb** 1. to begin o **The main film starts at 8.15.** o **The tour starts from the castle gate.** 2. to set a machine going o **It is difficult to start a car in cold weather.** o **The car won’t start – the battery must be flat.** 3. **o to start to** to begin o **The weather is starting to become warmer.** o **It was starting to get dark and we were still miles from the chalet.**

*starter* /ˈstɑːta/ noun **CATERING** the first course in a meal o **What do you want as a starter?** o **We don’t want starters, we’ll go straight onto the main course.**

*starter motor* /ˈstɑːta ˈmɔːtər/ noun **ROAD TRAVEL** an electric motor in a car which sets the main engine going

*starting* /ˈstɑːtɪŋ/ noun beginning

*starting date* /ˈstɑːtɪŋ ˈdeɪt/ noun the date on which something begins
**starting point** noun the place where something starts. The starting point for the excursion is the Post Office.

**starting salary** noun the annual wage given to an employee when starting work with a company. He was appointed at a starting salary of £10,000.

**starve** verb not to have enough to eat. I’m starving. I’m very hungry.

**state ownership** noun public ownership.

**statue** noun a figure of a person carved in stone or made of metal, etc.

**statutory** adjective fixed by law. There is a statutory period of probation of thirteen weeks.

**stay over** verb to stay in a place for at least one night.

**stay over tourist** noun a three-night stay at a centrally located hotel.

**stay over visitor** noun the numbers of stay-over visitors increased by two per cent, following a six per cent fall in the preceding year. (Daily Telegraph)

**stay out** verb to take and keep something.

**stay in** verb to spend time in a place and to take and keep something.

**stateroom** noun a large cabin on a liner.

**station** noun 1. The regular place where someone works. 2. A place in a hotel, shop or other workplace where a service is available. The restaurant has a baby-changing station. The ice station is along the corridor from your room.

**station manager** noun somebody in charge of a railway station.

**station master** noun Yestonmaster /ˈsteɪʃən maɪstrə/ noun rail travel somebody in charge of a railway station.

**stationery** noun things such as paper, envelopes, pens and ink which you use for writing. You can buy food, toiletries and stationery at the hotel shop.

**station waiter** noun a waiter who serves a particular group of four or five tables in a restaurant.

**statutory holiday** noun a holiday which is fixed by law. All employees have at least 2 days’ statutory holiday over the Christmas period.

**stay** noun a length of time spent in one place.

**stay in** verb to stay in a place for at least one night.

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**stay under** verb to take and keep something that belongs to another person without permission.

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**stay under** verb to take and keep something that belongs to another person without permission.
was stolen from the hotel car park. (NOTE: stealing – stole – stolen)

steam /ˈsteam/ noun vapour which comes off hot water • verb CATERING to cook something using the steam from boiling water

COMMENT: Vegetables, fish and poultry can be cooked by steaming in a container with holes in the bottom, placed over a pan of boiling water. Juices and vitamins are retained in the food during cooking. Puddings, such as steak-and-kidney pudding, are steamed by standing the basin containing the pudding in a pan of boiling water.

steamboat /ˈsteɪmboʊt/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a boat powered by steam • Steamboats criss-crossed the lake.

steamed /ˈstemd/ adjective CATERING cooked in steam • One of the desserts on the menu is steamed treacle pudding.

steam engine /ˈstem ˈendʒən/ noun an engine which is powered by steam pressure

steamer /ˈstemər/ noun 1. also steamship SHIPS AND BOATS a large passenger ship powered by steam • We took the steamer from Cape Town to Mombasa. 2. CATERING a type of pan with holes in the bottom which is placed over boiling water for steaming food • The best way to cook vegetables is in a steamer.

steaming oven, steaming cabinet noun CATERING an oven in a restaurant kitchen, used to steam large quantities of food at the same time

steam railway /ˈstem ˈreɪli/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a railway where the engines are powered by steam pressure

steel /stɛl/ noun a rod of rough metal with a handle, used for sharpening knives

steep /stɪp/ adjective 1. rising or falling sharply • There’s a very steep hill at the entrance to the town. 2. excessive (informal) • Their prices are a bit steep.

stem ginger /stɛm ˈdʒɪŋɡər/ noun FOOD round portions of the underground stem of a ginger plant, cooked until tender and preserved in syrup

step /stɛp/ noun a stair on a staircase, or a flat rung on a ladder • There are 75 steps to the top of the tower. 2. mind the step: be careful, because the floor level changes and goes up or down with a step

stereo /ˈsterɪəʊ/ noun a machine which plays music or other sound through two different loudspeakers for my stereo.

sterilisation /ˌsterɪləˈzɪʃən/, sterilization noun MEDICAL the act of making something free from bacteria or microbes

sterilise /ˌsterɪlɪzaɪ/, sterilize verb MEDICAL to make something free from bacteria or microbes

sterilised milk /ˈsterɪləˌzd ˈmɪlk/ noun DAIRY milk prepared for human consumption by heating in sealed airtight containers to kill all bacteria

sterling /ˈstɛrlɪŋ/ noun FINANCE the standard currency used in the United Kingdom • to quote prices in sterling or to quote sterling prices

stern /stɛrn/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS the rear part of a ship

sternwheeler /ˈstɜrnwiələr/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a large steamboat with one large paddle-wheel at the back, as used on the Mississippi • We took a trip up the Mississippi on an old-fashioned sternwheeler. Compare paddle steamer

stew /stjuə/ noun FOOD a dish of meat and vegetables cooked together for a long time • rabbit stew • verb CATERING to cook for a long time in liquid • stewed apples and cream • pears stewed in red wine

steward /ˈstjuərd/ noun TRAVEL somebody who looks after passengers and serves drinks and food on a ship, plane, or other vehicle, or a similar person who deals with guests in a club, restaurant, hotel, etc.

stewardess /ˈstjuərdɛs/ noun TRAVEL a woman who looks after passengers and serves drinks and food on a ship, plane, or other vehicle, or a similar person who deals with guests in a club, restaurant, hotel, etc. Also called air hostess; flight attendant

stewed apple /ˈstjuəd ˈæpl/ plural noun DESSERTS apples which have been cooked until they are soft, served as a dessert

stewing steak /ˈstjuɪŋ ˈstɛk/ noun MEAT pieces of beef used to make stews

stick /stɪk/ noun something long and thin

sticking plaster /ˈstɪkɪŋ ˈplæstər/ noun an adhesive plaster or tape used to cover a small wound or to attach a pad of dressing to the skin (NOTE: The US English calls this by a tradename: Band-Aid)

still /stɪl/ adjective (of drinks) with no gas bubbles in it • still water • still orange drink

Opposite fizzy

stillroom /ˈstɪlruːm/ noun (in a hotel) a room where coffee, tea, and some light meals such as afternoon tea are prepared

Stilton /ˈstɪltən/ noun DAIRY either of two strong-flavoured British white cheeses made
from whole milk, one veined with blue mould, the other plain
stir /stɜːr/ verb CATERING to mix up a liquid or food ○ Keep stirring the porridge, or it will stick to the bottom of the pan.
stir-fry /stɜːrˈfriː/ verb CATERING to cook vegetables or meat quickly in hot oil in a wok, while rapidly stirring ○ Stir-fry the vegetables separately, not all together. ■ noun FOOD vegetables or meat cooked quickly in a little hot oil ○ She made a stir-fry of vegetables and bamboo shoots.
stock /strɒk/ noun 1. BUSINESS the quantity of goods or raw materials kept by a business ○ Even if it is cut off by snow, the hotel has sufficient stocks of food to last a week. 2. BUSINESS the goods in a warehouse or shop ○ in stock, out of stock available or not available in the warehouse or shop ○ to hold 2,000 lines in stock ○ The item went out of stock just before Christmas but came back into stock in the first week of January. ○ We are out of stock of this item. 3. FOOD liquid made from boiling bones, etc., in water, used as a base for soups and sauces ○ The soup is made with fish stock. ■ verb BUSINESS to hold goods for sale in a warehouse or store ○ to stock 200 lines
stock control /strɒk kanˈtrɔːl/ noun a system of checking that there is not too much stock in a warehouse, but just enough to meet requirements (NOTE: The US term is inventory control.)
stock size /strɒk saɪz/ noun BUSINESS a usual size that fits a lot of people or is needed for many tasks ○ We only carry stock sizes of shoes.
stock up with /strɒk ˈʌp wɪð/ verb to buy goods to hold in case of emergency ○ We’ll stock up with food to last us over the holiday weekend.
stocky /stɒkɪ/ adjective CATERING heavy and filling to eat and usually fairly tasteless
STOL /stɒl/ abbreviation AIR TRAVEL short take-off and landing
stone /stɔʊn/ noun 1. rock ○ The church is built of the local grey stone. 2. a small piece of rock ○ Stop a moment, I’ve got a stone in my shoe. 3. a hard seed inside a fruit ○ Count the cherry stones on the side of your plate. 4. a measure of weight equaling 14 pounds or 6.35 kilograms ○ I put on weight – I weigh 22 stone. (NOTE: In the USA, human body weight is always given in pounds.)
store /stɔːr/ noun 1. a supply of food or other materials kept for later use 2. BUSINESS a place in which goods are kept 3. US a shop
store card

○ There's a department store next to the hotel. (NOTE: British English usually uses shop for small businesses.)

store card /'stɔːkɑrd/noun BUSINESS a credit card issued by a department store which can only be used for purchases within that store

storekeeper /'stɔːkiəpər/, storeman /'stɔːrmən/noun CATERING somebody who looks after stores of food, drink, and other supplies in a hotel's storeroom

storeroom /'stɔːrum/noun a room where things such as foodstuffs are stored

storm /'stɔrm/noun violent weather, with wind and rain or snow

storm damage /'stɔrm dæmɑdʒ/noun damage caused by a storm

straw /strɔʊ/noun same as cooker

straight /strɛt/ adjective with no turns ○ The road goes in a straight line across the plain for two hundred kilometres. || adverb 1. without turning ○ The road goes straight across the plain for two hundred kilometres. ○ go straight on continue along this road without turning off it ○ Go straight on past the crossroads and then turn left. 2. without stopping ○ The plane flies straight to Washington. 3. BARE with no water or any other liquid added ○ He drinks his whisky straight.

(NOTE: British English also uses neat.)

straight up /strɛt 'ʌp/ adjective served without ice

strain /strɛn/ verb CATERING to pour liquid through a sieve to separate solids from it ○ Boil the peas for ten minutes and then strain.

strainer /strɛnər/noun CATERING a utensil made with metal or nylon mesh, used to separate solids from a liquid ○ a tea strainer a small utensil placed over a cup to separate tea leaves from the liquid, used when making tea with loose tea leaves

strand /strænd/ verb to leave someone alone and helpless ○ Her handbag was stolen and she was stranded without any money.

stranded /strændid/noun CATERING left alone and helpless ○ The tourist group was stranded in the mountain hut by a sudden snowstorm. ○ The collapse of the holiday company left thousands of holidaymakers stranded in Turkey.

straw /strɔʊ/noun a long thin tube used for sucking up a drink

strawberry /strɔbərɪ/noun FRUIT a common red heart-shaped soft summer fruit, used in desserts and also preserved as jam

stream /strɛm/noun 1. a small flow of water, a small river 2. a continuous flow of things ○ Crossing the road is difficult because of the stream of traffic. ○ Streams of guests ran out of the burning hotel.

street /streɪt/noun ROAD TRAVEL a road in a town ○ the High Street banks main British banks which accept deposits from individual customers

streetcar /strɛt'kwər/noun US RAIL TRAVEL a form of public transport, with carriages running on rails laid in the street ○ You can take a streetcar from the station to the city centre. (NOTE: The British English is tram.)

street directory /'streɪt dirəktəri/noun CATERING a map of a town with all the streets listed in alphabetical order in an index 2. a list of the people living in a street

street map /'streɪt mæp/, street plan /'streɪt plæn/noun CATERING a diagram showing the streets of a town, with their names

street market /'streɪt mɑːkt/noun ENTERTAINMENT a market held in a street, with stalls along both sides of the roadway

stress /stres/ noun nervous tension or worry ○ People in positions of responsibility often complain of stress-related illnesses. ○ The new work schedules caused too much stress on the shop floor.

stressed /stresd/ adjective worried and tense, suffering from stress ○ When you're feeling stressed it's better to try to get to bed early. ○ You must be very careful in dealing with stressed customers. ○ stressed out very worried and tense (informal)

stressful /'stresfl/ adjective causing stress ○ She left his job in the kitchen because he found it too stressful.

stress management /'stres mænɪdʒmənt/noun BUSINESS a way of coping with stress-related problems at work

stress relief /'stres riːlif/noun methods of relieving the effects of stress ○ He said that the workshop on stress relief could be useful for his staff, who were having to cope with increasingly difficult and stressed customers.

stretch /streɪt/noun BASEBALL a long piece of land, water or road ○ For long stretches of the Transsiberian Railway, all you see are trees. ○ Stretches of the river have been so polluted that bathing is dangerous. || verb 1. to stretch to to be enough for ○ Will your
money stretch to the visit to the temple? □ do not won’t stretch for seven there won’t be enough food for seven people. 2. to spread out for a great distance □ White sandy beaches stretch as far as the eye can see.

**stretch limo** /strɛtʃ 'liməʊ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a luxurious hire car, which is much longer than the normal models, used to carry important passengers (informal)

**strike** /strʌɪk/ noun 1. BUSINESS a situation where employees refuse to work, because of e.g. bad pay or a lack of agreement with management □ All flights are delayed due to a strike by air traffic controllers. 2. □ to take strike action to go on strike 3. □ to come out on strike, to go on strike to refuse to work □ The baggage handlers are on strike for higher pay. □ to call the workforce out on strike to tell the employees to stop work □ The union called its members out on strike. □ verb BUSINESS to stop working because there is no agreement with management □ to strike for higher wages or for shorter working hours □ to strike in protest against bad working conditions (NOTE: striking – struck) strikebound /strʌɪkbaʊnd/ adjective not able to work or to move because of a strike □ The cruise ship is strikebound in the docks.

**strikebreaker** /strʌɪkbreɪkə/ noun an employee who goes on working while everyone else is on strike

**strike call** /strʌɪk kɔːl/ noun BUSINESS a demand by a union for a strike

**strike fund** /strʌɪk fʌnd/ noun BUSINESS money collected by a trade union from its members, used to pay strike pay

**strike pay** /strʌɪk peɪ/ noun BUSINESS wages paid to striking employees by their trade union

**striker** /strʌɪkə/ noun an employee who is on strike □ Strikers marched to the company headquarters.

**string** /strɪŋ/ verb CATERING 1. to remove the stringy fibres from fruit or vegetables before cooking or eating 2. to remove currants from their stalks by sliding them off between the prongs of a fork

**string beans** /strɪŋ 'bɪznz/ plural noun VEGETABLES same as *green beans*

**strip** /strɪp/ noun an act of taking your clothes off, often as an entertainment for other people

**strip light** /strɪp lɑːt/ noun a light made in the form of a tube

**stroll** /strɔːl/ noun a slow and short leisurely walk □ After dinner we went for a stroll through the village. □ verb to walk slowly along □ On Sunday evenings, every one strolls along the boulevard.

**strong** /strɒŋ/ adjective with a lot of force or strength □ strong coffee, strong tea coffee or tea made with more coffee or tea than usual □ You need a cup of strong black coffee to wake you up. □ I like my tea very strong. □ strong pound the pound when it is has a high value against other currencies

**studio** /ˈstʌdiəʊ/ noun a very small flat for one person, usually one room with a small kitchen and bathroom □ You can rent a studio overlooking the sea for £500 a week in high season.

‘...the hotel offers 120 studios and nine apartments. Each has a direct telephone line, satellite TV, sofa bed and fully equipped kitchenette. A self-service laundry is located within the hotel. Studios are for single people or couples, while apartments can sleep as many as four guests.’ (Inside Hotels)

**study** /ˈstʌdi/ noun the act of examining something carefully to learn more about it □ course of study a course at school, college or university □ verb to learn about a subject at school, college or university □ He’s studying hotel management.

**study tour** /ˈstʌdiˌtʊə/ noun TOURISM a tour of a country or an area which includes visits, lectures and classes

**stuff** /stʌf/ verb CATERING to put stuffing inside meat, fish or vegetables and cook and serve them together as a special dish

**stuffed tomatoes** /stʌft təˈmɑːtəʊz/ plural noun FOOD tomatoes cooked with a savoury mixture inside them

**stuffed vine leaves** /stʌft ˈvɛn lɪvz/ plural noun FOOD vine leaves cooked with a savoury mixture inside them

**stuffing** /stʌfɪŋ/ noun FOOD a mixture of chopped meat or vegetables with bread crumbs or rice and herbs and spices, usually put inside meat or vegetables □ Chicken is often cooked with a sage and onion stuffing.

**sturgeon** /ˈstʌrdʒən/ noun SEAFOOD a large edible fish whose eggs are caviar (NOTE: The plural form is sturgeon.)

**sub-** /ˈsʌb/ prefix under, less important

**sub-agency** /ˈsʌb ˌɛdʒənsi/ noun a small agency which is part of a large agency

**subaquea** /ˈsʌbəˈkwəʊə/ adjective SPORT referring to underwater sports □ a subaquan club

**sub-franchise** /ˌsʌb ˈfrezər ˈfæn ədʒi/ noun a franchise held from a main franchise in an area □ verb (of a main franchise) to license a franchise in an area □ The
sub-franchisee /ˈsʌbˌfrɑːntsɪˈzi/ noun BUSINESS somebody who trades under a sub-franchise

submarine /ˈsʌbmaɪˈriːn/ noun FOOD a sandwich made with a long roll cut horizontally

sub-post office /ˈsʌbˈpəʊst ˌpɜːrɪs/ noun a small post office, usually part of a general store

subscriber trunk dialling /ˈsʌbˌskrɪbər ˈtræŋk ˈdɑːlɪŋ/ noun a telephone system where you can dial long-distance numbers direct from your own telephone without going through the operator. Abbr STD

subsidiise /ˈsʌbdзɪˈzaɪ/ verb to help by somebody or something by giving them money: The government has agreed to subsidise the hotel industry.

subsidy /ˈsʌbsɪdi/ noun 1. money given to help something which is not profitable: The country’s hotel industry exists on government subsidies. 2. money given by a government to make something cheaper: the subsidy on butter

subsistence /ˈsʌbˈsɪstəns/ noun the minimum amount of food, money, housing, etc., which a person needs to live at subsistence level to have only just enough money to live on

subsistence allowance /ˈsʌbˈsɪstəns əˌləʊəns/ noun BUSINESS money paid by a company to cover the cost of accommodation and meals for a member of staff who is travelling on business

suburb /ˈsʌbərɪb/ noun a residential area on the outskirts of a city or town: She lives in a quiet suburb of Boston. 2. the suburbs the residential areas all round a town: People who live in the suburbs find the air quality is better than in the centre of town.

suburban /ˈsʌbərɪbən/ adjective referring to the suburbs: This is a very a suburban area – almost all the men commute to London every day.

suburban line /ˈsʌbərɪbən lɛm/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a railway line between the suburbs to the centre of a town: Services on suburban lines have been disrupted by the strike.

suburban trains /ˈsʌbərɪbən ˈtrenz/ plural noun RAIL TRAVEL trains which run between the suburbs and the town centre

subway /ˈsʌbweɪ/ noun 1. ROAD TRAVEL a passage underground along which pedestrians can pass, as under a busy road. 2. US RAIL TRAVEL an underground railway system: the New York subway: He took the subway to Grand Central Station.

subzero temperatures /ˈsʌbZAʊərəˌtemprɪtʃəz/ noun temperatures below zero, i.e. below freezing point: When you go skiing in Norway you must be prepared for subzero temperatures.

succulent /ˈsʌkələnt/ adjective CATERING tender and juicy: a slice of succulent ham: They served each of us a succulent piece of roast chicken.

suet /ˈsuːt/ noun FOOD hard fat from an animal, used in cooking

suet dumplings /ˈsuːt ˈdʌmplɪŋz/ plural noun FOOD small balls of flour, suet and water, flavoured with herbs

suet pudding /ˈsuːt ˈpʌndɪŋ/ noun FOOD a dish made with flour and suet, cooked by steaming or boiling, with a sweet or savoury filling

sugar /ˈʃʊgər/ noun FOOD any of several sweet carbohydrates

COMMENT: There are several natural forms of sugar: sucrose (in plants), lactose (in milk), fructose (in fruit), glucose and dextrose (in fruit and in body tissue). Edible sugar used in the home is a form of refined sucrose. All sugars are useful sources of energy, though excessive amounts of sugar can increase weight and cause tooth decay. Diabetes mellitus is a condition where the body is incapable of absorbing sugar from food.

sugarcraft /ˈʃʊgərkɑːft/ noun CATERING the art of decorating cakes with icing sugar, and making designs out of sugar

sugar crystals /ˈʃʊgər ˈkrɪstəlz/ plural noun FOOD large pale brown sugar crystals, used for sweetening coffee

sugar cubes /ˈʃʊgər kjuːbəz/ plural noun FOOD granulated sugar formed into hard cubes

sugar-free /ˈʃʊgər ˈfrιː/ adjective CATERING not containing sugar

sugar lump /ˈʃʊgər ˈlʌmp/ noun FOOD a cube of white sugar

suit /ˈsuːt/ noun two or three pieces of clothing made of the same cloth, usually a jacket and/or waistcoat and trousers or skirt

suitcase /ˈsuːtkeɪs/ noun a case or box with a handle for carrying clothes and personal belongings when travelling: The customs officer made him open his three suitcases.
suitcase stand /ˈsʊtəkˌstænd/ noun a wooden stand in a hotel bedroom, on which you can place your suitcases
suite /ˈswɪt/ noun HOTELS a series of rooms which make a set, e.g. bedroom, bathroom and sitting room ◦ The hotel has 91 rooms and suites.
suite hotel /ˈswɪt ˈhɔtəl/ noun HOTELS a hotel where all the accommodation consists of suites of rooms
sultana /ˈsʌltənə/ noun FRUIT a type of seedless raisin ◦ We will need sultanas for the Christmas cake. Compare currant, raisin
summary sheet /ˈsʌməri ʃiːt/ noun a piece of paper giving details of sales in a restaurant, itemised by the cashier
summer /ˈsʌmər/ noun the warmest season of the year following spring, when plants begin to make fruit ◦ the summer holidays 1. the period during the summer when children do not go to school, the longest holidays during the school year (in the UK about six weeks, but much longer in the USA) 2. any holiday taken during the summer
summer camp /ˈsʌmər kæmp/ noun TOURISM a camp organised for children or teenagers during the summer holidays
summer pudding /ˈsʌmər ˈpʌddɪŋ/ noun DESSERTS a dessert made from slices of bread lining a basin, which is filled with a mixture of soft fruit such as raspberries, strawberries and blackcurrants. It is chilled and usually served with cream.
summer schedule, summer timetable noun TRAVEL a special timetable for planes or trains or ferries, which applies during the high season
summer school /ˈsʌmər skูล/ noun classes held at a school, college or university during the summer holidays ◦ She is organising a summer school in Florence on 'The Italian Renaissance'.
Summer Time /ˈsʌmər tæm/ noun same as Daylight Saving Time
summit /ˈsʌmɪt/ noun (of a mountain) top
sun /sʌn/ noun 1. a very hot body around which the Earth revolves and which provides heat and daylight ◦ The sun wasn’t shining when she took the photo. 2. same as sunshine ◦ She was sitting in the sun on the deck. ◦ He prefers a table out of the sun.
sunbath /ˈsʌnbɛθ/ verb to lie in the sun to get your body brown
sunbather /ˈsʌnbɛθə/ noun somebody who is sunbathing ◦ The pool was surrounded by sunbathers.
sunbathing /ˈsʌnbɛθɪŋ/ noun lying in the sun to get your body brown ◦ Sunbathing on the beach at midday is not advised.
sunburn /ˈsʌnbɜrn/ noun MEDICAL a painful inflammation of the skin caused by being in the sun for too long
sunburnt /ˈsʌnbɜrnlt/ adjective damaged or made red by the sun
sundae /ˈsʌndei/ noun DESSERTS a dessert of ice cream, cream, fruit and nuts and a sweet sauce
Sunday closing /ˈsʌndər ˈkləʊzɪŋ/ noun the practice of not opening a shop on Sundays
sundial /ˈsʌndəl/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS the top of a passenger ship where people can sit in the sun
sun-drenched /ˈsʌn ˈdrentʃt/ adjective very sunny ◦ the sun-drenched beaches of the Italian Riviera
sun-dried /ˈsʌn drɪd/ adjective CATERING dried in the sun to preserve it, a method usually used with fruit such as tomatoes or figs or with fish ◦ a jar of sun-dried tomatoes
sundry items /ˈsɜndri iˈtɛmz/, sundries /ˈsɜndriz/ plural noun small items which are not listed in detail
sunflower oil /ˈsʌnflaʊər ˈɔl/ noun FOOD an edible oil made from the seeds of the sunflower
sunglasses /ˈsʌŋɡlæsɪz/ plural noun dark glasses to protect your eyes from the sun ◦ I always wear sunglasses when I’m driving.
sunhat /ˈsʌnheɪt/ noun a hat worn to protect you from the sun ◦ The baby keeps taking his sunhat off.
sunlight /ˈsʌnlɪt/ noun the light from the sun
sun lounge /ˈsʌnlɑʊndʒ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a room with many large windows, where you can enjoy sunlight
sunny /ˈsʌnɪ/ adjective 1. full of sunlight ◦ The sunniest part of the garden is beyond the tennis courts. 2. with periods, especially long periods, during which the sun shines ◦ The weather forecast is for sunny spells during the morning.
sunny side up /ˈsʌnɪ sайд ˈaʊp/ adjective US FOOD fried without being turned over (informal)
sunroof /ˈsʌnroʊf/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a part of a roof of a car which slides open under a sunshade, reading a book.
sunshine

sunshine /ˈsʌnʃain/ noun light from the sun. The west coast of France has more than 250 days of sunshine per annum. Also called sun

sunspot /ˈsʌnspɔt/ noun a place that has a warm and sunny climate and is usually popular as a holiday destination

sunstroke /ˈsʌnstrəʊk/ noun MEDICAL an illness caused by being in the sunlight too much. In cases of sunstroke patients should lie down in a dark room.

suntan /ˈsʌntæn/ noun a brown colour of the skin caused by the sun. If I have to get a suntan before I go back to the office otherwise no one will think I have been on holiday.

suntan lotion /ˈsʌntæn ˈləʊʃən/ noun a substance which is rubbed on the body to prevent sunburn. Can you put some suntan oil on my back?

Super APEX /ˈsuːpər əˈspɛks/ noun TRAVEL a special fare offering cheaper prices than the normal APEX

supermarket /ˈsuːpər ˈmɑːrkit/ noun a large store, usually selling food, where customers serve themselves and pay at a checkout. You can buy all the food you need in the supermarket next to the holiday apartments.

We've got no tea left, can you buy some from the supermarket?

superstore /ˈsuːpərstaʊr/ noun BUSINESS a very large self-service store which sells a wide range of goods

superior /ˈsuːpiər/ noun a person whose job is making sure that other people are working well

supervisory /ˈsuːpərveɪziər/ adjective involving supervision. He works in a supervisory capacity.

supper /ˈsʌpər/ noun CATERING an evening meal, especially a light informal meal to have supper to eat an evening meal. We'll have supper on the terrace.

supper menu /ˈsʌpər ˈmenjuː/ noun CATERING a menu containing various light dishes, served at a supper

supplement /ˌsʌplɪˈment/ noun something which is in addition to something else, especially an additional charge

supplementary /ˌsʌplɪˈmentəri/ adjective in addition. There are no supplementary charges – the price is all-inclusive.

supplier /ˈsuːpərlər/ noun BUSINESS a person or company which provides something which is needed. He's our regular supplier of beverages or our regular beverage supplier. They are major suppliers of equipment to the hotel trade.

supply /ˈsuːplaɪ/ noun 1. the act of providing something which is needed. We rely on him for our supply of cheese or for our cheese supply. 2. in short supply not available in large enough quantities to meet the demand. Fresh vegetables are in short supply during the winter. 2. a stock of something which is needed. The restaurant is running short of supplies of bread. Supplies are running out – we'll have to order in some more stock.

surf /sɜːf/ noun TRAVEL transport on land or sea. When they went on holiday, a storm prevented them from going to the surf.

surf and turf /sɜːf and tɜːf/ noun CATERING a meal, menu, or dish including both seafood and meat, especially steak and lobster

surfboard /ˈsɜːfbɔːd/ noun SPORT a board which you stand or lie on to ride on breaking waves. When they went on holiday...
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they took their surfboards on the roof of the car.
surfboat /ˈsɜːfrəʊt/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a light boat for riding on surf
surfer /ˈsɜːfə/ noun SPORT somebody who surfs
surging /ˈsɜːrɪŋ/ verb SPORT the sport of riding on breaking waves on a board. Surfing is the most popular sport in Hawaii.

1. as surfing becomes more popular, competition to ride the waves has intensified, resulting in a rising number of violent assaults at beaches worldwide [The Sunday Times]
surname /ˈsəʊnɪm/ noun same as family name ○ Her Christian name or first name is Anne, but I don’t know her surname. ○ Smith is the commonest surname in the London telephone directory.
surround /əˈrəʊnd/ verb to be all round something or someone ○ When the floods came, the hotel was surrounded by water and the guests had to be rescued by boat. ○ The villa is outside the town, surrounded by vineyards.
surrounding /əˈrəʊndɪŋ/ adjective all around ○ The area around a place ○ The surroundings of the hotel are very peaceful.
survey noun /ˈsərveɪ/ 1. a general report on something ○ The Tourist Office has produced a survey of local hotels and the facilities they offer. 2. the careful examination of a building to see if it is in good enough condition ○ We have asked for a survey of the hotel before buying it. ○ The insurance company is carrying out a survey of the damage caused by the storm. 3. the work of taking exact measurements of something ○ The building manager examined something to see if it is in good condition
surveyor /əˈsəʊvər/ noun somebody who examines buildings to see if they are in good condition
sushi /ˈsʊʃi/ noun JAPANESE FOOD a dish consisting of rice, various pickles, and raw fish, made into little rolls and eaten cold
sushi bar /ˈsʊʃi bɑː/ noun CATERING a bar where you eat sushi and drink sake
sustainable /ˈsətnəbəl/ adjective not damaging to natural resources, leaving the environment in good condition ○ They make conservatories from sustainable timber. ○ The table is made of hardwood from a sustainable source.
sustainable development /ˈsətnəbəl dɪˈvələpmənt/ noun economic development that does not use up too much of the earth’s natural resources or cause environmental pollution
swallow /ˈswʌp/ verb ecological to exchange one thing for another ○ a verb to exchange one thing for another ○ She swapped her old car for a new motorcycle. (NOTE: swapping → swapped) ○ they swapped jobs each of them took the other’s job
swapping /ˈswɒpɪŋ/ verb the act of exchanging one thing for another
sweet /swɛt/ adjective not sour, tasting like sugar ○ With the fruit, we ordered a sweet white wine. ○ Just one spoon of sugar in my tea – I don’t like it too sweet. ○ noun the fruit of the Capiumum, which can be green, red or yellow and is eaten cooked or raw in salads ○ We had stuffed green peppers for lunch. Also called pimento, capsicum
sweet pickles /swɪt/ plural noun SAUCES, ETC. a pickle made with a lot of sugar

sweet potato /swɪt pətəˈteʊl/ noun VEGETABLES a starchy root vegetable grown in tropical and subtropical regions called 'yams' in the Southern USA; the plant has no connection with the ordinary potato.

sweet trolley /swɪt tˈrɒli/ noun CATERING same as dessert trolley

sweet wine /swɪt 'wɪn/ noun BEVERAGES wine which is sweet, as opposed to dry wine ○ Are we right to believe that sweet wine must always go with dessert?

sweatering /swɛtərɪŋ/ adjective very hot

swim /swɪm/ SPORT verb to move through water using your arms and legs to make you go forward ○ a person spent swimming ○ Let's go for a swim before breakfast.

swimmer /swɪmə/ noun SPORT somebody who swims ○ One of the swimmers got into difficulties and was saved by the lifeguard.

swimming /swɪmɪŋ/ noun SPORT the activity of moving in water by using your arms and legs

swimming baths /swɪmɪŋ bɑːdz/ plural noun ENTERTAINMENT a large building with a public swimming pool ○ The teacher took the whole class to the swimming baths for a swimming lesson.

swimming costume /swɪmɪŋ kəʊstjuː/ noun SPORT a piece of clothing worn when swimming. Also called bathing costume

swimming pool /swɪmɪŋ pʊl/ noun ENTERTAINMENT an enclosed tank of water for swimming in ○ The hotel has an indoor swimming pool ○ She swam two lengths of the swimming pool.

swimming trunks /swɪmɪŋ ˈtrʌŋks/ plural noun SPORT shorts worn by a man when swimming

swimsuit /swɪmsət/ noun SPORT a one-piece swimming costume for women and girls ○ She was wearing her blue swimsuit.

swing door /swɪŋ ˈdɔː/ noun a door which is not attached with a catch, and which is opened by pushing from either side ○ There is a swing door between the kitchen and the restaurant.

swipe /swɪp/ verb to put an electronic card through a reader by passing it quickly along a groove

swipe card /swɪp kɑːd/ noun a type of magnetic key card which you run down a slot to unlock the door

Swiss franc account /ˈswɪʃ træŋk əˈkaʊnt/ noun FINANCE a bank account in Swiss francs

Swiss roll /ˈswɪʃ rɔʊl/ noun BREAD, ETC. a cake made by rolling up a thin sheet of sponge cake covered with jam or cream (NOTE: The US English is jelly roll.)

switch /swɪtʃ/ verb to change from one thing to another ○ The waiter had switched our glasses by mistake ○ She switched flights in Montreal and went on to Calgary.

swimming lesson /swɪmɪŋ ˈlɛsən/ noun SPORT a period spent swimming ○ a swimming lesson

discovery /dɪˈsərəri/ noun the act of making a discovery ○ The discovery of a new planet ○ a discovery

trump card /trʌmp ˈkɑːd/ noun the card ranking highest in a set of playing cards ○ a trump card

swivel /swɪvəl/ verb to turn ○ a swivel chair ○ to swivel ○ She swivelled round to see who was behind her

swivel chair /swɪvəl ˈtʃɛər/ noun a chair with a rotating seat

switchboard /ˈswɪtʃbɔːd/ noun a central point in a telephone system, where all internal and external lines meet ○ You should phone the switchboard if you want an early call.

switchboard operator /ˈswɪtʃbɔːd əˈpærətə/ noun somebody who works the central telephone system

switch off /swɪtʃ ɒf/ verb to stop a piece of electrical equipment working ○ Don't forget to switch off the air-conditioning when you go to bed ○ The captain has switched off the 'fasten seat belts' sign.

switch on /swɪtʃ ʌn/ verb to start a piece of electrical equipment ○ The captain switched on the 'no smoking' sign ○ He switched on the air-conditioner ○ When you put the light on in the bathroom, the fan switches on automatically.

switch over to /swɪtʃ ˈəʊvər tu/ verb to change to something quite different ○ We have switched over to a French supplier ○ The hotel has switched over to gas for heating.

swizzle stick /ˈswɪzləstɪk/ noun BARS a small stick put into a glass of fizzy drink to make it less fizzy, or into a cocktail to mix the ingredients

swop /swɔp/ same as swap

SWOT analysis /ˈswɔt əˌnæləsɪs/ noun MARKETING a method of developing a marketing strategy based on an assessment of the Strengths and Weaknesses of the company and the Opportunities and Threats in the market

syrup /ˈsɪrəp/ noun a sweet food made of cream whipped with wine
synergy /ˈsɪnərʒi/ noun a process where greater effects are produced by joining forces than by acting separately

synthesise /ˈsɪnθəsiz/ synonym synthesize verb to produce a substance, especially a chemical compound, by combining other substances

syrup /ˈsiːrəp/ noun FOOD a thick sweet liquid

fruit syrup
raspberry syrup

systems analysis /ˈsɪstəmz əˌnəlzəs/ noun BUSINESS use of a computer to analyse the way in which a company works at present and suggest how it can work more efficiently in future (NOTE: The plural form is analyses.)

(mediocre article...)
overhead light is too bright.

2. CATERING
do not interfere with the needs of women going back to work. ○ This course is tailored to the needs of women going back to work. ○ Individually tailored holidays are also available to selected destinations.

table /ˈteɪbl/ noun  to pick up the table to pay the bill (informal)
table /ˈteɪbl/ noun 1. a piece of furniture with a flat top and legs. 2. CATERING a piece of furniture in a restaurant where guests sit to eat ○ He asked for a table by the window. ○ She says she booked a table for six people for 12.30. ○ at table sitting at a dining table ○ The last guest arrived when everyone else was at table. 3. a list of figures or facts set out in columns
tablecloth /ˈteɪblkɒθ/ noun CATERING a cloth for covering a table during a meal
table d'hôte menu /ˈteɪbl dəˈmjuːn/ noun CATERING a menu which has a restricted number of dishes at a single price for the whole meal ○ They chose from the table d'hôte menu. Compare à la carte menu
table lamp /ˈteɪbl læmp/ noun a lamp on a table ○ You can use the table lamp if the overhead light is too bright.
table linen /ˈteɪbl lɪn/ noun CATERING tablecloths, napkins, etc.
table mat /ˈteɪbl mæt/ noun CATERING same as placemat ○ Flat hot dishes on table mats, not directly on the table itself.
table napkin /ˈteɪbl ˈnæpkin/ noun CATERING a square piece of cloth used to protect clothes and wipe your mouth at meal times
table plan /ˈteɪbl plæn/ noun CATERING the layout of the tables in a large room for a function to show where each person is to sit, and to allow for efficient service
table service /ˈteɪbl ˈsɜːvɪs/ noun CATERING service by a waiter or waitress to people sitting at a restaurant table. Also called waiter service
table setting /ˈteɪbl ˈsetɪŋ/ noun CATERING same as place setting
tablespoon /ˈteɪbl ˈspɔːn/ noun CATERING a large spoon for serving food at table
tablespoonful /ˈteɪbl ˈspɔːnful/ noun CATERING the amount contained in a tablespoon ○ Add two tablespoonfuls of sugar.
table tent /ˈteɪbl ˈtɛnt/ noun CATERING a folded card advertising special items on the menu or special wines, placed on a table in a restaurant
tableware /ˈteɪblwɛr/ noun CATERING knives, forks, spoons, plates and other utensils used on the table (NOTE: There is no plural form.)
table wine /ˈteɪbl wɪnwaɪn/ plural noun BEVERAGES a less expensive wine which is considered suitable for drinking with meals
TAB vaccine /ˈteɪb ɪˈviːn/ noun MEDICAL a former vaccine which immunised against typhoid fever and paratyphoid A and B ○ He was given a TAB injection. ○ TAB injections give only temporary immunity against paratyphoid.
tachograph /ˈteɪkəgrəf/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a device in a truck, which shows details of distance travelled and time of journeys
taco /ˈteɪkoʊ/ noun FOOD in Mexican cooking, a little vegetable omelette which is rolled round a filling and eaten as a snack
Tafelwein /ˈteɪfəlvaɪn/ noun BEVERAGES a German noun meaning table wine. ○ vin de table
tag /ˈteɪg/ noun a label
Tageskarte /ˈteɪɡəskɑrt/ noun CATERING a list of special dishes prepared for the day and not listed in the printed menu. ○ carte du jour (NOTE: Tageskarte comes from the German noun meaning 'menu of the day'.)
tagliatelle /ˈtægliətɛli/ noun FOOD pasta in the form of long narrow ribbons
tailback /ˈteɪlbæk/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a long line of cars held up by roadworks, an accident, etc. ○ Because of the crash, there's a six-mile tailback on the motorway from junction 4.
tailored /ˈteɪləd/ adjective adapted to fit a particular requirement ○ This course is tailored to the needs of women going back to work.
tailor-made /tɛləˈmeɪd/ adjective made to fit particular needs ◆ a tailor-made all-inclusive 16-day trip
tailwind /ˈteɪlwɪnd/ noun TRAVEL a wind blowing from behind a ship or aircraft ◆ The flight will be slightly early because of a tailwind across the Atlantic.
take /teɪk/ noun BUSINESS money received from customers in a shop, restaurant, etc. ◆ verb 1. to carry something to another place 2. ◆ to take place to happen ◆ The reception will take place on Saturday. 3. to eat or to drink usually ◆ Do you take sugar in your tea? (NOTE: taking – took – has taken)
takeaway /ˈteɪkəwɛ/ noun, adjective CATERING (informal) 1. a shop where you can buy cooked food to eat somewhere else ◆ There’s an Indian takeaway round the corner. 2. a hot meal which you buy to eat at home ◆ We had a Chinese takeaway for supper. ◆ We can phone for a takeaway pizza. (NOTE: The US English is takeout.)
take-home pay /teɪk ˈhəʊm ˈpeɪ/ noun BUSINESS pay left after tax and insurance have been deducted

take off /ˈteɪk ˈɒf/ verb 1. to remove or to deduct ◆ He took £25 off the price. 2. (of a plane) to start to rise from the ground into the air ◆ The plane took off ten minutes later. 3. ◆ she took the day off she decided not to work for the day
takeoff /ˈteɪkəf/ noun (of a plane) the procedure where an aircraft runs along a runway and rises from the ground into the air ◆ The hostess will serve drinks shortly after takeoff. . . . a queue of planes at takeoff delayed our departure by ten minutes’ [Business Traveller]
takeout /ˈteɪkəut/ noun US CATERING same as takeaway

takings /ˈteɪkɪŋz/ plural noun BUSINESS money received from customers in a shop, restaurant or hotel ◆ The day’s takings were stolen from the cash desk
tall drink /ˈteldrɪŋk/ noun BEVERAGES an alcoholic drink served with more ice and mixer and in a taller glass than a highball
tan /teɪn/ noun same as suntan ◆ She got a tan from spending each day on the beach.
tandoori /təˈdɔrəri/ noun CATERING a method of Indian cooking using a special oven, or food cooked in this way ◆ a tandoori restaurant ◆ tandoori chicken

COMMENT: Food is usually marinated in yoghurt and spices, then cooked in a traditional clay oven called a ‘tandoor’.
tandoori oven /ˈtədɔrəri ˈəʊvən/ noun CATERING a traditional clay oven used in Indian restaurants to cook tandoori-style food
tang /ˈtæŋ/ noun CATERING 1. a sharp taste or smell ◆ I love to smell the tang of the sea. 2. a piece of flat metal which forms the centre of the handle of a knife
tangerine /ˌtændʒəˈrɪn/ noun FRUIT a small orange with soft skin which peels easily ◆ There was a bowl of tangerines on the table.
target market

to target a market to aim to sell to a particular market

...many pub chains are also targeting their menu offer to appeal to children in an attempt to compete in the family market with the ever-popular hamburger chains.

target market noun MARKETING the market to which a company is planning to sell its products or services

tariff noun HOTELS the rate of charging for electricity, hotel rooms, train tickets, etc.

The new winter tariff will be introduced next week.

tariff barriers noun BUSINESS customs duty intended to make imports more difficult to impose tariff barriers on to lift tariff barriers from a product

tarmac noun ROAD TRAVEL a hard road surface made of tar mixed with small stones

The snow ploughs were working flat out to clear the snow from the tarmac.

tarragon noun SAUCES, ETC. a herb used in cooking, often to flavour chicken

Tarragon vinegar noun SAUCES, ETC. vinegar flavoured with tarragon, made by putting leaves of the plant in vinegar for a few weeks

tart noun FOOD a pastry case usually filled with sweet food, but sometimes also savoury jam tart or cheese tart

delicious CATERING bitter in flavour

These apples are very tart.

tartare noun STEAK TARTARE

tartare sauce noun STEAK TARTARE a sauce made of mayonnaise and chopped pickles, served with fish. Also called sauce tartare

tarte noun DESSERTS a French noun meaning open tart

tarte tatin

an apple tart, cooked upside down, made of sliced apples cooked in butter with the pastry on top, then reversed in the serving dish

tartlet noun DESSERTS a little tart

tartar /tɑr/ noun CATERING a yellow substance added to food to give it an attractive colour

COMMENT: Although widely used, tartrazine provokes reactions in some children and hypersensitive people and is banned in some countries.

taste noun the sense by which you can tell differences of flavour between things you eat, using the tongue

tasting 2.

tasting 2.

The new winter tariff will be

The chef
tastes each dish to check the sauces.

Would you like a piece of cheese to taste?

No.

This soup has no taste.

The pudding has a funny taste.

The pudding tastes very good.

COMMENT: The taste buds can tell the difference between salt, sour, bitter and sweet tastes. The buds on the tip of the tongue identify salt and sweet tastes, those on the sides of the tongue identify sour, and those at the back of the mouth the bitter tastes. Note that most of what we think of as taste is in fact smell, and this is why when someone has a cold and a blocked nose, food seems to lose its taste.

taste buds noun CATERING with no particular flavour

taste panel noun CATERING with no particular flavour

tasteless /tɛstləs/ adjective CATERING

tasty /tɛsti/ adjective CATERING with a particular pleasant flavour

tavern noun BARS an inn or public house (old name)

tavern noun CATERING a Greek restaurant

TOURISM (in Greece) a guesthouse with a bar, often also serving meals

tax noun money taken by the government or by an official body to pay for government services

To levy a tax, to impose a tax to demand payment of a tax to lift a tax to remove a tax to tax deducted at source tax which is removed from a salary or income before the money is paid out

tax 1. to make someone pay a tax to tax businesses at 50% 2. to impose a tax on something Income is taxed at 35%. Luxury items are heavily taxed.

tax deductions noun removal of a salary or business expenses which can be claimed against tax.

tax exemption noun the state of not being required to pay tax.
tax eva-

RAI

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tax

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tax
teabag  noun CATERING a small paper bag full of tea which is put into a cup, or into the pot instead of loose tea. Put two teabags into the teapot.

high tea  noun the formal serving of tea, between 4 and 5.30 p.m. Hurry up, it’ll soon be teatime! The children’s TV programmes are on at teatime.

teaspoon  noun a small spoon for stirring tea or other liquid.

tea break  noun CATERING a short rest time during work when the employees can drink tea or coffee. We ordered toasted teacakes.

teaspoonful  noun the amount contained in a teaspoon. Put a teaspoonful of salt into the pan.

tea shop  noun CATERING a small restaurant which serves mainly tea, coffee, sandwiches, scones and cakes. There’s a tearoom attached to the baker’s shop. Our village teashop has the best chocolate cake I’ve ever tasted.

tea strainer  noun CATERING a small sieve, which fits over a tea cup, used to prevent tea leaves from getting into the cup.

tea time  noun CATERING the time when tea is served, between 4 and 5.30 p.m.
telephone check-in /ˈtelfəʊn ˈtʃek ˈɪn/ noun AIR TRAVEL a check-in made by phoning the airline, usually only available to passengers with hand baggage
telephone directory /ˈtelfəʊn ˈdɛkərəri/ noun a central office where the telephones of a whole district are linked
telephone exchange /ˈtelfəʊn ˈeksənʃən/ noun a central office where the telephones of a whole district are linked
telephone kiosk /ˈtelfəʊn ˈkɔɪsk/ noun a shelter with a public telephone in it
telephone line /ˈtelfəʊn ˈlaɪn/ noun a wire along which telephone messages travel
telephone link /ˈtelfəʊn ˈlɪŋk/ noun a direct line from one telephone to another. Also called phone link
telephone number /ˈtelfəʊn ˈnʌmər/ noun a number which you dial to speak to a particular person on the telephone
telephone order /ˈtelfəʊn ˈɔrədər/ noun an order received over the telephone
telephone subscriber /ˈtelfəʊn ˈsəbˈskraɪbər/ noun somebody who has a telephone
telephone switchboard /ˈtelfəʊn ˈswɪtʃbɔrd/ noun a central point in a telephone system, where internal and external lines meet
telephonist /ˈtelfəʊnɪst/ noun somebody who works a telephone switchboard. Also called operator 2
television /ˈtelɪvɪʒən/ noun 1. ENTERTAINMENT a system for broadcasting pictures by radio waves. Also TV 2, the pictures broadcast in this way
  2. tv shows
television set /ˈtelɪvɪʒən ˈset/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a piece of electrical equipment which shows pictures broadcast by television
  3. video
  4. televisions
  5. television set

What is the temperature in the sauna? ○ The sea temperature is 18° in the summer. 2. an illness where your body is hotter than normal

tempura /ˈtempjʊra/ noun FOOD a Japanese dish of vegetables or seafood coated in light batter and deep-fried
tender /ˈtendər/ noun BUSINESS somebody who rents or leases premises from a landlord
tended pub /ˈtenəntd ˈpʌb/ noun BAR a pub which is owned by a brewery and where the manager is a tenant of the brewery
tender /ˈtendər/ noun 1. an offer to work for a particular price ○ to put a project out to tender: to ask for, to invite tenders for a project to ask contractors to give written estimates for a job ○ to put in a tender: to submit a tender to make an estimate for a job ○ SHIPS AND BOATS a small boat used to take passengers and cargo to a ship which is not moored alongside a quay ● Verb 1. ○ to tender for a contract to put forward an estimate of cost for work to be carried out ○ to tender for the construction of a hotel 2. ○ to tender one's resignation to resign from one's job ● adjective CATERING easy to cut or chew, not tough ○ a plate of tender young asparagus ○ The steak was so tender, you hardly needed a knife to cut it
tenderer /ˈtendra(r) ˈbɪznəs/ noun BUSINESS a person or company which offers to work for an agreed price ○ The company was the successful tenderer for the project
tendering /ˈtendərɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the act of putting forward an estimate of cost ○ To be successful, you must follow the tendering procedure as laid out in the documents.
tenderiser /ˈtendraɪzə(r)/, tenderize verb CATERING to make meat tender by heating it, soaking it in a marinade, or sprinkling it with a special substance
tenderiser /ˈtendraɪzə(r)/, tenderizer noun CATERING a substance sprinkled on meat to break down its fibres and make it more tender
tenderloin /ˈtendərlɔɪn/ noun MEAT a fillet of pork, cut from the backbone
tennis /ˈtɛnɪs/ noun SPORT a game for two players or two pairs of players who use rackets to hit a ball backwards and forwards over a net ○ Let's have a game of tennis before dinner. ○ She plays tennis every day when she is on holiday.
tennis ball /ˈtɛnɪs ˈbɔl/ noun SPORT a ball used when playing tennis
tennis court /ˈtɛnɪs ˈkɔrt/ noun SPORT a specially marked ground for playing tennis
tennis racket

/ˈtenɪs ˈrækit/ noun 312
SPORT
a type of bat with a long handle and a head made of mesh, used when playing tennis

tennis shoes
/ˈtenɪs ʃuːz/ plural noun
SPORT special shoes worn when playing tennis

tent
/tent/ noun a canvas shelter held up by poles and attached to the ground with pegs and ropes to pitch a tent to put up a tent

teriyaki
/terɪˈjaki/ noun
FOOD a Japanese dish consisting of grilled shellfish or meat brushed with a marinade of soy sauce, sugar, and rice wine

term
/ˈtɜːrm/ noun
1. a period of time on the long term over a long period of time in the short term in the near future, quite soon
2. cash terms lower terms which apply if the customer pays cash terms: cash with order conditions of sale showing that payment has to be made in cash when the order is placed on favourable terms special good terms
3. part of a legal or university year terms

terminal
/ˈtɜːmɪnl/ noun
TRAVEL a building situated at the beginning or end of a transport route, with facilities for handling passengers or freight

terminal building
/ˈtɜːmɪnl bɪldɪŋ/ noun
TRAVEL same as airport terminal

terminate
/tɜːmɪneɪt/ verb
to bring something to an end to terminate an agreement his employment was terminated the offer terminates on July 31st the flight from Paris terminates in New York.

terminal
/ˈtɜːmɪnal/ noun
TRAVEL a station at the end of a railway line, or a point at the end of a regular route of a bus or a coach (NOTE: The plural form is terminals or terminuses.)

terms
/ˈtɜːrmz/ plural noun
BUSINESS conditions or duties which have to be carried out as part of a contract, arrangements which have to be agreed before a contract is valid to negotiate for better terms he refused to agree to some of the terms of the contract, by or under the terms of the contract, the company is responsible for all damage to the property.

terms of payment

payment terms conditions for paying something

terms of sale

conditions attached to a sale

terms of employment

conditions set out in a contract of employment
to give everybody the same terms of employment the shop is let on very favourable terms

COMMENT: Companies have been improving communications, often as part of deals to cut down demarca-

...
theater is also used to refer to a building where films are shown: in British English, this is a cinema.

Theatre bookings /θiˈθiər bʊkɪŋz/ plural noun entertainment the numbers of seats in theatres which are reserved

Theatregoer /θiˈθiər ɡuər/ noun entertainment somebody who goes to the theatre ○ Shaftesbury Avenue was full of theatre-goers trying to find taxis. (Note: The US spelling is theatre-goer.)

Theatre seat /θiˈθiər ː sɛt/ noun entertainment a place to see a play or a show

Theatre ticket /θiˈθiər ː ɪk tɪkt/ noun entertainment a ticket which allows you a seat in a theatre

Thief /θelf/ noun the crime of stealing ○ We have brought in security guards to protect the hotel against theft. ○ They are trying to cut their losses from theft by members of staff.

Theme /θiːm/ noun the main subject of a book or article

Themed /θiːmd/ adjective having a special theme ○ The hotel offers 18 individually themed rooms.

Theme park /θiːm pɑːk/ noun entertainment an amusement park based on a single theme ○ A visit to the theme park is included in the package tour.

Therapeutic /θərəˈpjuːtɪk/ adjective medical given in order to cure or ease a disorder or disease ○ Massage of the back may be therapeutic in some cases.

Therapy /θərəpi/ noun medical the treatment of a person to help cure a disease or disorder ○ They use heat therapy to treat muscular problems.

Thermal /θɜːməl/ adjective referring to heat

Thermal baths /θɜːməl ˈbɑːθz/ plural noun entertainment baths of naturally hot water

Thermal resort, thermal spa noun tourism a place where people go for treatment using naturally hot water or mud

Thermal spring /θɜːməl ˈspring/ noun entertainment a spring of naturally hot water coming out of the ground

Thermometer /θɜːməˈmiːtər/ noun an instrument for measuring temperature ○ Put the thermometer in your mouth – I want to take your temperature. ○ The thermometer outside shows 20°C.

Thermometer reading /θɜːməˈmɛtər ˈrɛdɪŋ/ noun the figure for the temperature given on a thermometer ○ It’s a cold morning – the thermometer reading was ~25°C at 6 a.m.

Thermos flask, Thermos noun a trademark for a vacuum flask ○ We took Thermoses of hot coffee to drink when we went cross-country skiing.

Third and fourth freedoms /θɜːd an ˈθɜːrd ənd ˈθɜːrd/ plural noun air travel the right of an aircraft to land passengers or mail and the right to pick up passengers or mail

Third party /θɜːrd ˈpæti/ noun any person other than the two main parties involved in a contract

Third-party insurance /θɜːrd ˌpætɪ ˌɪnsərˈfəns/ noun insurance which covers injury to or death of any person who is not one of the people named in the insurance contract

Third World /θɜːrd ˈwɜːld/ noun the countries of Africa, Asia and South America which do not have highly developed industries and where people are generally poor ○ We sell tractors into the Third World or to Third World countries ○ Some Third World countries have asked for their debts to be rescheduled.

Thirsty /θɜːsti/ adjective wanting to drink ○ Running around on the beach makes me thirsty.

Thirty-day visa /θɜːtɪ ˈvaɪzə/ noun a visa which allows you to stay in a country for 30 days

Thousand Island dressing /ˌθɔːzən əˈɡɛnədʒɪŋ/ noun sauces, etc., a type of salad dressing made with mayonnaise and chopped pimento, with chilli sauce, ketchup and paprika

Thriving /θrɪvɪng/ adjective doing well, lively, healthy ○ a thriving seaside resort

Thrombosis /θrɒmˈbɒsɪs/ noun medical the blocking of an artery or vein by a mass of coagulated blood ○ the association between deep vein thrombosis (DVT) – a blood clot in the calf vein – and long-haul flights has long been recognised [Wanderlust]

Throngs /θrɒŋz/ noun a great crowd of people ○ throngs of Christmas shoppers ○ verb to crowd together ○ Crowds thronged the streets during the fiesta. ○ The shopping precinct was thronged with shoppers in the days before Christmas.

Through /θruː/ adjective travel going to the final terminus

Throughput /θruːˈpʊt/ noun business the amount of work done, number of passengers who pass through or number of customers served
through ticket

...the peak times the departure lounge can be busy but the throughput of passengers is swift [Airliner World]

through ticket /ˈθrəʊ/ noun TRAVEL a ticket which allows you to travel to your final destination, even though you may change trains or planes en route

throughway /ˈθruːˌweɪ, -weɪ/ noun US ROAD TRAVEL a main road with few entrances and exits (NOTE: The British English is motorway).

thumb /θʌm/ verb • to thumb a lift to ask a car driver or truck driver to take you as a passenger, usually by signalling with the thumb or by holding a sign with your destination written on it

thunder /ˈθændər/ noun a loud noise in the air following a flash of lightning • a tropical storm accompanied by thunder and lightning • He was woken by the sound of thunder.

thunderstorm /ˈθændərstɔːm/ noun a storm with rain, thunder and lightning • There was a terrible thunderstorm last night and our house was struck by lightning. • Don’t shelter under a tree during a thunderstorm.

thyme /θaɪm/ noun SAUCES, ETC. same as common thyme

tick /tɪk/ noun 1. credit (informal) • All the furniture in the house is bought on tick. 2. a mark written to show that something is correct • If you want a receipt, put a tick in the box marked ‘R’. (NOTE: The US English for this is check.) 3. MEDICAL a tiny parasite which sucks blood from the skin • verb to mark with a sign to show that something is correct • The form is very easy to fill in – all you have to do is tick the boxes.

ticket /ˈtɪkɪt/ noun 1. a piece of paper which allows you to go into a place, e.g. a cinema or an exhibition 2. a piece of paper or card which allows you to travel • train ticket or bus ticket or plane ticket 3. a piece of paper which shows something • verb to issue tickets • The new ticketing system has been operative since June 1st.

ticket agency /ˈtɪkɪt əˈdʒɛn{s}i/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a shop which sells theatre tickets

ticket booth /ˈtɪkɪt bʊθ/ noun TOURISM a small cabin out of doors where entrance tickets, theatre tickets, bus tickets, etc., are sold

ticket collector /ˈtɪkɪt kəˈlektə/ noun RAIL TRAVEL somebody at a railway station who takes the tickets from passengers as they get off the train

ticket counter /ˈtɪkɪt ˈkauːntə/ noun TRAVEL a place where tickets are sold

ticketing agent /ˈtɪkɪtɪŋ əˈdʒɛn{s}t/ noun TRAVEL an agent who is authorised to issue tickets, e.g. for travel by long-distance coach

ticket office /ˈtɪkɪt ˈɒfɪs/ noun TOURISM an office where tickets can be bought, either for travel or for theatres or other places of entertainment

tidal /ˈtɪd(ə)l/ adjective referring to the tide • tidal stretch of the river part of the river near its mouth where the movement of the tides is noticeable

tide /ˈtɪd/ noun the regular rising and falling movement of the sea • high tide, low tide • points when the level of the sea is at its highest or at its lowest

tide tables /ˈtɪd ,tɛb(ə)lz/ plural noun lists which show exactly when high and low tide is at particular points on the coast

tie /tai/ noun 1. a band of cloth which is tied two labels onto the parcel. • to tie up (of a boat) to be attached by a rope to the quay

tied house /ˈtaiəd hauz/ noun BARS a pub which belongs to a brewery and the landlord is obliged to buy his or her beer from that brewery • The lease will be subject to a full tie on beer and ciders only. • verb to attach something with string, rope or twine • He tied the parcel with thick string. • She tied two labels onto the parcel. • to tie up (of a boat) to be attached by a rope to the quay

tied house /ˈtaiəd hauz/ noun BARS a pub which belongs to a brewery and is let to a tenant landlord who is obliged to buy his or her beer from the brewery

tie-on label /ˈtai ən ˈlaɪbl/ noun a label with a piece of string attached so that it can be tied onto an item

tiger prawn /ˈtajə prɔrn/ noun SEAFOOD a very large type of prawn

tight /tat/ adjective fitting closely • My shoes hurt – they’re too tight. • A biscuit tin should have a tight-fitting lid. • a tight schedule a schedule where many meetings are very close together • The group has a very tight schedule today and it is due to leave by coach for the airport in thirty minutes’ time.

tikka /ˈtɪkə/ noun FOOD a type of Indian cooking done in a hot clay oven with red curry sauce • We ordered chicken tikka and rice.

time /tai/ noun 1. the period that is needed for something to take place, e.g. one hour, two days, fifty minutes 2. the hour of the day, e.g. 9.00, 12.15, ten o’clock at night
The time of arrival or arrival time is indicated on the screen. Departure times are delayed by up to fifteen minutes because of the volume of traffic.

At the right time, you will have to hurry if you want to get to the meeting on time or if you want to be on time for the meeting. Opening time, closing time—the time when a shop or office starts or stops work, when a pub opens or closes. System of hours on the clock. Hours worked. The restaurant staff are paid time and a half on Sundays. They are paid the usual rate plus 50% extra when they work on Sundays.

Period before something happens to keep within the time limits. Within the time schedule to complete work by the time stated.

time and method study

Time and motion expert. An examination of the way in which something is done to see if a cheaper or quicker way can be found.

Time and motion study

Time difference. The difference in time between one time zone and another. There is a four-hour time difference between Moscow and London.

Time limit. The period during which something should be done.

Timeshare. An arrangement where a share in the same flat or house is sold to several people, each having the right to stay in it for an agreed period each year. They bought a timeshare apartment in Spain.

Time sheet. A piece of paper showing when an employee starts and finishes work and how they spend their time.

According to the timetable, there should be a train to London at 10.22. The bus company has brought out its winter timetable. 2. Entertainment. A list of appointments or events. The manager has a very full timetable, so I doubt if he will be able to see you today.

Verb to arrange the times for something to happen. You are timetabled to speak at 4.30.

time zone

Time zone. One of 24 areas in the world in which the same standard time is used, divided by meridians roughly every 15°.

tin

A metal container in which food or another substance is sold and can be kept for a long time. The US English is can.

Tin opener. A tin with a tight-fitting lid for keeping biscuits in.

Tinfoil. A thin sheet of aluminium, used to cover food. Wrap the salmon in tinfoil and place in the oven.

Tinned. Adjective prepared in a tin. Tinned food will keep for longer than frozen food.

tin-opener

A device for opening tins. We took several tins of soup with us when we went camping, but forgot the tin opener! (NOTE: The US English is can-opener.)

tip

Money given to someone who has helped you. I gave the cab driver a 50-cent tip. The staff are not allowed to accept tips. Also called gratuity. A piece of advice on something to buy or to do which could be profitable. He gave me a tip about a cheap restaurant just round the corner from the hotel.

Tipping. To give money to someone who has helped you. He tipped the waitress £5. (NOTE: Tipping – tipped)

Tip credit. Money removed from an employee’s pay because he or she receives tips from customers.

Tipping. The act of giving money to someone who has helped you. Tipping is not allowed in Singapore.

TIR. Abbreviation. Road travel. Transports Internationaux Routiers.

tiramisu

An Italian dessert of sponge cake soaked in marsala wine and topped with cream.

tisane

A drink made by pouring boiling water on dried or fresh leaves or flowers, e.g. lime tea, camomile tea.

tissue

A soft paper handkerchief. There is a box of tissues beside the bed.

T-junction. A junction where one road joins another at right angles.

toad-in-the-hole

An English dish of sausages cooked in batter.

time

A period before something happens. The time of arrival.

To arrange the times for something to happen.
toast /tɔːst/ noun 1. BREAD, ETC. a slice of bread which has been grilled  ○ You have toast and marmalade for breakfast.  ○ She asked for scrambled eggs on toast.  ○ brown toast, white toast toast made from brown bread or white bread 2. the act of drinking to someone’s health or success  ○ I’ll give you a toast – the bride and groom!  ■ verb 1. CATERING to grill bread, etc. until it is brown  ○ We had a pot of tea and toasted teacakes. 2. to drink to wish someone health or success  toaster /ˈtɔːstər/ noun an electric device for toasting bread  toastie /ˈtɔːstɪ/ noun FOOD same as toasty  toastmaster /ˈtɔːstmeɪstər/ noun ENTERTAINMENT somebody at a banquet who announces the toasts and calls on people to speak  toast-rack /ˈtɔːstræk/ noun CATERING a device for holding slices of toast upright on the breakfast table  ○ The waiter brought a toast rack with six pieces of toast.  ○ You should put the toast in the rack to prevent it getting soggy.  toasty /ˈtɔːstɪ/ noun FOOD a sandwich that has been toasted  toboggan /ˈtɔbəɡən/ SPORT noun a long flat wooden sledge curved upwards at the front  ■ verb to slide on a toboggan  tobogganing /ˈtɔbəɡəniŋ/ noun SPORT the sport of sliding on a toboggan  tofu /ˈtɔːfuː/ noun FOOD bean curd, a soft white paste made from soya beans  toilet /ˈtɔɪlɪt/ noun 1. a bowl with a seat on which you sit to pass waste matter from the body 2. a room with this bowl in it  ○ The toilets are towards the rear of the plane.  ○ The gents toilets are downstairs to the right.  toilet bowl /ˈtɔɪlɪt ˈbɔːl/ noun the china basin of a toilet  toilet paper /ˈtɔɪlɪt ˈpərpəl/, toilet tissue noun soft paper for wiping yourself after getting rid of waste matter. Also called laven- tory paper  toilet paper dispenser, toilet paper holder noun a bracket or box, usually fixed to the wall, which holds toilet paper  toiletries /ˈtɔɪlətriз/-plural noun soap, cream, perfume, etc., used in washing the body  toilet roll /ˈtɔɪlɪt ˈrəʊl/ noun a roll of soft paper in a toilet, used for wiping yourself after getting rid of waste matter  toilet seat /ˈtɔɪlɪt ˈsiːt/ noun the plastic or wooden part of a toilet on which you sit  token /ˈtɔʊkən/ noun 1. something which acts as a sign or symbol 2.  ○ book token, flower token, gift token, record token a card bought in a store which is given as a present and which must be exchanged in that store for goods  ○ We gave her a gift token for her birthday.  token charge /ˈtɔʊkən ˈtʃɑːdʒ/ noun a small charge which does not cover the real costs  ○ A token charge is made for heating.  token payment /ˈtɔʊkən ˈpɛmənt/ noun a small payment which does not cover the real costs  token strike /ˈtɔʊkən ˈstrɑːk/ noun a short strike to show that employees have a grievance  toll /ˈtɔːl/ noun a payment for using a service, usually a bridge or a ferry  ○ We had to cross a toll bridge to get to the island.  ○ You have to pay a toll to cross the bridge.  toll call /ˈtɔːl ˈkɔːl/ noun US a long-distance telephone call  toll-free /ˈtɔːl ˈfrɪ/ adjective, adverb a system where one can telephone to reply to an advertisement, to place an order or to ask for information, and the seller pays for the call  toll-free telephone /ˈtɔːl ˈfrɪ ˈtɔlfriˈən/ noun US MARKETING a system where one can telephone to reply to an advertisement, to place an order or to ask for information, and the seller pays for the call  tollway /ˈtɔlwəˈɪ/ noun US ROAD TRAVEL same as turnpike  tomato /ˈtəmətəʊ/ noun FRUIT a red fruit used in salads and sauces  ○ a glass of tomato juice  tomato sauce /ˈtəmətəʊ ˈsɔːs/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a sauce made with tomatoes  ton /ˈtʌn/ noun a measure of weight equal to 2,240 pounds or 907 kilos  tone /ˈtəʊn/ noun a noise made by a machine such as a telephone  ○ Please speak after the tone.  tongue /ˈtʌŋ/ noun the long organ in your mouth which can move and is used for tasting, swallowing and speaking  ○ Tongue is used as food, ox tongue and lamb’s tongue being the most common. It is available ready-cooked to be eaten sliced in salad or sandwiches.  tonic water /ˈtɒnɪk, ˈtɔŋk/ noun BEVER- AGES a fizzy drink of water and sugar, containing quinine  tonnage /ˈtʌnɪdʒ/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS the amount of space for cargo in a ship, measured in tons  tonne /ˈtʌn/ noun a metric ton, 1,000 kilos
Mexican bread, cooked on a hot griddle and is screwed back tightly onto the jar.

Important person in a government department.

The top of the cathedral tower.

Let's sit on the top deck to get a good view.

Top class restaurant. Also called first class

Toothbrush

Top floor

Toothsome

A minty spirit such as rum

Touchdown was 15 minutes late.

Tour guide a person whose job is to accompany a group of tourists on a tour and give them information about the places they are visiting

Tourism industry all the various businesses that provide services for tourists, considered together

Tourism tax a tax on visitors to an area or country that is usually collected by the businesses who provide accommodation for them

Tourist a person who goes on holiday to visit places away from their home
tourist attraction 318

There were parties of tourists visiting all the churches. ◊ The Trafalgar Square is always full of tourists.

tourist attraction /ˈtʊərist əˈtrakʃn/ noun a special sight or building which attracts a lot of tourists ◊ The main tourist attractions in London are the Tower of London and the Changing of the Guard.

tourist board /ˈtʊərist bɔːd/ noun an official organisation which promotes tourism in a particular part of the world.

tourist bus /ˈtʊərist bʌs/ noun a bus carrying tourists, visiting various places of interest.

tourist centre /ˈtʊərist ,sɛntə/ noun a town which caters for tourists who visit the surrounding area.

tourist class /ˈtʊərist klɑs/ noun TRAVEL same as economy class ◊ She always travels first class because tourist class is too uncomfortable.

tourist class hotel /ˈtʊərist klɑs hɔtel/ noun HOTELS same as two-star hotel.

touristed /ˈtʊərɪstɪd/ adjective visited by a large number of tourists.

tourist information /ˈtʊərist ɪnˈfərəmʃn/ noun details of places visitors might like to visit, how to get there, opening times, available accommodation, etc.

tourist information office /ˈtʊərist ˈɪnfəˌmɛʃn ˈɒfɪs/ noun an office which gives information to tourists ◊ You can get a map of the town from the tourist bureau. Also called information bureau.

COMMENT: Tourist information offices are usually indicated by the international sign showing the letter ‘T.’

tourist season /ˈtʊərist sizən/ noun same as holiday season ◊ Late winter is the main holiday season in the Alpine resorts. ◊ The tourist season on the North Italian coast lasts about three months.

tourist trade /ˈtʊərist treɪd/ noun the business of tourism ◊ Tourist trade has fallen off sharply because of the recession.

tourist trap /ˈtʊərist ˈtræp/ noun a place which attracts tourists and then makes them pay a lot of money for something which is not very good.

tourist visa /ˈtʊərist ,vɪˈzə/ noun TRAVEL a visa which allows a person to visit a country for a short time on holiday.

touristy /ˈtʊərɪstɪ/ adjective spoilt because of there being too many tourists, and because of having tried too hard to attract tourists ◊ The fishing village is pretty, but very touristy.

tour leader /ˈtʊəρ ˈlaʊdər/ noun tourism somebody who leads a tour and organises it locally.

tournant /ˈtʊərnənt/ adjective CATERING a French adjective meaning ‘turning’

tournedos /ˈtʊərnədos/ noun MEAT a thick round piece of fillet steak.

tour operator /ˈtʊər ˈɒpərətor/ noun TRAVEL a travel agency which organises and sells package holidays or tours ◊ Hundreds of people were stranded in Spain when the tour operator went bust.

‘…a number of block bookings by American tour operators have been cancelled’ [Economist]

tour organizer /ˈtʊər ,ˈɔrɡənaɪzaʃn/ noun TOURISM company or person who arranges a tour.

tour representative /ˈtʊər ,rɛprɪˈzɛnˌtətɪv/ noun TOURISM a representative of a tour operator available to assist its customers at a holiday destination.

tour wholesaler /ˈtʊər ,ˈhoʊsləlɜ/ noun TOURISM a company which organises tours and sells them through tour operators.

tow /təʊ/ verb to pull something behind a vehicle ◊ The motorways were jammed with cars towing caravans.

towel /təʊl/ noun a large piece of soft cloth for drying something, especially your body ◊ There are piles of towels in the bathroom. ◊ There’s only one towel in the bathroom.

towelling /təʊˈlɛlɪŋ/, toweling US noun an absorbent type of soft cloth used mainly for making towels ◊ He was wearing a yellow towelling bathrobe.

towel rail /təʊl rɛl/ noun a bar of metal or wood in a bathroom on which you can hang a towel.

town /taʊn/ noun a place where people live and work, with houses, shops, offices and factories.

town centre /ˈtaʊn ˈsɛntə/ noun the central part of a town, where main shops, banks and places of interest are situated (NOTE: This is called downtown in US English.)

town crier /ˈtaʊn ˈkriər/ noun formerly, somebody employed to make public announcements in the street by ringing a bell and shouting in a loud voice.

town guide /ˈtaʊn ˈɡaʊd/ noun TOURISM 1. a guidebook with descriptions of the history of a town and what to visit 2. a person who shows tourists round a town.

town hall /ˈtaʊn ˈhɔl/ noun a building in the centre of a town where the town council
are two trade fairs running in London at the
eration
receipts are higher than its expenditure
same trade
then slows down and then expands again.
 Also called economic cycle, business cycle
trade directory /træd diəri/ noun same as commercial directory
trade discount /træd 'diskaʊnt/ noun BUSINESS a discount given to a customer in the same trade
trade fair /træf/ noun MARKETING a large exhibition and meeting for advertising and selling a particular type of product ○ The fair is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. ○ The computer fair runs from April 1st to 6th. ○ There are two trade fairs running in London at the same time – the carpet manufacturers' and the computer dealers'.
trade terms /træd təmz/ plural noun BUSINESS a special discount for people in the same trade
trade union /træd 'juːnɪʃən/ noun BUSINESS an organisation which represents employees who are its members in discussions with employers about wages and conditions of employment ○ The staff are all members of a trade union or are trade union members. ○ He has applied for trade union membership or applied to join a trade union. (Note: The US English is labor union.)
trading loss /trædɪŋ 'lɒs/ noun BUSINESS a situation where the company's receipts are less than its expenditure
trading profit /trædɪŋ 'prəfɪt/ noun BUSINESS a result where the company's receipts are higher than its expenditure
tradition /trəˈdɪʃən/ noun customs, habits or stories passed from generation to generation
traditional /trəˈdɪʃənəl/ adjective following tradition, which has existed for a long time ○ On Easter Day it is traditional to give chocolate eggs. ○ Villagers still wear the traditional costumes on Sundays.

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train

for carrying luggage, camping equipment, etc. 2. US a caravan

trailer park /ˈtrɛlər pæk/ noun ROAD TRAVEL same as caravan park ○ We rent a caravan in a caravan park.

trailhead /ˈtrɛlθɛd/ noun the point where a trail starts ○ The trailhead lies at the end of the road up the pass.

train /tren/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a set of coaches or wagons pulled by an engine along railway lines ○ to take the 09.30 train to London ○ to ship goods by train ○ He caught his train or he missed his train. ■ verb to teach somebody to do something, or to learn how to do something ○ The tour will be accompanied by a trained nurse. ○ He trained as a scuba-diving instructor.

1. American Airlines offers a through connection by train for passengers arriving by air in Brussels. Expect to see a new generation of ‘airline trains’ by train for passengers arriving by air in Brussels.

trainee /ˈtrɛni/ noun somebody who is learning how to do something ○ We employ trainee waiters to help in the restaurant at peak periods. ○ Graduate trainees come to work in the head office when they have finished their courses at university.

traineeship /ˈtrɛniʃɪp/ noun a post as a trainee

training /ˈtrɛniŋ/ noun the process of being taught a skill ○ During training, students work in a restaurant for three days a week. ○ There is a ten-week training period for new staff. ○ off-the-job training training given to employees away from their place of work, such as at a college or school

training course /ˈtrɛnɪŋ kɔʊs/ noun BUSINESS a series of lessons to teach someone how to do something

training levy /ˈtrɛnɪŋ ˈlevi/ noun BUSINESS a tax to be paid by companies to fund the government’s training schemes

training officer /ˈtrɛnɪŋ ˈɒfɪsə/ noun BUSINESS somebody in a company who deals with the training of staff

training unit /ˈtrɛnɪŋ ˈjuːnɪt/ noun BUSINESS a special group of teachers who organise training for companies

train station /ˈtren ˌstɛn/ noun RAIL TRAVEL same as railway station

train timetable /ˈtren ˈtɪməl/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a list showing times of arrivals and departures of trains

traiteur /trəˈtuːr/ noun CATERING a French noun meaning ‘outside caterer’

train /tren/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a form of public transport, consisting of carriages running on rails laid in the street (NOTE: The US English is streetcar.)

COMMENT: Although common in European countries (Germany, Switzerland, and Scandinavia, for example), trains are now rare in British towns, though some new tram systems have recently been installed (as in Croydon and Manchester). In the USA, the best-known streetcar system is in San Francisco.

tramcar /ˈtræmkɑr/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a single carriage of a train ○ In Germany, most trams consist of two tramcars linked together.

tramlines /ˈtræmlɪnzə/ plural noun RAIL TRAVEL rails along which a tram runs

tramway /ˈtræmwɛ/ noun RAIL TRAVEL same as tramlines

trancheur /trɑˈʃər/ noun CATERING the person in the kitchen who cuts meat (NOTE: trancheur comes from the French noun meaning ‘carver’.)

tranzklyszor /træŋkwɪlɪzər/ noun medical a drug which makes a person calm

transatlantic /ˌtrænzəˈtælntɪk/ adjective AIR TRAVEL across the Atlantic

transfer noun /trænzfɜːr/ TRAVEL 1. a means of transport to take travellers from an airport to a hotel and back ○ Included in the price are transfers from airport to hotel. 2. a change from one form of transport to another ○ a piece of paper taken from a machine or given by a ticket collector, allowing a passenger on one form of transport to change to another ○ verb to transfer from one place to another, or cause someone or something to pass from one place to another ○ On arrival at the station, the party will transfer to a coach for the rest of the journey to the hotel.

transfer coach /ˈtrænsfəʊ/ noun AIR TRAVEL a coach which takes travellers from the airport to their hotel

transfer passengers /ˈtrænsfər ˌpæsɪndʒəz/ plural noun AIR TRAVEL passengers who are changing from one aircraft, train or bus to another, or to another form of transport

transferred-charge call /ˌtrænzfrəd ˈkɔl/ noun a phone call where the person receiving the call agrees to pay for it

transformer /ˈtræmfaʊr/ noun a device for changing the voltage of electric current, so that electrical devices from one country can be used in countries with different voltage systems. ○ adaptor
luggage was lost in transit.

be using public transport etc., or in their own cars, etc.

goods or people from one place to another in rail

translated from French into Japanese.

malities in order to change flights and is not required

written in one language into another lan-

The translation of the fire instructions was

Travel agent /travəˈeɪnt/ noun a person or company that arranges
to pay compensation for damage suffered in transit. • Some of the party’s
luggage was lost in transit.

Business travel is a very important part of
time in one country while trav-

spend a short time in one country while trav-

She works as a translator for the European Parliament.

specially made for use when trav-

which allow dutiable goods to cross several

The vis-

Airliner World

catering a restaurant where truck-drivers

catering to another country

by helicopter.

about a company’s
goods to buyers and taking orders from them

impossible to pass on or transport
due until they reach their final destination.

transient /ˈtrænzɪənt/ adjective lasting or

stay only for a short time.

transient /ˈtrænzɪənt/ plural noun US

hotels people who stay in a hotel or guest

house for a short time.

transit /ˈtrænzɪt/ noun TRAVEL the move-

ment of passengers or goods on the way to a

destination. • to pay compensation for damage suffered in transit. • Some of the party’s luggage was lost in transit.

transit lounge /ˈtrænzɪt lounʒ/ noun

air travel a room in an airport where pas-

sengers wait for connecting flights.

transit passenger /ˈtrænzɪt pæsɪndʒə/ noun a passenger who is at an airport simply

in order to change flights and is not required
to go through customs or immigration formal-

ities.

transit visa /ˈtrænzɪt ˈvɪza/ noun

travel a visa which allows someone to

spend a short time in one country while trav-

elling to another country.

translate /trænsˈleɪt/ verb to put some-

thing which is said or written in one lan-

guage into another language. • He asked his secretary to translate the letter from the German agent. • We have had the brochure translated from French into Japanese. • The guide will translate the instructions for you.

translation /trænsˈleʃən/ noun 1, the act of putting something which is said or written in one language into another lan-
guage. 2, a text which has been translated. • The translation of the fire instructions was not correct.

translator /trænsˈleɪtə/ noun somebody who translates. • She works as a translator for the European Parliament.

transmissible /trænzˈmɪsəb(ə)l/ adjective MEDICAL possible to pass on or transmit
due to a disease transmissible by food.

transmission /trænzˈmɪʃən/ noun ROAD TRAVEL the part of the mechanism of a vehicle which passes the power from the engine to the wheels.

transport /trəˈpɔːrnt/ noun the act or business of moving goods or people from one place to another. • air transport or transport by rail. • road transport or transport by road. • passenger transport or the transport of pass-

sengers. • What means of transport will you use to get to the museum? • the visitors will be using public transport or private transport the visitors will be coming by bus, train, etc., or in their own cars, etc. • verb to move goods or people from one place to another in a vehicle. • The company transports millions of tons of goods by rail each year. • The vis-

itors will be transported to the factory by air or by helicopter or by taxi.

transportation /trəˈpɔːrntər(ə)n/ noun BUSINESS 1, same as transport. 2, vehicles used to move goods or people from one place to another. • The company will provide transportation to the airport.

‘...arriving passengers move from the arrival
gate, down one floor to pick up their bags, and out of the door to their onward destination, via their chosen method of ground transportation’ [Airliner World]

transport café /trəˈpɔːrnt, ˈkeɪfəl/ noun
catering a restaurant where truck-drivers eat.

Transports Internationaux Routiers noun ROAD TRAVEL a French term referring to a system of international documents which allows dutiable goods to cross several European countries by road without paying duty until they reach their final destination. Abbreviation TIR

trashcan /ˈtræʃkæn/ noun US a large plastic or metal container for household rubbish. • They come to empty the trashcans once a week. • She put the rest of the dinner in the trashcan.

travel /trævl/ noun the action of moving
from one country or place to another. • Business travel is a very important part of our overhead expenditure. • the travel busi-

ness • business • the travel trade all busi-

nesses which organise travel for people. • adjective specially made for use when travelling. • a travel pillow. • verb 1, to move from one country or place to another. • He travels to the States on business twice a year. • In her new job, she has to travel abroad at least ten times a year. 2, BUSINESS to go from one place to another, showing a company’s goods to buyers and taking orders from them. • He travels in the north of the country for a pharmaceutical company. (Note: The British English is travelling – travelled but American English is traveling – traveled.)

travel advisory /trəˈvɜːlədɪˈvɜːsəri/ noun a notice published by a government or international agency giving advice on travel to particular areas or countries where travel-

lers may encounter danger or difficulties.

travel agency /trəˈvɜːl, əˌdʒænsi/ noun
TRAVEL an office which arranges tickets and accommodation for travellers. • Can you get foreign currency from the travel agency? • I have to collect my tickets from the travel agency.

travel agent /trəˈvɜːl əˈdʒænt/ noun
TRAVEL a person or company that arranges
tickets and accommodation for its customers. • I asked the travel agent for details of tours to Greece. • The tour was arranged by our local travel agent. • The travel agent called to say that the tickets were ready. • See your travel agent for details of our tours to Spain.

travel alarm clock /ˈtrævləl ɔːləm / noun a small alarm clock which folds, and can easily be carried when travelling

travel allowance /ˈtrævl(ə)l əˈlauəns/ noun money which an employee is allowed to spend on travelling

travelator /ˈtrævlətər/ noun a type of moving carpet, which you stand on to be bumped into a waiter carrying a tray of sandwiches and coffee.

travel data /ˈtrævl(ə)l ˈdeɪtə/ noun information about a person’s travel arrangements or accommodation, which is stored on computer

travel document /ˈtrævl(ə)l ˈdɒkjʊmənt/ noun TRAVEL a passport or visa which a person must have to be able to travel between countries

travel insurance /ˈtrævl(ə)l ɪnˈʃʊərəns/ noun FINANCE insurance taken out by a traveller against accident, loss of luggage, illness, etc.

travel iron /ˈtrævl(ə)l ɪrən/ noun a small iron which you can carry with you when you travel

travel agent /ˈtrævl(ə)l ˈeɪntʒər/ noun TRAVEL a body representing companies in the travel business

travel organisation /ˈtrævl(ə)l ˌɔːɡənəˈzaʃən/ noun TRAVEL the organisation and running of a travel system. • The aim of travel management is to make sure that business travel is both cost-effective and productive.

travel sickness /ˈtrævl(ə)l ˈsɪknəs/ noun MEDICAL sickness caused by the movement of a car, aircraft, bus or train. Also called motion sickness

travel warning /ˈtrævl(ə)l ˈwɜːrnɪŋ/ noun a notice published by a government warning its citizens against travelling to a particular country or area

travel table /ˈtrɛl ˌtɛbl(ə)l/ noun a small table that folds down from the back of the seat in front of you in a plane or train

treacle /ˈtrɪkl/ noun FOOD a thick dark-brown syrup produced when sugar is refined, used to make treacle toffee. (Note: The US English is molasses.)

travelling expenses /ˈtrævl(ə)l ɪnˈspens/ plural noun TRAVEL money spent on travelling and hotels for business purposes

travel literature /ˈtrævl(ə)l ˈlɪtrərɪ/ noun TRAVEL magazines, leaflets, etc., which give information about travel

travel magazine /ˈtrævl(ə)l ˈmeɡəˌziːn/ noun TRAVEL a magazine with articles on holidays and travel

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trousers

noun
DRESS a device for pressing trousers with two boards which clamp down on the trousers to remove creases, sometimes heated electrically.

trolley "/trəli/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a bus which works on electricity taken from overhead wires by contact poles. Trolley-buses are an energy-efficient method of public transport.

trousers press "/traʊzə pres/ noun a device for pressing trousers with two boards which clamp down on the trousers to remove creases, sometimes heated electrically.

trousers

noun
DRESS a device for pressing trousers with two boards which clamp down on the trousers to remove creases, sometimes heated electrically.
turban /ˈtɜːbən/ noun a large case for carrying luggage, especially by sea or rail

turkey /ˈtɜːkɪ/ noun meat a large poultry bird raised for meat. We’re having roast turkey for Christmas dinner.

COMMENT: Turkey is traditionally eaten at Christmas, with chestnut stuffing; it is also eaten in the US for Thanksgiving dinner.

Turkish /ˈtʊrki/ adjective referring to Turkey

Turkish bath /ˈtʊrki/ noun entertainment public baths with hot pools, cold baths, massages, etc.

Turkish coffee /ˈtʊrki/ noun beverages coffee heated with sugar and water. Also called Greek coffee

Turkish delight /ˈtʊrki/ noun delectable a very sweet jelly, flavoured with essences of flowers, sometimes with nuts added, sprinkled with powdered sugar

turmeric /ˈtʊrmiək/ noun saucers, etc. a yellow spice, used especially in pickles and curries

turndown service /ˈtɜːrn/ noun the part of the bed that is pulled up to a resting position in a hotel bedroom.

turn /tɜːrn/ noun 1. a change of direction, especially of a vehicle. There’s a sharp left turn about 250 metres further on.

2. movement in a circle. Entertainment a performance in a cabaret.

3. turnkey operation /ˈtɜːrnki/ noun business a deal where a company takes all responsibility for constructing, fitting and staffing a building such as a hotel, so that it is completely ready for the purchaser to take over.

turnover /ˈtɜːrnəvər/ noun 1. Food pastry folded over a sweet filling, and baked or fried. Apple turnover.

2. business the
amount of goods or services sold by an organisation. The restaurant’s turnover has increased by 23.5%. We based our calculations on the forecast turnover. (NOTE: The US English is sales volume.)

turnover tax /ˈturnər/ noun US BUSINESS a tax on company turnover

turnpike /ˈtɜrnpiːk/ noun US ROAD TRAVEL a motorway on which you pay a toll. Also called tollway

turnround /ˈtɜrnraʊnd, ˈtɜrnraʊnd/ noun 1. TRAVEL the act of unloading passengers and cargo from a ship or aircraft, cleaning, refuelling and reloading for the next trip. Poor turnaround time of aircraft can affect schedules. 2. the time taken to do this

turnstile /ˈtɜrnstəʊl/ noun a gate which turns round on a pivot, allowing only one person to go through at a time. More than three thousand people went through the turnstiles in an hour.

Tutti frutti /ˈtuttɪ ˈfrʌtɪ/ noun DESSERTS an Italian ice cream with pieces of preserved fruit in it

TV /tiːˈviː/ noun ENTERTAINMENT 1. television. He loves to watch TV. 2. a television set. There is a colour TV in each room.

TV lounge /tiː ‘laʊndʒ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a room in a hotel, college, hospital, etc., where residents can watch TV

TVP abbreviation FOOD textured vegetable protein

24-hour service /ˈtwentiː fɔː ruː ‘sɜrvɪs/ noun which is available for the whole day

twin /twɪn/ verb to twin a town with another town to arrange a special relationship between a town in one country and a similar town in another country. Richmond is twinned with Fontainebleau.

twin-bedded room /ˈtwɪn ˈbeddəd ‘rʊm/ noun HOTELS a room with twin beds

twin beds /ˈtwɪn ‘bedz/ plural noun two single beds placed in a bedroom

twinning /ˈtwɪnɪŋ/ noun TOURISM a special arrangement between a town in one country and one of similar size or situation in another country. The district council’s town-twinning committee decided that Epping should be twinned with Eppingen in Germany.

twin room /ˈtwɪn ‘rʊm/ noun HOTELS same as twin-bedded room

twin-tips skis, twin-tipped skis plural noun SPORT skis which are shorter and wider than conventional skis and are bent at both ends

two-berth cabin /ˈtuː bɜːθ ‘keɪbən/ noun a cabin with two beds, usually one above the other

two-lane highway /ˈtuː lɛn ‘hæwɪw/ noun US ROAD TRAVEL a road in two parts, with a barrier between them. The traffic on the two-lane highway was bumper-to-bumper. (NOTE: The British English is dual carriageway.)

two-sink system /ˈtuː sɪŋk ˈsɪstəm/ noun CATERING a system for washing dishes by hand, with two sinks, the first with warm water for washing, the second with very hot water for rinsing

two-star hotel /ˈtuː stɑːr ‘hɔtɛl/ noun HOTELS a hotel which provides quite basic accommodation at cheaper prices. Also called tourist-class hotel

type /tɜːpi/ noun sort or kind. What type of accommodation are you looking for?

typhoid fever /ˈtaɪfɔid/ noun MEDICAL an infection of the intestine caused by Salmonella typhi in food and water. Contaminated water was probably the cause of the recent outbreak of typhoid fever.

COMMENT: Typhoid fever gives a fever, diarrhoea and the patient may pass blood in the faeces. It can be fatal if not treated; patients who have had the disease may become carriers. Although a vaccine is available, travellers in countries where typhoid is endemic should avoid eating green salad, unpeeled fruit and drinking ordinary tap water; they should only drink bottled water or tap water which has been boiled.

typhoon /ˈtaɪfʊn/ noun a violent tropical storm with extremely strong winds, in the Far East (NOTE: In the Caribbean, this is called a hurricane.)

typhus /ˈtaɪfəs/ noun MEDICAL one of several fevers caused by the Rickettsia bacteria, transmitted by fleas and lice. Aid workers fear that a typhus epidemic may erupt if conditions in the refugee camps deteriorate any further.

COMMENT: Typhus victims have a fever, feel extremely weak and develop a dark rash on the skin.

tyre /ˈtɛr/ noun a thick rubber cover round a wheel (NOTE: The US spelling is tire.)
…the booking of accommodation was organized through a US-based company which was not an ABTA member and so hotel bookings were "unbonded" [Sunday Times]

unchecked /ənˈtʃekt/ adjective that has not been checked ○ unchecked figures ○ Three items of unchecked baggage remained in the check-in area.

unclaimed /ənˈkleimd/ adjective that has not been claimed

unclaimed baggage /ənˈkleimd bægɪdʒ/ noun cases which have been left with someone and have not been collected by their owners ○ Unclaimed property ○ Unclaimed baggage will be sold by auction after six months.

uncomfortable /ənˈkɑmfortəbl/ adjective not soft and relaxing ○ Plastic seats are very uncomfortable on long journeys.

uncooked /ənˈkʊkt/ adjective CATERING raw, not cooked ○ Some Japanese dishes consist of uncooked fish. ○ Shrimps are grey when uncooked and become pink when cooked.

uncork /ənˈkɔrk/ verb BARS to take the cork out of a bottle

uncrossed cheque /ənˈkrɒst tʃek/ noun FINANCE a cheque which can be cashed anywhere. Also called open cheque.

uncured /ənˈkjʊrd/ adjective (of food) not preserved by smoking, salting, pickling, or drying

undelivered /ənˈdɪlvrd/ adjective that has not been delivered

underbooked /ənˈdʒʊkt/ adjective referring to a tour or flight which does not have enough bookings

undercharge /ənˈdʒʊrdʒ/ verb to ask for less money than you should ○ I think we were undercharged for the meal. ○ He undercharged us by £5.

undercloth /ənˈdɜklɔθ/ noun CATERING a cloth, usually of baize, which covers a table before the tablecloth is put on

underdish /ənˈdɜdɪs/ noun CATERING a flat dish on which another deeper dish is placed before serving
underdone /ˌʌndəˈdəʊn/ adjective CATER-ina having not been cooked for very long ♦ a plate of underdone chicken

underground /ˌʌndəˈgraʊnd/ under the ground ♦ The ordinary railway line goes underground for a short distance. ♦ adjective /ˌʌndəˈgraʊnd/ under the ground ♦ There's an underground passage to the airport. ♦ The hotel has an underground car park. ♦ noun RAIL TRAVEL a train which runs in a tunnel under the ground

underpass /ˌʌndəˈpɑːs/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a place where one road goes under another ♦ Turn left at the lights when you come out of the underpass. Compare overpass

underplate /ˌʌndəˈpleɪt/ noun CATERING a flat plate on which another deeper dish is placed before serving, e.g. a plate under a soup plate or under a coffee cup and saucer

understaffed /ˌʌndəˈstɑːft/ adjective with not enough staff ♦ Service is slow because the restaurant is understaffed.

underwater /ˌʌndəˈwɔːtər/ adjective, adverb below the surface of the water ♦ He dived and swam underwater for several seconds. ♦ She goes on holiday to the Red Sea to do underwater photography.

undesirable alien /ˌʌndəzɪərəl/ 'elən noun a foreigner who is not welcome in a country, and who can be expelled

undeveloped /ˌʌndəˈvɛləpt/ adjective TOURISM where no facilities for tourists have been built ♦ The island is still undeveloped.

undressed /ʌnˈdrest/ adjective 1. (of food) not fully prepared for cooking or eating 2. (of food) not covered with a dressing or sauce

unearned income /ˌʌnərtn ˈɪnmən/ noun BUSINESS money received from interest or dividends

unfair dismissal /ˌʌnfər dɪˈmɪʃn/ noun BUSINESS the removal of someone from a job by an employer who appears not to be acting in a reasonable way

unfilled /ˌʌnˈfɪld/ adjective having not been filled ♦ We still have several unfilled places on the tour. ♦ Almost 90% of hotels had unfilled positions, especially among kitchen staff.

unfilled room /ˌʌnfɪld ˈrʊm/ noun HOTELS a hotel room which is still vacant at the end of the day

unfit /ʌnˈfɪt/ adjective not suitable ♦ unfit for human consumption not suitable for humans to eat, and possibly only be suitable to give to animals

unguaranteed reservation /ˌʌŋɡwɔərəntɪd ˌreɪzəˈveɪʃən/ noun a reservation for something which a company cannot promise will be available

uniform /ˈjuːmənɔ/ noun specially designed clothing worn by all members of a group ♦ The holiday camp staff all wear yellow uniforms.

uniform allowance /ˈjuːmənələn əˌləʊən noun money given to an employee to buy new items of uniform as old items wear out

uniformed /ˈjuːmənfəd/ adjective wearing a uniform

uniformed services /ˈjuːmənəd sərvəs/ plural noun HOTELS services in a hotel provided by staff who wear uniforms

uniformed staff /ˈjuːmənfəd stɑːft/ noun HOTELS hotel staff who wear uniforms, e.g. porters and bellboys

uninsured /ˌʌnɪnsərd/ adjective FINANCE not covered by an insurance policy ♦ After the fire, they discovered that the hotel was uninsured.

union agreement /ˈjuːnɪn əˈɡrɛmənt/ noun a contract between management and a trade union concerning employment, pay, conditions of work, etc.

unit /ˈjuːnɪt/ noun 1. a single part of a larger whole ♦ The hotel has sixteen units. 2. BEDROOM UNIT one cupboard, one set of shelves, etc., which can be matched with others to form a suite of furniture for a bedroom

unit of currency /ˈjuːnɪt əv ˌkʌrənsi/ noun a unit of value, especially an official one in economic use within a country

universal plug /juːnɪˈvɜrsəl plʌɡ/ noun a plug of plug with various types of pin, which can be used in several different types of socket

Universal Product Code /ˌjuːnɪˈvɜrsəl pəˈdɹkt/ noun BUSINESS same as bar code. Abbrev UPC

universal time, universal time coor- dinated noun an international system for timekeeping ♦ The flight departs at 2040 UTC or 2040 UTC. Abbrev UT, UTC
unleavened /ənˈlevənd/ adjective CATERING made without yeast or other raising agent

unleavened bread /ənˈlev(ə)nd bresh/ noun BREAD, etc. bread made without using a raising agent such as yeast, made in Mediterranean countries, and in India and Pakistan

unlimited /ənˈlimɪtɪd/ adjective with no limits

unlimited mileage /ənˈlɪmɪtɪd ˈmɪlɪdʒ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL an allowance with a hired car, where the driver is not charged for the number of miles covered

unload /ənˈloʊd/ verb to take goods off a ship, etc. ○ The ship is unloading at Hamburg. ○ We need a fork-lift truck to unload the lorry. ○ We unloaded the spare parts at Lagos. ○ There are no unloading facilities for container ships.

unlock /ənˈlʊŋk/ verb to open something which was locked

unmade /ənˈmɛrd/ adjective not yet made

unmade bed /ənˈmɛrd ˈbed/ noun a bed which has not been made after someone has slept in it

unmade room /ənˈmɛrd ˈrʊm/ noun HOTELS a hotel room which has not been prepared for cleaning, changing the linen and tidying, etc., since the last guest left it

unofficial /ənˌɔfɪʃ(ə)l/ adjective not approved by a department or organisation ○ We have had some unofficial meetings with people from the ministry. Compare official

unofficially /ənˌɔfɪʃ(ə)lɪ/ adverb in a way which has not been approved by a department or organisation ○ He was told by the Foreign Office unofficially that it would be better if he left the country. Compare officially

unofficial strike /ənˌɔfɪʃ(ə)l straɪk/ noun a strike by local workers, which has not been approved by the main union

unpaid /ənˈpɛrd/ adjective having not been settled

unpasteurised milk /ənˌpæsəˈtɜːrɪzəd mɪlk/ noun DAIRY milk which has not been treated by pasteurisation ○ Cheese made from unpasteurised milk has a better flavour.

unrefined /ənˈrɛfɪnd/ adjective CATERING not processed to remove impurities or unwanted substances

unsalted /ənˈsɔltɪd/ adjective CATERING containing no salt

unsaturated fat /ənˌsætəˈrɛtɪd ˈfæt/ noun CATERING fat which does not have a large amount of hydrogen, and so can be broken down more easily. Compare saturated fat

unsecured loan /ənˈsɛk jesd ˈloun/ noun BUSINESS a loan made with no security

unskilled /ənˈskaɪld/ adjective having no particular skill

unskilled staff /ənˈskaɪld stɑf/ noun BUSINESS employees who have no particular skill, and so may do general jobs such as cleaning, washing dishes, carrying goods, etc.

unskilled work /ənˈskaɪld ˈwɜːk/ noun work which does not require a particular skill

unsocial /ənˈsəʊʃ(ə)l/ adjective ○ to work unsocial hours to work at times when most people are not at work, i.e. in the evening, at night or during public holidays

unspoil /ənˈspɔɪl/ adjective TOURISM not changed for the worse by modern development or tourism

unstrained /ənˈstrɛnd/ adjective CATERING not put through a strainer to remove lumps

unsweetened /ənˈswɛtənd/ adjective CATERING served, cooked, or manufactured with no added sugar or other natural or artificial sweetening agent

untreated milk /ənˈtɹɪtɪd mɪlk/ noun DAIRY milk which has not been processed in any way

up /əp/ adverb not in bed ○ At breakfast time, the waitress still wasn't up.

UPC abbreviation BUSINESS Universal Product Code

update /əˈpjuːt/ noun information which brings something up to date ○ They issued an update on the snow forecast. a verb ○ on the snow forecast.

upgrade /əˈɡərd/ noun 1. TRAVEL the act of moving a passenger to a better class of seat, without making him or her pay extra 2. work done to make facilities more luxurious or more modern a verb 1. TRAVEL to move a passenger to a better class of seat, without making him or her pay extra ○ Because of a mistake in the booking, he was upgraded to first-class. 2. to make facilities more luxurious or more modern ○ The new manager plans to upgrade the residents' lounge.

...roads to and from the airport are being upgraded while a new international terminal, capable of handling 3,000 passengers an hour and including a customs hall with seven baggage car-
upholstery (Ap/houls(ə)r)i noun 1. the work of covering chairs or other pieces of furniture with padded seats and covers. He has an upholstery shop, repairing old chairs and sofas. 2. covers for chairs, or padded seats and cushions. The upholstery matches the colour scheme in the sitting-room.

up-market /Ap 'markət/ adjective more expensive and appealing to a more sophisticated section of the population. The company has decided to launch a more up-market version of the product. The new shop is very up-market and everything is extremely expensive. Compare down-market.

upper berth /Ap 'b3rθ/ noun a top bed

upper deck /Ap 'dek/ noun TRAVEL same as top deck

upright /Ap/rərt/ adjective vertical, not lying flat. Put your seats into the upright position for landing.

upstairs /Ap/stesə/ adverb towards or in the upper part of a building or vehicle. Let's go upstairs on the top deck: you can see London much better.

up-market /Ap 'markət/ adjective in the upper part of a building or vehicle. There is an upstairs bar for guests.

upstairs /Ap/stesə/ adjective the upper part of a building or vehicle. Compare downstairs.

urinal /ju'ri:nəl/ noun 1. a place where men can go to pass waste liquid from the body. There's a public urinal at the corner of the street. 2. a bowl to catch waste liquid passed from the body by men. The men's room is very modern, with stainless steel urinals.

urn /ərn/ noun 1. tea urn. coffee urn. CATERING a large container with a tap, in which tea or coffee can be prepared in advance and then kept hot.

use noun /ju:z/ the act of taking something and making it serve a purpose, or the way in which something is used. To make use of to put to a purpose. To put to a purpose. Don't use the tap water for drinking.

use-by date /ju:z 'bei dət/ noun in a food product, which is the last date on which the food can be safely eaten. Compare best-before date, sell-by date.

useful /ju:'ful/ adjective helpful to make oneself useful to do helpful things

usual /ju'zjuəl/ adjective normal, happening, done or taken often. The usual method of cooking onions is to fry them gently in a little oil.

usher /ju:'ʃə/ verb to usher in to bring in

UTC abbreviation universal time

U-turn /ju:'tərn/ noun TRAVEL a turn made by a vehicle on a road, so as to face in the opposite direction. She made a U-turn and went back to the hotel. U-turns are not allowed on motorways.
vacancy /ˈvækənsi/ noun 1. an empty place or room ○ ‘vacancies’ empty rooms available ○ ‘no vacancies’ the hotel or guest-house is full 2. a job which is not filled ○ We advertised a vacancy in the local press. ○ We have been unable to fill the vacancy for an experienced sous-chef. ○ They have a vacancy for a secretary.

vacancy rate /ˈvækənsi ˈreɪt/ noun HOTELS the average number of rooms empty in a hotel over a period of time, shown as a percentage of the total number of rooms.

vacant /ˈvækənt/ adjective empty or not occupied ○ We have six rooms vacant in the annexe.

vacate /ˈvækət/ verb to leave a place ○ Guests are asked to vacate their rooms before 12.00. ○ to vacate the premises to leave a building, offices or rooms so that they become empty.

vacation /ˈvækəʃən/ noun 1. a period when the universities and colleges are closed 2. US a holiday or period when people are not working ○ The family went on vacation in Florida. ○ to go on vacation ○ a vacation job ○ a vacation hotel ○ a vacation rental ○ a vacationer 2. a holiday or period when people are not working ○ The family went on vacation in Florida.

vacationer /ˈvækəʃənər/ noun US someone who is on holiday.

vacation hotel /ˈvækəʃən ˈhɔtel/ noun US a hotel which is used for holidays.

vacation job /ˈvækəʃən ˈdʒɔb/ noun US a job taken by a student during the vacation to earn money to help pay for the costs of a university or college course.

vacation rental /ˈvækəʃən ˈrɛntəl/ noun US any suite-type accommodation that has self-catering facilities.

vaccinate /ˈvækənteɪt/ verb ○ to vaccinate someone against a disease to use a vaccine to give a person immunisation against a specific disease ○ She was vaccinated against smallpox as a child.

vaccination /ˌvækəˈneɪʃən/ noun MEDICAL the act of giving a vaccine to a person.

vaccine /ˈvækənsi/ noun MEDICAL a substance used to inculcate or vaccinate.

COMMENT: A vaccine contains the germs of the disease, sometimes alive and sometimes dead, and this is injected into the patient so that his or her body will develop immunity to the disease. Vaccination is mainly given against cholera, diphtheria, rabies, smallpox, tuberculosis, and typhoid.

vacuum /ˈvækjuəm/ noun 1. a space which is completely empty of all matter, including air. ○ to clean e.g. a room or floor with a vacuum cleaner (informal). ○ vacuum cleaner (noun) a cleaning machine which sucks up dust.

vacuum cooling /ˈvækjuəm ˈkjuːlnɪŋ/ noun CATERING a method of chilling food in a vacuum.

vacuum flask /ˈvækjuəm ˈflæsk/ noun a bottle with double walls which keeps liquids warm or cold. Also called thermos flask.

vacuum-packed /ˈvækjuəm ˈpektɪd/ adjective CATERING packed in a special plastic pack from which all air has been excluded, and then chilled or frozen. Compare gas flushed.

valet /ˈvælt/ noun a male servant who looks after his master’s clothes.

valeting service /ˈvæltɪŋ ˈsɜːvɪs/ noun a service in a garage, for cleaning the outside and inside of a car.

valet parking /ˈvælt ˈpærkɪŋ/ noun a service at a hotel or restaurant where a member of staff parks the guests’ cars for them.

valet service /ˈvælt ˈsɜːvɪs/ noun HOTELS a service in a hotel for cleaning and pressing clothes, especially for dry-cleaning. Also called pressing service.

valid /ˈvælid/ adjective lawful, available for use ○ Ticket which is valid for three months. ○ He was carrying a valid passport.

valid /ˈvæld/ adjective 1. to check to see if something is correct ○ The document was validated by the bank. 2. to make something valid ○ The ticket has to be stamped by the airline to validate it.
validator /ˈvalɪdətər/ noun TRAVEL a metal stamp used to validate a ticket
validity /ˈvælɪdɪtɪ/ noun being valid
valley /ˈvæli/ noun a long low area, usually with a river at the bottom, between hills or mountains ○ Fog forms in the valleys at night.
valuable /ˈvæljuəb(ə)l/ adjective worth a lot of money, or very useful
valuables /ˈvæljuəb(ə)lɪz/ plural noun items which are worth a lot of money ○ Guests can deposit valuables with the manager for safe-keeping.
value /ˈvælju/ noun 1. worth ○ to be good value for money to be a good deal ○ to get value for money to get a good deal ○ Items of value items which are worth a lot of money ○ Items of value can be deposited in the hotel safe overnight. 2. a quantity shown ○ The quantity is used to consider something as being valuable ○ As a valued customer, you are entitled to a 10% discount.
value added /ˈvælju: ˈædɪd/ noun same as added value
Value Added Tax /ˈvælju: ˈædɪd ˈtæks/ noun BUSINESS full form of VAT
van /væn/ noun a small closed goods vehicle ○ The van will call this afternoon to pick up the goods.
vanilla /ˈvænlɪə/ noun SAUCES, ETC., a flavouring made from the seed pods of a tropical plant ○ This recipe uses vanilla-flavoured sugar ○ I want vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce.
variable costs /ˈvɛəriəbl ˈkɒsts/ plural noun BUSINESS production costs which increase with the quantity of the product made or service provided, such as raw materials for meals, guest bedroom cleaning and linen or wages for extra casual staff
variety /ˈværɪəti/ noun a mixture of different sorts ○ There is a variety of different cereals for breakfast.
variety show /ˈværɪətɪ ʃəʊ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT an entertainment which includes several different types of performers such as singers, dancers, conjurors, ventriloquists, etc.
VAT /ˈvæt/ noun BUSINESS a tax imposed as a percentage of the invoice value of goods and services ○ The invoice includes VAT at 17.5%. ○ Some items are still zero-rated for VAT. ○ A hotel has to charge VAT like any other business. ○ The court heard how he failed to declare any VAT during the three years. Full form Value Added Tax
VAT declaration /ˈvæt ˈdedɪk/eɪʃ(ə)n/ noun BUSINESS a statement declaring VAT income to the VAT office
VAT inspection /ˈvæt ɪnˈspektʃ(ə)n/ noun BUSINESS a visit by officials of the Customs and Excise Department to see if a company is correctly reporting its VAT
VAT inspector /ˈvæt ɪnˈspektə/ noun BUSINESS a government official who examines VAT returns and checks that VAT is being paid
VAT invoice /ˈvæt ɪnˈvɒs/ noun BUSINESS an invoice which shows VAT separately
VAT invoicing /ˈvæt ɪnˈvɔsɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the act of sending an invoice including VAT
VAT office /ˈvæt ˈɒfɪs/ noun BUSINESS a government office dealing with the collection of VAT in an area
VDQS abbreviation BEVERAGES vin délimité de qualité supérieure
VDU abbreviation visual display unit
veal /ˈvɛl/ noun MEAT meat from a calf ○ COMMENT: Veal is not as popular in Britain as in other European countries.
veal and ham pie /ˈvɛl ənd hæm ˈpiː/ noun FOOD a pie with a filling of veal and ham and hard-boiled eggs, eaten cold
veal cutlet /ˈvɛl kʌltət/ noun FOOD a flat cake of minced veal covered with breadcrumbs and fried
veal escalope /ˈvɛl əˈskɔləp/ noun FOOD a thin slice of veal, covered in breadcrumbs and fried
veg /vɛɡ/ noun vegetables, or a vegetable (informal)
vegan /ˈvɪɡən/ noun, adjective CATERING someone who does not eat meat, dairy products, eggs or fish and eats only vegetables and fruit
vegetable /ˈvɛdʒtəbl/ noun FOOD a plant grown for food, not usually sweet, e.g. a potato, carrot, onion, cabbage, cauliflower, pea or bean ○ The main course is served with a selection of vegetables.
vegetable chef /ˈvɛdʒtəb(ə)l ˈʃɛf/ noun CATERING the chef in charge of preparing vegetables and pasta. Also called chef entremétier
vegetable oil /ˈvɛdʒtəb(ə)l ˈɒl/ noun FOOD an oil that has been extracted from a plant or the seeds of a plant, e.g. olive oil, sunflower oil, sesame oil, or rapeseed oil
vegetarian

vegetarian /ˈvɛdʒtəriən/ noun, adjective. Catering someone who does not eat meat, but eats mainly vegetables and fruit and sometimes dairy produce, eggs or fish. She asked for a vegetarian meal. Our children are all vegetarians.

veggie /ˈvɛdʒi/ noun food (informal) 1. same as vegetable 2. same as vegetarian

veggieburger /ˈvɛdʒɪbɜːɡə/ noun food a flat cake made from vegetables, grains, or legumes, often served in the same way as a hamburger

vehicle /ˈvɪk(ə)l/ noun road travel a machine with wheels, used to carry goods or passengers on a road

vehicular /vɪˈhɪkjʊələr/ adjective referring to vehicles (formal) No vehicular traffic is allowed on the island. A no vehicular access to the motorway vehicles cannot get onto the motorway here

velouté /vɛəlˈjuːt/ noun food soup with a creamy texture

vending machine /ˈvɛndɪŋ məˈʃən/ noun a machine from which you can buy something, such as sweets, chocolate, cigarettes or drinks, by putting coins into a slot. Also called slot machine

venetian blind /ˈvɛnitʃən/ ‘bland/ noun a blind to shut out light, made of horizontal strips of plastic or wood, which can be opened and shut or raised and lowered by pulling a string

venison /ˈvɛns(ə)n/ noun meat meat from a deer

vermilion /ˈvɜːrmi lən/ noun, adjective. A bright red or orange color.

vermicelli /vɜːrˈmɪklə/ noun a type of pasta, like very thin spaghetti

vertical integration /ˈvɜːrtɪkl ɪntɪˈgræʃən/ noun the joining together of businesses which deal with different stages in the production or sale of the same product, as when a restaurant chain takes over a wine importer

vessel /ˈves(ə)l/ noun ships and boats a ship

vestibule /ˈvestɪbjʊl/ noun an entrance hall

via /vɪə/ preposition by or using a means or a route. The shipment is going via the Suez Canal. We are sending the information pack via our office in New York. They sent the message via the courier.

video /ˈvɪdɪəʊ/ noun, adjective entertainment a system which records and shows pictures on a television screen

video camera /ˈvɪdɪəʊ ˈkæmərə/ noun a camera which records video pictures

video cassette /ˈvɪdɪəʊ ˈkæsət/ noun a plastic case containing videotape which can fit directly into a video cassette recorder

video-cassette recorder, video recorder noun entertainment a machine which records television or films pictures on tape, so that they can be played back later

video conference /ˈvɪdɪəʊ, kənˈfərəns/ noun a meeting where some people take part by television

view /vju/ noun 1. what you can see from a certain place. a room with a view over the harbour. We asked for a room with a sea
view and were given one looking out over the bus depot. 2. an opinion or a way of thinking about something  3. We asked the sales manager for his views on the reorganisation of the reps’ territories.  4. The chairman takes the view that credit should never be longer than thirty days.  5. in view of of because of  6. In view of the falling exchange rate, we have had to introduce surcharges on some of our tours.

viewing area /ˈvjuːɪŋ ˈɛərɪə/ noun a place, e.g. at an airport, where people can stand to watch what is happening  
villa /ˈvɪlə/ noun tourism a large country or seaside house, usually in a warm country  2. He is staying in a villa on the Mediterranean.  3. They are renting a villa in Greece for August.

view of /vɪv əf/ noun 1. BEVERAGES the work of collecting grapes to make wine, or the grapes which are collected  2. BEVERAGES a fine wine made in a particular year  3. This is a very good vintage.  4. What vintage is it?  5. It’s a 1968.  6. vintage wine Vintage, part A fine or expensive old wine or port which was made in a particular year  
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vintage port /vɪntɪdʒ pɔrt/ noun a fine or expensive old wine or port which was made in a particular year.

viewed /vɪv ɪd/ past of view

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Vitamins are essential substances not synthesised in the body, but are found in most foods, and needed for good health.

Vitamin A /ˈvɪtəmɪn/ CATERING a vitamin which is soluble in fat and can be formed in the body, but is mainly found in food such as liver, vegetables, eggs and cod liver oil.

COMMENT: Lack of Vitamin A affects the body’s growth and resistance to disease and can cause night blindness.

Vitamin B₁ /ˈvɪtəmɪn bɪˈwɛn/ CATERING a vitamin found in yeast, liver, cereals and pork.

Vitamin B₂ /ˈvɪtəmɪn biˈtuː/ CATERING a vitamin found in eggs, liver, green vegetables, milk and yeast.

COMMENT: Vitamin B₂ is converted into Vitamin B₉ in the body and is required for body’s growth and resistance to disease.

Vitamin B₉ /ˈvɪtəmɪn biˈsɪks/ CATERING a vitamin found in meat, cereals and molasses.

Vitamin B₁₂ /ˈvɪtəmɪn biˈtwɛl/ CATERING a vitamin found in liver and kidney, but not present in vegetables.

Vitamin B complex /ˈvɪtəmɪn ˈkɒmplɛks/ CATERING a group of vitamins such as folic acid, riboflavin and thiamine.

COMMENT: Lack of vitamins from the B complex can have different results: lack of thiamine causes beriberi; lack of riboflavin affects a child’s growth; lack of pyridoxine causes convulsions and vomiting in babies; lack of vitamin B₁₂ causes anaemia.

Vitamin C /ˈvɪtəmɪn ˈsɪs/ CATERING a vitamin found in water and is found in fresh fruit, especially oranges and lemons, raw vegetables and liver.

COMMENT: Lack of Vitamin C can cause anaemia and scurvy.

Vitamin D /ˈvɪtəmɪn ˈdɪs/ CATERING a vitamin which is soluble in fat, found in butter, eggs and fish and also produced by the skin when exposed to sunlight.

COMMENT: Vitamin D helps in the formation of bones, and lack of it causes rickets in children.

Vitamin E /ˈvɪtəmɪn ˈiː/ CATERING a vitamin found in vegetables, vegetable oils, eggs and wholemeal bread.

VODKA /ˈvɒdka/ noun BEVERAGES 1. a strong colourless alcohol distilled from grain or potatoes made originally in Russia and Poland. 2. a glass of this alcohol. • Two vodka and tonic, please.

VOID /vɔɪd/ adjective invalid, which cannot lawfully be used. • The ticket is void. • verb to mark a document to show that it cannot be used lawfully. • We will void the existing ticket and issue a new one.

VOL-AU-VENT /ˈvɒl ɔː vɔnt/ noun FOOD a small round case of pastry, usually filled with a savoury mixture, eaten hot or cold. • mushroom vol-au-vent.

VOL-AU-VENT CASE /ˈvɒl ɔː vɒnt ˌkeɪs/ noun FOOD a round case of pastry ready to be filled with a savoury filling.

VOLCANO /ˈvɒl kənəʊ/ noun a mountain with a hole on the top through which lava, ash and gas can exit.

COMMENT: Volcanoes occur along faults in the earth’s surface and exist in well-known chains. Some are extinct, but others erupt relatively frequently. Some are always active, in that they emit sulphurous gases and smoke, without actually erupting. Volcanic eruptions are a major source of atmospheric pollution. Volcanoes are popular tourist attractions: the best-known in Europe are Vesuvius, Stromboli and Etna in Italy and Helgafell in Iceland.

VOLTAGE /ˈvɑltidʒ/ noun a measure of electrical force.

COMMENT: The voltage in many countries is 110V (USA, Canada, Japan, etc.). In Europe, the Far East and Africa, voltage is usually 220V or 240V. Travellers should always carry a transformer to get electrical appliances to work.

VOLUME CATERING /ˈvɔljuːm ˈkɛntərɪŋ/ noun CATERING catering for large numbers of people, as at mass meetings or sports events.

VOUCHER /ˈvɔːtʃər/ noun a piece of paper which is given instead of money. • Each traveller has a book of vouchers to be presented at the reception desk in each hotel where the group stays.

VOYAGE /ˈvɔɪdʒ/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a long journey by ship.

VOYAGER /ˈvɔɪdʒər/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS somebody who goes on a long journey by ship.
wafer /ˈwɛfər/ noun bread, etc. a thin sweet biscuit eaten with ice cream or a bowl of vanilla and chocolate ice cream, with a wafer in it
waffle /ˈwɛfl/ noun bread, etc. a type of thick crisp pancake cooked in an iron mould and eaten with syrup ○ We bought waffles at the stall in the fairground. ○ Waffles are very popular in Belgium.
waffle-iron /ˈwɛflaɪən/ noun catering an iron mould used for making waffles
wage /ˈweɪdʒ/ noun money paid, usually in cash each week, to an employee for work done ○ She is earning a good wage or good wages in the bar.
wage differentials /ˈweɪdʒ dɪˈfɜrənsiəlz/ noun business differences in salary between employees in similar types of jobs
wage packet /ˈweɪdʒ pækət/ noun an envelope containing money and pay slip
wages scale /ˈweɪdʒ skel/ noun business a list of wages, showing different rates of pay for different jobs in the same company (NOTE: The plural wages is more usual when referring to the money earned, but wage is used before other nouns.)
wagon /ˈweɪɡən/ noun rail travel a vehicle for carrying goods used on the railway
waistcoat /ˈweɪstkɔt/ noun a short coat with buttons and without any sleeves, which is worn over a shirt and under a jacket ○ The waiters' uniform is black trousers, white shirt and red waistcoats.
wait /weɪt/ verb 1. to stay where you are, and not do anything until something happens or someone comes ○ We gave our order half an hour ago, but are still waiting for the first course. ○ If you wait here I expect a taxi will come along soon. 2. to wait on someone catering to serve food to someone at table
waiter /ˈweɪtər/ noun catering a man who serves food to people in a restaurant
waiter service, waitress service noun catering same as table service
waiting list /ˈweitɪŋ lɪst/ noun a list of people waiting to see someone or do something ○ There is a waiting list of passengers hoping to get a flight.
waiting room /ˈweitɪŋ ruːm/ noun travel a room where travellers wait for their trains, buses, etc.
waiting staff /ˈweitɪŋ stɑf/ noun catering restaurant employees who serve the guests at table
waitlist /ˈweitɪlist/ noun as waiting list
waitress /ˈweitɪrəs/ noun catering a woman who serves food to people in a restaurant
wake /weɪk/ verb to stop someone sleeping ○ He asked to be woken at 7.00. (NOTE: waking – woke – has woken)
wakeboarding /ˈweɪkbɔrdɪŋ/ noun sport a water sport in which somebody riding a single board is pulled behind a motor boat and performs jumps while crisscrossing the wake of the boat
wake up /ˈweɪk ʌp/ verb to stop sleeping ○ She woke up at 7.30. ○ He asked to be woken up at 6.15.
wake-up call /ˈweɪk ʌp kɔl/ noun hotels a phone call from the hotel switchboard to wake a guest up
Waldorf salad /ˈwɔldɔf ˈsæləd/ noun food a salad made of diced raw apples, celery, and walnuts with a mayonnaise dressing
Wales Tourist Board /ˈwɛlz tʊrɪst ˈbɔːd/ noun tourism an organisation which promotes tourism in Wales and promotes tourism to Wales from other parts of the UK. Abb: WTB
walk /ˈwɔlk/ noun 1. a usually pleasant journey on foot ○ It's only a short walk to the beach. 2. an organised visit on foot ○ Several London walks are advertised each Saturday. ○ He went on a Dickens walk. 2. to go on foot ○ He walks to the office every morning. ○ The visitors walked round the factory.
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someone to a room in another hotel, even if they have a guaranteed reservation, because the hotel has been overbooked

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walked guest /ˈwɔkt ˈgest/ plural noun HOTELS a guest who has made a reservation which cannot be honoured, so that he or she has to be accommodated somewhere else

walker /ˈwɔkə/ noun SPORT somebody who goes walking for pleasure and exercise

walk-in /ˈwɔk in/ adjective noun large enough to walk into ○ We have a large walk-in fridge.

walk-in customer /ˈwɔk in, ˈwɔk in/ noun, walk-in noun BUSINESS a customer who eats at a hotel restaurant but is not staying at the hotel ○ Prices are accessible to both staying guests and walk-in customers.

wall planner /ˈwɔkl ˈplens/ noun a chart which shows days, weeks or months so that the work of an office can be shown by diagrams

walked guest

walnut oil /ˈwɔlnət oıl/ noun SAUCES, ETC. oil produced by crushing walnuts

wall /ˈwɔl/ noun 1. a structure of brick, stone or wood, forming the side of a room or building or the boundary of a piece of land 2. a thick stone construction round an old town ○ You can walk all round York on the town walls.

wallet /ˈwɔlət/ noun a small leather case which fits into the pocket and is used for holding banknotes ○ His wallet was stolen from his back pocket.

wall washing /ˈwɔl wɔrəns/ verb CATERING to warm up food ○ You must take plenty of warm food.

warning cupboard /ˈwɔrnıŋ evəd/ noun CATERING a specially heated cupboard in a kitchen, where food can be kept warm

walk /ˈwɔkt/ verb to walk about without any special direction ○ to wander off to walk away from the correct path ○ Two of the group wandered off into the market and got lost.

want /ˈwɔnt/ verb to need, to require ○ Do you want any more tea? ○ My little daughter wants to go to the toilet. ○ I want to go to Paris next Tuesday.

war /ˈwɔr/ noun 1. a period of fighting between countries or armies ○ Travel is dangerous in the south of the country because of the war. 2. a period of strong competition between companies ○ a price war

warden /ˈwɔrən/ noun somebody who looks after or guards something

wardrobe /ˈwɔrdroʊb/ noun a large cupboard in which clothes may be hung ○ There are no hangers in my wardrobe.

warm /wɔrm/ adjective quite hot, pleasantly hot ○ You must take plenty of warm clothing.

walkabout /ˈwɔkabʊt/ noun BUSINESS a walking holiday in North Italy.

walking boots /ˈwɔkɪŋ bɔts/, walking shoes plural noun SPORT heavy boots or shoes, suitable for walking long distances

walking stick /ˈwɔkɪŋ stɪk/ noun a stick used to support you when walking

walking tour /ˈwɔkɪŋ tʊr/ noun TOURISM a tour on which you walk from one place to another, spend the night, and then continue on foot the following day

walling /ˈwɔllɪŋ/ noun 1. the activity of going on foot as a relaxation ○ We spent two weeks on a walking holiday in North Italy.

walk-in /ˈwɔk in/ adjective noun large enough to walk into ○ We have a large walk-in fridge.

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wall planner

wall - L50263

wall - L50263
contract 2, a statement made by an insured person which declares that the facts stated by him or her are true

**wasabi** /waˈsaːbi/ **noun** SAUCES, etc. a strong-tasting green powder or paste from a plant root used as a condiment in Japanese cooking

**wash** /wɒʃ/ **noun** 1. the act of cleaning something, somebody or yourself with water or another liquid 2. clothes which are being washed or which are dirty and need to be washed 3. verb to clean with water or another liquid 4. She’s washing her hair 5. He washed the fruit before eating them 6. Guests are asked not to wash clothes in hotel rooms

**wash-basin, wash-hand basin** **noun** a bowl in a bathroom with taps providing running hot and cold water for washing

**washbowl** /wɒʃbəʊl/ **noun** a bowl for holding water, but not fixed and with no taps

**wash cycle** /wɒʃˌsɜːk(ə)l/ **noun** a series of operations in a dishwasher to wash dishes, ending with the ‘drain cycle’

**washer** /wɒʃər/ **noun** 1. a steel or rubber ring under a bolt or nut, or a rubber ring inside a tap which prevents water escaping when the tap is turned off 2. a machine for washing 3. **glass washer**

**washing** /wɒʃɪŋ/ **noun** the act of cleaning with water or another liquid 2. clothes which are ready to be washed or which have been washed 3. Put your washing in the plastic bag 4. Washing left out in the morning will be delivered to the room within 12 hours

**washing machine** /wɒʃɪŋ məˈʃɪn/ **noun** a machine for washing clothes

**washing powder** /wɒʃɪŋˈpɔʊdər/ **noun** a detergent powder for washing clothes

**washing up** /wɒʃɪŋˈap/ **noun** CATERING 1. the cleaning of dirty dishes, glasses, cutlery, pots and pans with water and detergent 2. When he couldn’t pay, he had to do the washing up 3. dirty dishes, glasses, cutlery, pots and pans waiting to be cleaned 4. There is a pile of washing up waiting to be put into the dishwasher

**washroom** /wɒʃrʊm/ **noun** US a room where you can wash your hands and use the toilet 1. Where’s the washroom, please?

**washstand** /waʃstænd/ **noun** 1. a table on which a washbowl and jug of water stood in a bedroom (dated) 2. US a fixed bowl, with taps, for holding water for washing the hands and face

**wash up** /wɒʃ əp/ **verb** 1. CATERING to clean dirty dishes, cutlery, glasses, pots and pans 2. US to wash yourself 3. I’ll just go and wash up before lunch

**wastage** /ˈwɛstædʒ/ **noun** the act of wasting 4. They have to reduce wastage in the kitchens

**waste** /wɛst/ **noun** material or matter which is left over after all the useful parts or substances have been used up 5. kitchen waste 6. **verb** to use more of something than is needed 7. You shouldn’t waste water

**waste bin** /wɛst ˈbɪn/ **noun** a container for putting rubbish in

**waste compactor** /ˈwɛst kɒmpəktaʊ/ **noun** HOTELS arrangements to get rid of rubbish, e.g. from a hotel or restaurant

**waste disposal** /ˈwɛst dɪˌspəʊz(ə)l/ **noun** HOTELS arranging to get rid of rubbish in small packs which are relatively easy to dispose of

**waste disposal unit** /ˈwɛst dɪˌspəʊz(ə)l juˈnɪt/ **noun** a machine which crushes waste into small packs

**waste pipe** /ˈwɛst pɜːp/ **noun** a pipe which takes dirty water from a sink to the drains

**waste** /wɛst/ **verb** 1. BEVERAGES at something that is happening or that is going on 2. We’ve been warned to watch out for pickpockets

**waste compactor** /ˈwɛst kɒmpəktaʊ/ **noun** WATA abbreviation World Association of Travel Agencies

**water** /ˈwɑːtər/ **noun** 1. BEVERAGES the liquid essential to life which makes up a large part of the body 4. Is the water safe to drink? 5. You are advised to drink only bottled water 6. Each room has hot and cold running water
The temperature of the water is 60°.

To take the waters to drink mineral water at a spa, the display of cakes made my mouth water. The cakes looked and smelled so delicious that saliva came into my mouth.

Asian cooking - a delicious watercress soup.

Not let water through, allowing water through, waterproof clothing if you are going sea fishing. A coat which will not let water through. Only a light basic waterproof need be carried.

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Amsterdam from £100.

weather bureau /ˈweðə ˈbjuːzəʊ/ noun an office which analyses weather reports and forecasts the weather ○ The weather centre is forecasting a period of dry sunny weather.

weather centre /ˈweðə ˈsɛntə/ noun a description of what the weather will be for a period in the future ○ The weather forecast is good. ○ Switch on the radio – I want to hear the weather forecast.

weather report /ˈweðə ˈrəʊpt/ noun a written or spoken statement describing what the weather has been like recently, what it is like at the moment or what it will be for a period in the future

website /ˈweɪbsit/ noun MARKETING a collection of pages on the Internet which have been produced by one company and are linked together ○ For more information visit our company website.

wedding /ˈwedɪŋ/ noun a marriage ceremony

wedding breakfast /ˈwedɪŋ ˈbreɪkfast/ noun CATERING a full meal served after a wedding which can take the form of a buffet, at the end of which speeches are made and the wedding cake is cut

wedding reception /ˈwedɪŋ ˈriːsepʃən/ noun CATERING the party held after a marriage ceremony, including the wedding breakfast, drinks, toasts, cake-cutting, etc.

wedding venue /ˈwedɪŋ ˈvenjuː/ noun a place where wedding receptions are often held ○ The old house is a popular wedding venue.

week /ˈwɛk/ noun a period of seven days from Monday to Sunday ○ a three-week cruise in the Caribbean ○ to be paid by the week to be paid a particular amount of money each week ○ He earns £500 a week or per week ○ She works thirty-five hours per week or She works a thirty-five-hour week.

weekend /ˈwɛkənd/ noun Saturday and Sunday, or the period from Friday evening to Sunday evening

weekend break /ˈwɛkənd breaik/ noun TRAVEL a short holiday of two or three nights over a weekend at a specially low tariff ○ They are offering weekend breaks in Amsterdam from £100.

weekend business /ˈwɛkənd ˈbɪznəs/ noun BUSINESS business done at the weekend, i.e. the number of customers on Saturdays and Sundays ○ Weekend business is slow.

weekend return /ˈwɛkənd ˈrɪtərn/ noun TRAVEL a ticket available at a reduced price if you go and come back between Friday and Monday

weekly /ˈwaɪkli/ adverb done every week ○ a weekly flight to the Shetland Isles ○ a weekly newspaper, a weekly newspaper which is published once a week.

weekly room rate /ˈwaɪkli ˈrʊm ˈreɪt/ noun the rate charged for a hotel room for seven nights

weight /ˈweɪt/ noun 1. to measure how heavy something is ○ She weighed the packet at the post office. ○ Please put all your luggage onto the scales to be weighed. 2. to have a particular weight ○ The packet weighs twenty-five grams.

weigh in /ˈweɪt ɪn/ verb AIR TRAVEL to have your baggage weighed before a flight

weighing machine /ˈweɪɪŋ ˈmeɪʃən/ noun CATERING a machine which measures how heavy something or someone is

weight /ˈweɪt/ noun how heavy someone or something is ○ to sell fruit by weight to sell fruit at a price calculated per pound or per kilo of the fruit ○ to give short weight to sell something which is lighter than it should be

Weil's disease /wiːlz dɪzɪz/ noun MEDICAL an infectious disease caused transmitted to humans from rats' urine, causing jaundice and kidney damage (Note: Weil's disease can also be caught from windsurfing on stagnant water.)

welcome /ˈwelkwəm/ noun a greeting or reception ○ they gave the visitors a very warm welcome they greeted the visitors very warmly ○ verb to greet someone as they arrive ○ The hotel manager welcomed the tourist group. ○ adjective 1. received with pleasure ○ After the walk, we had a welcome hot bath or a hot bath was very welcome. 2. willingly permitted ○ Visitors are welcome to use the hotel gardens. 3. □ you're welcome it was a pleasure to serve you (informal: as a reply to 'thank you')

well- /wel/ prefix in a good way ○ a well-equipped bedroom ○ a well-known spa town

well-appointed /wel ˈəʊptənt/ adjective well furnished and equipped, which has luxurious furnishings and equipment

well done /wel ˈdɜːn/ adjective CATERING completely cooked

well-hung /wel ˈhʌŋ/ adjective (of meat) hung up long enough to mature and be good to eat

Welsh rarebit /welʃ ˈreɪbɪt/ noun FOOD cooked cheese on toast

west /west/ noun one of the points of the compass, the direction of the setting sun ○
The sun sets in the west and rises in the east.

**westbound** /westˈbɒnd/ adjective going towards the west ○ Drive west along the motorway for ten miles.

**West End** /westˈɛnd/ noun entertainment 1. the fashionable part of London, where the main shops can be found ○ Crowds go shopping in the West End on Sunday afternoons. Compare East End 2. the central London theatres, which put on major cultivated cereal plant, used for making flour for bread, pasta, and other foods ○ The waiter wheeled in a sweet stall on the pier.

**wheel** /ˈwɛl/ noun DAIRY a huge mammal that lives in the sea ○ You can take a boat into the mouth of the river to see the whales.

**wheelchair** /ˈwɛlʃɛr/ noun a chair on wheels used by people who cannot walk ○ There is no wheelchair access into the restaurant.

**wheelchair access** /ˈwɛlʃɛr əˈɛkses/ noun a slope for wheelchairs ○ There is no wheelchair access into the restaurant.

**wheel** /ˈwɛl/ noun DAIRY the watery liquid that separates from the solid part of milk when it turns sour or when enzymes are added in cheese making. Compare **curd** /kɜːd/ noun a soft or liquid substance with a fork, whisk, or electric beater ○ We bought some whelks at a stall on the pier.

**wheelpool** /ˈwɛlpʊl/ noun water which turns rapidly round and round ○ Be careful, there are whirlpools in the river.

**whirlpool bath** /ˈwɜːlpʊlbɑθ/ noun a type of bath, often in a spa, where the water is made to turn round and round ○ They run whale-watching tours into the bay.

**whisk** /ˈwɪsk/ noun BEVERAGES a strong alcohol distilled from grain, usually strong alcohol distilled from grain, usually
made in Scotland ○ whisky sour cocktail of whisky, lemon juice and sugar ○ Two large whiskies, please.

COMMENT: Whisky may be drunk on its own (neat), with ice cubes (on the rocks) or diluted with water, soda water or a ginger-flavoured fizzy drink.

whisky and soda ○ whisky an 'souda ○ noun BEVERAGES a drink of whisky with soda water

whisky sour ○ whisky 'sour ○ noun BEVERAGES a cocktail of whisky, lemon juice and sugar

white ○ want ○ adjective, noun the colour of snow or milk ○ noun, adjective FOOD same as egg white

whitebait ○ want'best ○ noun SEAFOOD a small young fish fried and eaten whole (NOTE: The plural form is whitebait.)

whitewash ○ want'boad ○ noun a board on a wall which can be written on using coloured pens

white bread ○ want 'bred ○ noun BREAD, ETC. bread made from refined white flour

white coffee ○ want 'kefi ○ noun BEVERAGES coffee with milk or cream

white meat ○ want 'mit ○ noun FOOD light-coloured meat, like the breast meat on a chicken

whites ○ want's ○ plural noun white clothes ○ the traditional chef's whites

white sale ○ want 'seil ○ noun a sale of sheets, towels, etc.

white sauce ○ want 'sau ○ noun SAUCE, ETC. a basic sauce made from fat, flour and liquid usually milk or stock

white sugar ○ want 'su ○ noun FOOD same as granulated sugar

white tie ○ want 'tai ○ adjective referring to a formal evening banquet or reception at which men wear a white bow tie and black tail coat. ○ black tie

whiteware ○ want'we ○ noun CATERING white plates, cups and saucers, etc., as opposed to decorated china

...the recession has forced caterers to be price-conscious and whiteware can cost a third less than colourfully designed products. We have seen three- and four-star hotels moving to whiteware, but still striving for standards with elegant design or embossed lines. [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

white-water canoeing ○ 'ræʃtni ○ noun SPORT the sport of riding in a canoe or on a raft down rapidly flowing rivers

white wine ○ want 'wain ○ noun BEVERAGES wine made without leaving the grape skins in the fermenting mixture, making the wine pale yellow or green instead of deep red

COMMENT: Dry white wines are drunk with fish, and also as aperitifs. Sweet white wines are drunk as dessert wines. All white wines are drunk chilled.

whiting ○ want 'ti ○ noun SEAFOOD a type of small sea fish (NOTE: The plural form is whiting.)

Whitsun ○ want'sn ○ noun a Christian festival on the seventh Sunday after Easter

Whit Sunday ○ want'snd ○ noun the seventh Sunday after Easter

wholefood ○ want'fud ○ noun FOOD food, grown naturally, which has not been given artificial fertilisers and has not been processed ○ A wholefood diet is healthier than eating processed foods.

wholegrain ○ want'grin ○ noun FOOD food such as rice of which the whole of the seed is eaten

wholemeal ○ want'ml ○ adjective containing wheat germ and bran

wholemeal bread ○ want'ml 'bred ○ noun BREAD, wholemeat meal ○ want'ml 'mli ○ noun BREAD, etc. bread made from wholemeal flour

wholemeal flour ○ want'ml 'flou ○ noun FOOD flour which has had nothing removed or added to it and contains a large proportion of the original wheat seed, including the bran

wholesale ○ want'sli ○ noun the sale of goods in large quantities to retailers

wholesome ○ want'sm ○ adjective healthy, good for one’s health

wholemeal ○ want'ml ○ noun, adjective food that is good for your health

wholewheat ○ want'wht ○ noun mainly US FOOD same as wholemeal

wide-bodied aircraft ○ want 'bd ○ noun AIR TRAVEL an aircraft with a body wider than 5 metres, e.g. the Airbus or a Boeing 747

wieners ○ want 'wnt ○ noun US FOOD same as Wienerschnitzel ○ We cooked wieners on the barbecue.

Wiener schnitzel ○ want 'nts ○ noun FOOD a slice of veal, covered in breadcrumbs and fried ○ I've been in Germany for four days and all I've eaten are Wiener Schnitzels.

wife ○ want ○ noun a woman to whom a man is married ○ He and his wife are both vegetarians. (NOTE: The plural form is wives.)
wild fowl /ˈwɜːld ˈfoʊl/ noun SPORT game birds which are shot for sport
wildlife /ˈwɜːldlaɪf/ noun birds, plants and animals in their natural conditions ○ They spent the week studying the wildlife in the national park. (NOTE: There is no plural form)
wind /wɪnd/ noun TRAVEL really big waves.
windscreen /ˈwɪndskrɪn/ noun a glass window in the front of a vehicle, filled with glass or door or the side of a vehicle, filled with glass or a fence, hedge or screen which protects against the wind
wind chill factor /ˈwɪnd ˈtʃɪl ˈfæktər/ noun a way of calculating the risk of exposure in cold weather by adding the speed of the wind to the number of degrees of temperature below zero
window /ˈwɪndəʊ/ noun an opening in a wall or door or the side of a vehicle, filled with glass
windbreak /ˈwɪndbrɛk/ noun a fence, hedge or screen which protects against the wind
wind chill /ˈwɪnd ˈtʃɪl/ noun the degree below zero of the wind's ability to make you feel cold
wind chill index /ˈwɪnd ˈtʃɪl ˈɪndeksu/ noun a number that indicates how cold a wind feels
winter /ˈwɪntər/ noun the season between autumn and spring.
windy /ˈwɪndi/ adjective when a strong wind is blowing ○ We have a lot of windy weather in March. ○ Dress warmly, it's a cold windy day outside.
windbreaker /ˈwɪndбрɛkər/ noun a piece of clothing designed to protect against the wind
wind chill factor /ˈwɪnd ˈtʃɪl ˈfæktər/ noun the number of degrees of temperature below zero
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windsurfing /ˈwɪndzɜːfɜːnɪŋ/ noun SPORT the sport of riding on water on a special board with a sail attached ○ This is a very popular beach for windsurfing.
windward /ˈwɪndwɔrd/ adjective, adverb SHIPS AND BOATS on or to the side of a ship from which the wind is blowing. Compare leeward
windy /ˈwɪndi/ adjective when a strong wind is blowing ○ We have a lot of windy weather in March. ○ Dress warmly, it's a cold windy day outside.
wind/wɪnd/verb to roll up or to roll down ○ You can wind down the window if it is too hot. (NOTE: winding - wound) ○ noun /ˈwɪnd/ air moving outdoors ○ The wind is blowing from the sea. ○ in high winds in very strong winds
windscreen /ˈwɪndskrɪn/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a glass window in the front of a vehicle
windscreen washer /ˈwɪndskrɪn,ˈwɜːnskrɪn/ noun ROAD TRAVEL an attachment on a car which squirts water on to the windscreen to clean the glass
windscreen wiper /ˈwɪndskrɪn,ˈwaɪpa/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a device on a vehicle which wipes rain away from the windscreen
windshield /ˈwɪndsfɪld/ noun 1. ROAD TRAVEL a screen on a motorcycle. 2. US a windscreen
windsurfer /ˈwɪndsər/ noun SPORT somebody who does windsurfing ○ Windsurfers were waiting for some wind to make really big waves.
wine /wain/ noun BEVERAGES 1. an alcoholic drink made from the juice of grapes ○ We'll have a bottle of the house wine. ○ Do you sell wine by the glass? 2. an alcoholic drink made from the juice of fruit or flowers ○ elderberry wine ○ verb to wine and dine someone to take someone out for an expensive dinner and drinks
wine basket, wine cradle noun CATERING 1. a wickerwork cradle with handles for holding a bottle of vintage red wine at an angle, so that the wine can be served without holding the bottle upright and the sediment is not disturbed 2. a wickerwork container holding several bottles of wine upright, used for serving wine on an aircraft
wine bucket /ˈwain ˈbɑktər/ noun BARS a bar which serves wine, and usually food
wine cellar /ˈwain ˈsɛlər/ noun BARS an underground room where wine is kept or served
wine cooler /ˈwain ˈkuːla/ noun 1. BARS a bucket with ice and water, in which a bottle of wine is placed to keep cold 2. MEDICAL a special plastic holder in which a bottle of chilled wine is placed to keep cold
wine glass /ˈwain ˈɡlɑːs/ noun CATERING a glass for serving wine ○ These wine glasses are very expensive.
wine-growing /ˈwain ˈɡrɔʊŋ/ adjective in which vines are grown to produce wine
wine list /ˈwain ˈlɪst/ noun CATERING a list of wines which are available at a restaurant
wine merchant /ˈwain ˈmɜːtʃənt/ noun BARS somebody who sells wines
wine route /ˈwain ˈroʊt/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a road which goes through vineyards
wine tasting /ˈwain ˈtɛstɪŋ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a visit to a vineyard or a wine merchant’s to taste wine before buying it
wine waiter /ˈweɪn ˈwɜːtə/ noun a person employed in a restaurant to serve wine, also called sommelier
wing /wɪŋ/ noun 1. a part of a bird used for flying, eaten as food ○ Which part of the chicken do you prefer, white meat or a wing? 2. aerial travel one of two large flat surfaces at the side of an aircraft, which enable it to fly ○ He had a seat over the wing, so could not see much of the cabin window.
winkle /ˈwɪŋkəl/ noun seafood a type of small edible sea-snail ○ We bought winkles and jellied eels from the stall on the pier.
winter /ˈwɪntə/ noun the last season of the year, following autumn and before spring, when the weather is coldest and the days are short
winter resort /ˈwɪntə ˈrɪzɔrət/ noun tourism a town which is mainly visited in the winter because of skiing nearby
winter schedule /ˈtæmptəˈbreɪkəl/ noun travel a special timetable for planes or trains or ferries, which applies during the low season
winter sports /ˈwɪntə ˈspɔrts/ plural noun sports which take place in the winter, e.g. skiing or skating
winter sports destination /ˈwɪntə ˈspɔrts ˈdestinəʃən/ noun tourism a place where people go to for winter sports ○ Flights to winter sports destinations are full around Easter.
wiper /ˈwʌpər/ noun same as windscreen wiper
wire /ˈwɜːrə/ noun 1. a thin metal line or thread ○ Do not touch the electric wires. 2. a telegram ○ to send someone a wire ○ to send a telegram ○ She wired the hotel to confirm her arrival on the 5th of May.
work /wɜːk/ noun 1. catering a Chinese round-bottomed frying pan ○ A wok is used for stir-fry cooking.
woman /ˈwʊmən/ noun a female adult human being (note: the plural form is women)
women's toilet /ˈwʊmnz ˈtɔɪlət/ noun a public toilet for women
won ton /ˈwʌn tʌn/ noun food in Chinese cookery, a small dumpling made from a square of noodle dough with a little filling in the middle, boiled in soup or deep-fried
wooden spoon /ˈwʌdn ˈspʌn/ noun catering a spoon made of wood, used for cooking
wood pigeon /ˈwʌd pɪˈdʒən/ noun meat a wild pigeon which is shot for food

Worcester sauce, Worcestershire sauce noun sauces, etc., a trademark for a bottled sauce, made of vinegar, herbs and spices ○ a tomato juice with a dash of Worcester sauce in it
word processing /ˈwɜːrd ˈprəʊsesɪŋ/ noun the use of a computer to produce, check and change texts, reports and letters
work /wɜːk/ noun a job ○ to be out of work having no job ○ verb 1. to have a job ○ She works in a travel agent's ○ He works at the Swan Hotel. ○ to work as a commis in a London restaurant. 2. to make a machine operate ○ Do you know how to work the cash register? 3. to have the desired effect or result ○ The plan worked.
worker /ˈwɜːkər/ noun somebody who is employed ○ hotel worker, shop worker a person who works in a hotel or a shop
workforce /ˈwɜːkfoʊs/ noun business all the employees in a hotel or a company
working /ˈwɜːkɪŋ/ adjective referring to work ○ the normal working week the usual number of hours worked per week, generally about 35 hours ○ Even though he is a casual worker, he works a normal working week.
working capital /ˈwɜːkɪŋ keɪˈpɜrtəl/ noun business capital in the form of cash, stocks and debtors, used by a company in its day-to-day operations
working conditions /ˈwɜːkɪŋ ˈkənˈdɪʃənz/ plural noun the general state of the place where people work, e.g., whether it is well lit, well ventilated, too hot, noisy, dark or dangerous
working holiday /ˈwɜːkɪŋ ˈhɔlniˈdeɪ/ noun a holiday during which volunteers work on a project of benefit to a community
work permit /ˈwɜːk pərˈmɪt/ noun business an official document which allows someone who is not a citizen to work in a country
work schedule /ˈwɜːk ˈʃedjʊl/ noun a timetable of jobs to be done, with dates and times for finishing them
workstation /ˈwɜːkstɛnˈteɪʃən/ noun business a desk with a terminal, monitor, keyboard and mouse, where a computer operator works ○ The system has five workstations linked in a network.
workwear /ˈwɜːkwɛr/ noun clothing worn for work, especially a uniform
world /ˈwɜːld/ noun 1. the planet Earth ○ the people in a particular business, or people with a special interest ○ the world of big business ○ the world of lawyers or the legal world

343 world
World Heritage site

World Heritage site /wɔ:ld 'heritidʒ, 'heritidʒ/noun a place that is considered to be of outstanding value to humanity and is given special protection

world tour /wɔ:ld 'tʊər/noun TOURISM a tour which visits various countries in different parts of the world and goes round the world

World Tourism Organisation /wɔ:ld 'tuəriz(ə)jm, 'tuəriz(ə)jm/noun an agency of the United Nations that aims to promote tourism, especially responsible and sustainable tourism, throughout the world. Abbr WTO

worldwide /wɔ:ldwəd/ adjective, adverb all over the world ○ Our hotels have a worldwide reputation for good service. ○ The airline operates worldwide.

wrap /ræp/ noun FOOD a soft bread, like a tortilla, wrapped round a filling to make a snack ○ chargrilled aubergines, courgettes and peppers, served in a warm tortilla wrap

wrapping /'ræpin/ noun the paper or plastic used to wrap something up

wrapping paper /'ræpin ,pəpə/ noun paper used to wrap presents

wrap up /ræp 'ʌp/ verb 1. to wear warm clothes ○ You need to wrap up warmly – it is very cold outside. 2. to cover up completely ○ She wrapped the book up in coloured paper.

wreck /rek/ SHIPS AND BOATS noun 1. same as shipwreck 2. the act of wrecking a ship or of being wrecked ■ verb to cause severe damage to a ship ○ The ship was wrecked on the coast of Ireland.

write /rɔt/ verb to put down words on paper ○ Please write your home address on the registration form. ○ He wrote a letter to the management to complain about the service. (NOTE: writing – wrote – written)

writing table /'rɔtə_ti:b(ə)/ noun a table where someone can write letters, etc.

written permission /'rit(ə)n pə'miʃ(ə)n/ noun a document which allows someone to do something ○ You need the written permission of the owner to visit the castle.

wrong /rɒŋ/ adjective 1. not right, containing a mistake ○ The bill was wrong, and we had to ask the waiter to check it. ○ Our meal was sent to the wrong table. ○ There is something wrong with the television in our room. ○ They took a wrong turning and ended up in an industrial estate. 2. morally bad wrongful dismissal /rɒŋf(ə)l dɪs'miʃ(ə)n/ noun BUSINESS removal of someone from a job for a reason which does not justify dismissal and which is in breach of the contract of employment

wrong number /rɒŋ 'nʌmbə/ noun a telephone number which is not the one you wanted to dial ○ We tried dialling several times, but each time got a wrong number.

WTB abbreviation Wales Tourist Board

WTO abbreviation World Tourism Organisation

WTTC abbreviation World Travel and Tourism Council
SPORT: The accounts are prepared at the end of the financial year, when a company's accounts are prepared. The accounts department has started work on the year-end accounts.

FOOD: Yorkshire pudding may be cooked in the oven in one large dish or in several small ones. It is used to be cooked in the oven under the roasting beef, so that the juices of the meat dripped onto the pudding. The pudding is usually served with the meat as part of the main course.

YACHTING: Next year they are going back to the hotel where we stayed last year. Next year they are going to Corsica.

YEAST: Yeast extract, a thick sticky brown food obtained from yeast and eaten as a spread or used in cooking.

YELLOW FEVER: Yellow fever is endemic in Central Africa and the northern part of South America; travellers to these areas should carry a certificate of vaccination. Comment: The fever affects the liver and causes jaundice. There is no known cure for yellow fever and it can be fatal, but vaccination can prevent it. Yellow fever is transmitted by the mosquito Aedes aegypti.
**zabaglione**  /ˌzæbəˈljəni/ **noun** a dessert made of egg yolks, sugar, and Marsala wine beaten over hot water until pale and foamy and served hot with sponge finger biscuits

**zebra crossing**  /ˌzɛbri ˈkrɒsɪŋ/ **noun** same as pedestrian crossing

**zest**  /ˈzɛst/ **noun** FOOD the thin outer rind of the peel of a citrus fruit that is cut, scraped, or grated to yield a sharp fruity flavouring for foods and drinks

**ZIP code**  /ˈzɪp kəʊd/ **noun** US letters and numbers used to indicate a town or street in an address (NOTE: The British English is postcode.)

**zone**  /ˈzoʊn/ **noun** an area of a town or country, considered for administrative purposes

**zoning regulations**  /ˌzɔʊnɪŋ ˈreɡjələrəs/ **noun** plural local bylaws which regulate the types of building and land use in a town

**zoological gardens**  /ˌzɔʊələˈdʒɛrnɪz/ **noun** ENTERTAINMENT a place where wild animals are kept for the public to see

**zucchini**  /ˈzuːkɪni/ **noun** US VEGETABLES same as courgette

**zwieback**  /ˈzwiːbɛk/ **noun** US BREAD, ETC. a type of biscuit made of bread baked hard
SUPPLEMENTS

Aircraft registration codes
Airline codes
Airport codes
Local times around the world
International dialling codes
International currencies
Public holidays
Accommodation ratings
HLTT (Hospitality, Leisure, Travel and Tourism) classifications
Websites
### Aircraft registration codes

These codes are painted on all aircraft, showing their country of registration.

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## International currencies

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<td>SKr</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Tanzanian shilling</td>
<td>cents</td>
<td>TSh</td>
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<td>fils</td>
<td>UAE Dh or UD</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
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<td>US$</td>
</tr>
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<td>Kwacha*</td>
<td>ngwee</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Zimbabwe dollar</td>
<td>cents</td>
<td>ZS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public holidays

Most countries have many public holidays: some are observed worldwide, while some are particular to each country. Many countries celebrate the birthday of their ruler, or past rulers. Many countries also celebrate their independence.

International Public Holidays
1st January
New Year’s Day: Observed almost universally as a public holiday.

1st May
May Day or Labour Day: Observed in many socialist and western countries.

12th October
Columbus Day or Discovery of America Day: Observed in many countries in South and Central America.

24th October
United Nations Day: Observed in some (but not all) member countries of the United Nations.

International Religious Holidays
These are observed in many countries, depending on their religion. Many religious festivals are not celebrated on a single fixed date, but vary from year to year depending on the calendar.

end of January or February
Chinese New Year: Observed in China, and many other countries with large Chinese populations.

October or November
Diwali: Observed in India and many other countries with Hindu populations.

March or April
Easter: Observed in most Christian countries or countries with large Christian populations; the date of Easter is not the same in the Western or Catholic Church, and the Eastern or orthodox Church.

May
Wesak or Buddha Day: Celebrated in Thailand and other Buddhist countries.

15th August
Assumption: Observed in most Catholic countries.

25th December
Christmas Day: Observed in most countries; the orthodox Christmas varies in date.

Muslim Festivals
Ramadan: The most important Muslim festival is Ramadan (the ninth month in the Muslim calendar) which varies in date from year to year. The Eid al-Fitr holiday is the last three days of Ramadan.

Hajj: The Hajj (or pilgrimage to Mecca) takes place during the last month of the Muslim calendar; the last day of the pilgrimage is the holiday of Eid al-Adha.

30th August
Observed in most Muslim countries.
### National Holidays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st January</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Independence Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Independence Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th January</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Independence Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th January</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Republic Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th February</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Independence Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th February</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Republic Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th February</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Independence Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th February</td>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>Independence Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd February</td>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>Republic Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th February</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th February</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>(National Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th February</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th March</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>(St Patrick’s Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th March</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st March</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd March</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>(Republic Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th March</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>(National Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th April</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th April</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th April</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>(Union Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Although Israel declared independence on 14 May 1948, as the Jewish calendar is lunar the holiday may occur in April or May.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27th April</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>(Freedom Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd May</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>(Constitution Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>(Constitution Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th May</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th May</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>(Constitution Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th May</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>(Constitution Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22nd May</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>(Unification Day)</td>
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<td>24th May</td>
<td>Bermuda</td>
<td>Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>25th May</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>(Revolution Day)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd June</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>(Republic Day)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5th June</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>10th June</td>
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<td>Day</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Philippines</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th June</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
</tr>
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<td>25th June</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>(Statehood Day)</td>
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<tr>
<td>26th June</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
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<td>30th June</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st July</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada Day</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th July</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>(Independence Day)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public holidays continued

6th July
Malawi (Independence Day)

11th July
Mongolia (Independence Day)

14th July
France (Bastille Day)

17th July
Iraq (Revolution Day)

20th July
Colombia (Independence Day)

21st July
Belgium (National Day)

26th July
Liberia (Independence Day)
Cuba (Rebellion Day)

28th July
Peru (Independence Day)

30th July
Morocco (Throne Day)

1st August
Switzerland (National Day)
Benin (National Day)

1st Monday in August
Jamaica (Independence Day)

6th August
Bolivia (Independence Day)

7th August
Cote d’Ivoire (Independence Day)

9th August
Singapore (Independence Day)

10th August
Ecuador (Independence Day)

11th August
Chad (Independence Day)

15th August
Republic of the Congo (Independence Day)
South Korea (Liberation Day)

17th August
Indonesia (Independence Day)

20th August
Hungary (St Stephen’s Day)

25th August
Uruguay (Independence Day)

31st August
Malaysia (Independence Day)

31st August
Trinidad & Tobago (Independence Day)

1st September
Libya (Revolution Day)

6th September
Swaziland (Independence Day)

7th September
Brazil (Independence Day)

9th September
North Korea (Founding of DPR Korea)

15th September
Costa Rica (Independence Day)
El Salvador (Independence Day)
Guatemala (Independence Day)
Honduras (Independence Day)
Nicaragua (Independence Day)

16th September
Mexico (Independence Day)

18th September
Chile (Independence Day)

22nd September
Mali (Independence Day)

1st October
Botswana Day
China (Anniversary of the Founding of the People’s Republic of China)
Nigeria (Independence Day)
Cyprus (Independence Day)

Note: the Turkish Cypriot area celebrates Independence Day on 15 November

2nd October
Guinea (Independence Day)

3rd October
Germany (Unity Day)

4th October
Lesotho (Independence Day)

9th October
Uganda (Independence Day)

12th October
Spain (National Day)
Equatorial Guinea (Independence Day)

2nd Monday in October
Fiji (Independence Day)

24th October
Zambia (Independence Day)
Public holidays continued

26th October
Austria (National Day)

29th October
Turkey (Independence Day)

1st November
Algeria (Revolution Day)

2nd November
Antigua & Barbuda (Independence Day)

3rd November
Dominica (Independence Day)

11th November
Angola (Independence Day)

18th November
Latvia (Independence Day)

22nd November
Lebanon (Independence Day)

25th November
Suriname (Independence Day)

28th November
Mauritania (Independence Day)

30th November
Barbados (Independence Day)

1st December
Central African Republic (Republic Day)
Romania (Unification Day)

2nd December
Laos (Republic Day)
United Arab Emirates (Independence Day)

6th December
Finland (Independence Day)

10th December
Cuba (Independence Day)

11th December
Burkina Faso (Republic Day)

12th December
Kenya (Independence Day)

16th December
Bahrain (National Day)
Bangladesh (Victory Day)

17th December
Bhutan (National Day)

18th December
Niger (Republic Day)
Accommodation ratings

In response to consumer demand, VisitBritain, the Automobile Association and RAC created one overall rating scheme for serviced accommodation, using stars to represent hotels and diamonds for guest accommodation (guesthouses, inns, farmhouses, bed & breakfasts).

Serviced Accommodation: Star ratings

Star ratings symbolise the level of service, range of facilities and quality of guest care that you can expect. Hotels are required to meet progressively higher standards as they move up the scale from one to five stars.

The gradings are:

☆ Practical accommodation with a limited range of facilities and services, but a high standard of cleanliness throughout. Restaurant/eating area. 75% of bedrooms with ensuite or private facilities.

☆☆ Better-equipped bedrooms, all with ensuite/private bathroom and a colour TV. A lift is normally available. Dinner available.

☆☆☆ Higher standard of services and facilities including larger public areas and bedrooms, a receptionist, room service, laundry.

☆☆☆☆ Accommodation offering superior comfort and quality; all bedrooms with ensuite bath, fitted overhead shower and WC. Spacious and well-appointed public areas. More emphasis on food and drink. Room service for all meals and 24 hour drinks, refreshments and snacks. Dry cleaning service. Excellent customer service.

☆☆☆☆☆ A spacious, luxurious establishment offering the highest quality of accommodation, facilities, services and cuisine, with a range of extra facilities. Professional, attentive staff should provide flawless guest services.

Serviced Accommodation: Diamond ratings

Diamond ratings for guest accommodation reflect visitor expectations, where quality is seen as more important than facilities and services. Guest accommodation is required to meet progressively higher standards of quality and guest care as they move up the scale from one to five diamonds.

◊ Clean, comfortable accommodation, providing breakfast.

◊◊ Good overall level of quality and comfort, more emphasis on guest care.

◊◊◊ Well-maintained, a good choice of breakfast dishes, a very good level of customer care.

◊◊◊◊ An even higher level of quality and comfort. Very good levels of customer care.

◊◊◊◊ Exceptional overall quality in furnishing, rooms and customer care, anticipating guests’ needs.
Accommodation ratings continued

Self-catering Accommodation

All properties have to meet an extensive list of minimum requirements before they can be considered for a star rating. Serviced apartments provide self-catering accommodation with additional elements of service, such as a 24-hour concierge service, or a 5 out of 7 day cleaning service.

☆ Acceptable overall level of quality. Adequate provision of furniture, furnishings and fittings.

☆☆ Good overall level of quality. All units self-contained; 2 bathrooms where there are eight or more guests.

☆☆☆ Good to very good level of quality. Good standard of maintenance and decoration. Ample space and good quality furniture. All double beds with access from both sides. Microwaves.

☆☆☆☆ Excellent overall level of quality. Very good care and attention to detail. Either access to washing machine and drier, or a 24-hour laundry service.

☆☆☆☆☆ Exceptional overall level of quality. High levels of décor, fixtures and fittings, together with excellent standards guest services. Excellent range of accessories and personal touches.

Holiday, Touring and Camping Parks

Every year the National Tourist Boards inspect more than 1,000 parks. They assess over 50 separate aspects of the parks, from landscaping and layout to maintenance, customer care, and most importantly cleanliness.

☆ Acceptable – to achieve this grade, the park must be clean with good standards of maintenance and customer care.

☆☆ Good – all the above points plus an improved level of landscaping, lighting, refuse disposal and maintenance.

☆☆☆ Very good – most parks fall within this category; three stars represent the industry standard. The range of facilities provided may vary from park to park, but they will be of a very good standard and will be well maintained.

☆☆☆☆ Excellent quality – careful attention to detail in the provision of all services and facilities.

☆☆☆☆☆ Exceptional standards can be expected from these parks, with the highest levels of customer care and attractive surroundings. All facilities will be maintained in pristine condition.

As well as the star rating, all parks have a designator to explain the type of accommodation.

Holiday Parks offer caravan holiday homes for hire or for sale.

Touring Parks are for people who want to take their own touring caravan, motorhome or tent.

Camping Parks have pitches available for tents only.

Many parks offer combinations of these, for example ‘Holiday and Touring Park’ or ‘Touring and Camping Park’.
Accommodation ratings continued

Hostels: Star ratings
Hostels are rated from one to five stars. They must meet a minimum entry requirement for both the provision and quality of facilities and services, including fixtures, fittings, furnishings, décor and any other extra facilities. The more stars, the higher the overall level of quality.

Group Hostels provide hostel style accommodation that caters for groups only.
Bunkhouses offer a similar style of accommodation to hostels, but usually with more limited service and facilities, usually on a self-catering basis. Bunkhouses are not star rated but meet the same minimum requirements as hostels, where applicable.
Camping Barns provide very simple self-catering accommodation. Often referred to as ‘stone tents’, they have the advantage of being roomy and dry. Camping Barns are not Star rated and will be assessed as being fit for the purpose, meeting a specific minimum entry requirement.

Campus Accommodation: Star ratings
Campus accommodation includes educational establishments such as universities and colleges with sleeping accommodation in halls of residence. It is rated from one to five stars.

Holiday Villages: Star ratings
Holiday villages are rated from one to five stars. A holiday village usually offers a variety of types of accommodation, with the majority provided in custom-built rooms (e.g. chalets, hotel rooms). A range of facilities and activities are also available which may, or may not, be included in the tariff.
## HLTT classifications

### Business Activity

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>UK SIC</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sector</th>
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<tr>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>Hotels</td>
<td>Hospitality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>Camping sites and other provision of short stay accommodation</td>
<td>Hospitality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>Restaurants</td>
<td>Hospitality</td>
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<tr>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>Bars</td>
<td>Hospitality</td>
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<td>Canteens and catering</td>
<td>Hospitality</td>
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<td>60.22</td>
<td>Taxi operation</td>
<td>Travel</td>
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<td>Renting of buses and coaches</td>
<td>Travel</td>
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<td>60.3</td>
<td>Activities of travel agents and tour operators</td>
<td>Tourism/Travel</td>
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<tr>
<td>74.873</td>
<td>Activities of exhibition and fair organisers</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.874</td>
<td>Activities of conference organisers</td>
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<td>92.13</td>
<td>Motion picture projection</td>
<td>Leisure</td>
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<td>92.311</td>
<td>Live theatrical presentations</td>
<td>Leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.32</td>
<td>Operation of arts facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>92.33</td>
<td>Fair and amusement park activities</td>
<td>Leisure</td>
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<tr>
<td>92.34</td>
<td>Dance halls, discos &amp; dance instructors; other entertainment activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>92.52</td>
<td>Museum activities and preservation of historical sites/buildings</td>
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<td>Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>92.61</td>
<td>Operation of sports arenas and stadiums</td>
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<td>92.62</td>
<td>Other sporting activities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>Other recreational activities</td>
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### HLTT classifications continued

#### Occupation

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<tr>
<th>SOC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1221</td>
<td>Hotel and accommodation managers</td>
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<tr>
<td>1222</td>
<td>Conference and exhibition managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1223</td>
<td>Restaurant and catering managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1224</td>
<td>Publicans and managers of licensed premises</td>
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<tr>
<td>1225</td>
<td>Leisure and sports managers</td>
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<td>1226</td>
<td>Travel agency managers</td>
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<td>5434</td>
<td>Chefs, cooks</td>
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<td>6211</td>
<td>Sports and leisure assistants</td>
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<td>6212</td>
<td>Travel agents</td>
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<td>6213</td>
<td>Travel and tour guides</td>
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<td>Air travel assistants</td>
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<td>Rail travel assistants</td>
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<td>6219</td>
<td>Leisure and travel service occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6231</td>
<td>Housekeepers and related occupations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8213</td>
<td>Bus and coach drivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9222</td>
<td>Hotel porters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9223</td>
<td>Kitchen and catering assistants</td>
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<tr>
<td>9224</td>
<td>Waiters, waitresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9225</td>
<td>Bar staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9226</td>
<td>Leisure and theme park attendants</td>
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#### Marginal

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<tr>
<th>SOC</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>2452</td>
<td>Archivists and curators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8214</td>
<td>Taxi drivers and chauffeurs</td>
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Websites

Academy of Food and Wine Service  www.acfws.org
The Academy of Food and Wine Service is the industry’s professional training body, dedicated to improving the basic knowledge of all restaurant staff, incorporating bar skills, wine service and food service.

British Hospitality Organisation  www.bha-online.org.uk
The British Hospitality Association has been representing the hotel, restaurant and catering industry for 90 years. The Association exists to ensure that the views of the British hospitality industry are represented to government and policy makers in the UK and internationally, in order that its members’ businesses can flourish.

British Institute of Innkeeping  www.bii.org
With over 16,000 members, this is the professional body for the licensed retail sector. It promotes high standards of professionalism throughout the licensed retail sector; aims to encourage new entrants into the industry, and to help them develop their long-term careers.

Caterer  www.caterer.com
Online recruitment resource for hotel, restaurant and bar jobs.

Hospitality Training Foundation  www.htf.org.uk

The Restaurant Association  www.bha-online.org.uk/restaurantassociation.asp
Part of the British Hospitality Organisation, representing the interests of restaurateurs for over 40 years

Springboard UK Limited  www.springboarduk.org.uk
Springboard UK is a young dynamic organisation which promotes careers in hospitality, leisure, tourism and travel to a range of potential recruits and influencers through a network of centres across the UK.

VisitBritain  www.visitbritain.org
VisitBritain was created on 1 April 2004, to market Britain to the rest of the world and to the British.