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MACMILLAN School DICTIONARY



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Features of the MACMILLAN

Clear layout for ease of use

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compatriot

able to be used together with another piece of computer equipment or software **3** likely to have a good relationship because of being similar **4** **INCOMPATIBLE**: We're just not compatible. — **compatibility** /kəm.pə'ti.bəl.ə/ noun [U]

compatriot /kəm.pə'tri.ət/ noun [C] someone who is from the same country as you

compel /kəm'pel/ (compels, compelling, compelled) verb [T] to force someone to do something

compelling /kəm'pel.ɪŋ/ adj **1** interesting or exciting enough to keep your attention completely: a compelling story **2** able to persuade someone to do or believe something: compelling evidence

compensate /'kɒm.pən.seɪt/ verb [I] to change or remove the bad effect of something: Their enthusiasm **1** compensates for their lack of skill. **2** [I/T] to pay someone money because they have suffered an injury or loss: They were compensated for the damage to the house.

compensation /'kɒm.pən.seɪ(ə)n/ noun **1** [U] money that someone receives because something bad has happened to them: She was awarded £2,000 compensation for her injuries. **2** [C/U] something that changes or removes the bad effect of something: He uses speed as compensation for his lack of strength.

compete /kəm'pi:t/ verb [I] **1** to try to be more successful than other companies or people in business: We're too small to compete with a company like that. **2** to try to win a competition: Her dream was to compete in the Olympics. **3** You will be competing against the best athletes in the world. **4** Ten teams will compete for the trophy.

Word family: compete

Words in the same family as compete

- competition n
- competitor n
- competitive adj
- uncompetitive adj
- competitively adv
- competing adj
- competitiveness n

competence /'kɒm.pɪ.təns/ noun [U] the ability to do something well: I am not questioning your competence.

competent /'kɒm.pɪ.tənt/ adj **1** capable of doing something well **2** good enough, but not extremely good **3** **INCOMPETENT** — **competently** adv

competing /kəm'pi:t.ɪŋ/ adj competing arguments, claims, or theories cannot all be true

competition /kəm.pə'tɪʃ(ə)n/ noun **1** [U] the activities of companies that are trying to be more successful than others: intense

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competition between the two **2** [U] the activities of people get something that other people There is a lot of competition must emphasize that we are competition with you. **3** [C] in which people try to win better than other people: competition in the local newspaper **4** **PHRASE** the competition company, or thing that so with: Let's look at what the doing and do it better.

The competition can be singular or plural verb. look at what the competition Let's look at what the competition doing.

competitive /kəm'pet.ɪv/ competitive activity is done by companies or teams at each other: the struggle competitive marketplace others: a wide range of competitive prices **3** a successful than other competitive player — competitiveness noun

competitor /kəm'pe.tɪ.tər/ company that sells the services as another **2** in a sports competition

compilation /kəm'pi.leɪ.ʃən/ set of things such as brought together from

compile /kəm'paɪl/ book using information places — **compiler**

complacent /kəm'plə.sənt/ who is complacent relaxed because of something easily, be true — **complacently** /kəm'plə.s(ə)n.sli/

complain /kəm'pleɪn/ you are not satisfied are you complain to complain to that it was too hot

complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/ statement that you something: I have a complaint There's been a complaint about: The manager's complaint **3** [C] an illness

complement /kəm'plɪ.mənt/ combine well with sweater that will jewellery

complement

clo

◆ W
Br
us

■

■

■

■

■

■

clothing

of cloth

cloud

white

sky: a

more

of some

a huge

cloud

to think

feeling

make

confusi

further

such as

it, beca

clouds

no cloud

cloudy

1 full of

cloud

cloud

Nothing



clued up

club¹ /klʌb/ noun

1 society for activity
2 sports team & staff
3 place for dancing
4 stick for golf

5 suit of playing
cards
6 stick as weapon

1 [C] an organization for people who take part in a particular activity, or the building that they use: *Why don't you **join** a chess **club**?* ♦
Are you **a member of** the club?

2 [C] a team of sports players and the staff who work with them: *Manchester United football club*

3 [c] a place where people go in the evening to dance and drink

4 [C] a long object like a stick used for hitting the ball in golf

5 clubs [plural] the **suit** (=group) of playing cards that

cards that has a pattern of three black balls on a black stem: *the king of clubs*
5 [C] a thick heavy stick used as a weapon

club ² /kɪʌb/ (**clubs, clubbing, clubbed**) verb
[T] to hit someone with a heavy object

club 'foot noun [C] **HEALTH** a foot twisted to one side as a result of a medical condition
—**club-'footed** adj

clubhouse /'klʌb,haʊs/ noun [C] the building used by members of a sports club

cluck /klʌk/ verb [I] if a chicken clucks, it makes its usual short low sound — **cluck** noun [C]

clue /klu:/ noun [C] **1** an object or fact that helps someone to solve a crime or mystery: *Detectives were brought in to help search for clues.* **2** Police still have no **clues** as to the identity of the killer. **3** a piece of information that helps you to understand something: *His face gave her no clue as to what he was thinking.* **4** a word or phrase provided to help you guess the answer in a **crossword**. **PHRASE** **not have a clue** *informal* to not know or understand something: *'What's wrong with him?' 'I don't have a clue.'*

clued up /,klu:zd 'ʌp/ *adj informal* someone who is clued up knows about a particular subject or situation

Style and usage
information for when a
word is used e.g. spoken,
written, informal, formal,
humorous, offensive,
literary, old-fashioned

clear and definite way — **categorical**
/ˌkætəˈɡɒrɪk(ə)l/ adj

categorize /ˈkætɪɡəˌraɪz/ verb [T] to put people or things into groups according to their qualities = **CLASSIFY** — **categorization**
/ˌkætɪɡəˈraɪz(ə)ɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U]

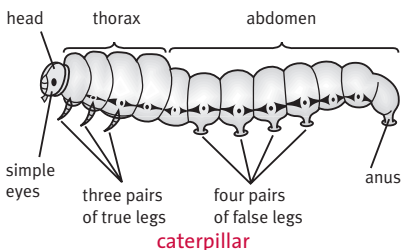
category /ˈkætəɡ(ə)ri/ (plural **categories**) noun [C] a group of people or things that have similar qualities: *There will be two winners in each category.* ♦ *The proposal would ban some categories of weapons.*

cater /ˈkeɪtə/ verb [I/T] to provide food and drinks at an event such as a party or meeting — **caterer** noun [C]

PHRASAL VERB **'cater to sb** to provide a particular group of people with something that they want or need: *There are more and more TV shows catering to young male audiences.*

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

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



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

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

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

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

Catholic /ˈkæθ(ə)lɪk/ noun [C] **RELIGION** a member of the Roman Catholic Church — **Catholic** adj, **Catholicism** /kəˈθɒlɪsɪz(ə)m/ noun [U]

cation /ˈkætaɪən/ noun [C] **PHYSICS,**

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

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

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

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

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

caught /kɔ:t/ the past tense and past participle of **catch**¹

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

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

cause¹ /kɔ:z/ noun **1** [C] an event, thing, or person that makes something happen: *The cause of death was found to be a heart attack.* ♦ *an essay on the causes of the First World War* **2** [C/U] a reason for behaving in a particular way, or for feeling a particular emotion: *He wouldn't have done it without good cause (= a good reason).* ♦ *The doctor's report states that there is no cause for concern.* **3** [C] an aim, idea, or organization that someone supports or works for: *Campaigners hope that people will be sympathetic to their cause.* ♦ *Please give as much as you can: it's for a good cause.*

cause² /kɔ:z/ verb [T] to make something happen, usually something bad: *Indigestion is caused by excess acid in the stomach.* ♦ *Bad weather continues to cause problems for travellers.* ♦ *A small sound caused him to turn his head.* ♦ *He apologizes for causing you any embarrassment.*

Build your vocabulary: words you can use instead of cause

- **bring about** to make something happen, especially something positive that improves the situation
- **give rise to** to make something happen, especially something unpleasant or unexpected
- **lead to** to begin a process that makes something happen later
- **contribute to** to be one of several causes that help to make something happen

causeway /ˈkɔ:zˌweɪ/ noun [C] a raised road

or path across ground that is wet or covered by water

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

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

caution ² /ˈkɔːʃ(ə)n/ verb [T] **1** formal to warn someone about a possible danger or problem: *Researchers cautioned that the drug is only partly effective.* **2** if the police caution someone who has broken the law, they warn them officially

cautious /ˈkɔːʃəs/ adj careful to avoid problems or danger — **cautiously** adv

cavalry /ˈkævəlri/ noun [singular] the part of an army that consists of soldiers who ride horses, or in modern times, of soldiers who ride in **armoured** vehicles

cave ¹ /keɪv/ noun [C] a large hole in the side of a hill or under the ground

cave ² /keɪv/ **PHRASAL VERB** *cave 'in* if a roof or wall caves in, it falls down or inwards

caveman /ˈkeɪv,mæn/ (plural **cavemen** /ˈkeɪv,men/) noun [C] someone who lived thousands of years ago when people lived in caves

cavern /ˈkævən/ noun [C] a large cave

caviar /ˈkævi,ɑː/ noun [U] fish eggs that are eaten as a special and expensive food

cavity /ˈkævəti/ (plural **cavities**) noun [C] **1** a hole or space inside a solid object, especially a part of the body: *the nasal cavity* ♦ *the abdominal cavity* **2** a hole in a tooth, caused by decay

cayenne pepper /ˌkeren ˈpepə/ noun [U] a red powder made from a type of pepper that has a strong flavour. It is added to food to make it taste **spicy**.

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

CCTV /ˌsiː siː tiː ˈviː/ noun [C/U] closed-circuit television: a system of cameras and television screens that allows someone to see what is

happening in different parts of a building or town

CD /ˌsiː ˈdiː/ noun [C] compact disc: a small round piece of hard plastic with sound recorded on it or computer information stored on it

'C,D,player noun [C] a piece of equipment used for playing CDs with music on them

CD-R /ˌsiː diː ˈɑː/ noun [C] compact disc recordable: an empty CD that you can use only once to record music or information from a computer

'C,drive noun [C] **COMPUTING** the main hard disk drive on a computer system

CD-ROM /ˌsiː diː ˈrɒm/ noun [C/U] **COMPUTING** compact disc read-only memory: a CD that stores large amounts of information for use by a computer — *picture* → **COMPUTER**

CD-RW /ˌsiː diː ɑː ˈdʌb(ə)ljʊː/ noun [C] **COMPUTING** compact disc rewritable: a CD that can be used for recording music or information from a computer

'C,D,writer noun [C] a piece of equipment used for recording information onto CDs

cease /siːs/ verb [I/T] formal to stop happening or continuing, or to stop something happening or continuing: *Conversation ceased when she entered the room.* ♦ *The government has ceased all contact with the rebels.*

ceasefire /ˈsiːs,faɪə/ noun [C] an agreement to stop fighting for a period of time

ceaseless /ˈsiːsləs/ adj formal continuing without stopping — **ceaselessly** adv

cedar /ˈsiːdə/ noun [C/U] a tall **evergreen** tree, or the wood from this tree

cede /siːd/ verb [T] formal if a ruler or country cedes power or land, they formally allow someone else to take it from them

ceiling /ˈsiːlɪŋ/ noun [C] **1** the surface that is above you in a room: *There were cracks in the walls and the ceiling.* **2** an upper limit set on the number or amount of something: *A ceiling of £100 was put on all donations.*

celebrate /ˈseləbreɪt/ verb **1** [I/T] to do something enjoyable in order to show that an occasion or event is special: *They're celebrating the end of their exams.* **2** [T] formal to show admiration for someone or something in a piece of writing, music, or art, or in a ceremony: *The bravery of warriors was celebrated in song.*

celebrated /ˈseləbreɪtɪd/ adj famous and praised by many people: *a celebrated artist*

celebration /ˌseləbreɪʃ(ə)n/ noun **1** [C] a party or special event at which people celebrate something: *The whole family came for our anniversary celebration.* **2** [C/U] the

activity of celebrating something: *It was a night of dancing and celebration.*

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

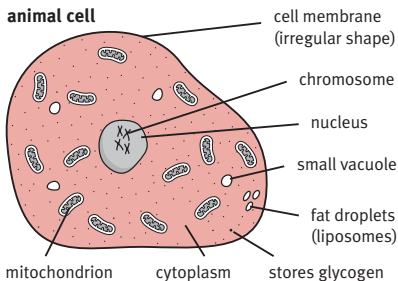
celery /'seləri/ noun [U] a pale green vegetable consisting of long leaf stems that are eaten raw or cooked —*picture*→ **VEGETABLE**

celestial body /sə'lestiəl 'bɒdi/ noun [C]
ASTRONOMY a star or planet

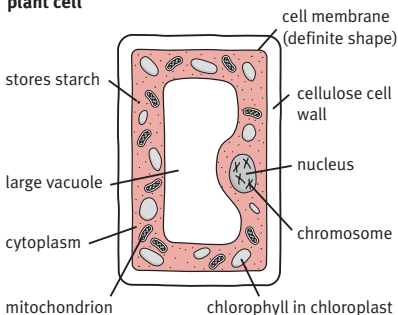
celibate /'seləbət/ adj someone who is celibate does not have sex —**celibacy** /'selibəsi/ noun [U]

cell /sel/ noun [C] **1 BIOLOGY** the smallest unit from which all living things are made. All cells have a **cell membrane**, and plant cells also have a cellulose **cell wall**. A cell also has a nucleus that contains the **organism's** genetic information, **cytoplasm**, and very small parts called **organelles**: *brain cells* **2 a** small room where a prisoner is kept **3 COMPUTING** a small square in a pattern of squares on a computer spreadsheet for writing numbers or words in **4 PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY** a piece of equipment that uses chemicals, heat, or light to produce electricity
→ **ELECTRICAL CELL**

animal cell



plant cell



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

'cell di'vision noun [C] **BIOLOGY 1** see **mitosis 2** see **meiosis**

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

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

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

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

cellular /'seljʊlə/ adj **1 BIOLOGY** relating to the cells of living things **2** relating to mobile phones

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

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

Celsius /'selsiəs/ noun [U] **SCIENCE** a system for measuring temperature in the metric system —symbol **C**→ **FAHRENHEIT**

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

cement¹ /sə'ment/ noun [U] **1** a grey powder used in building. It becomes very hard when it is mixed with sand and water to make concrete. **2** a substance similar to bone that covers the root of a tooth —*picture*→ **TOOTH**

cement² /sə'ment/ verb [T] **1** to make a relationship or idea stronger or more certain **2** to cover a surface with cement

cemetery /'semət(ə)ri/ (plural **cemeteries**)
noun [C] an area of ground where dead people are buried → **GRAVEYARD**

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

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

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

census /'sensəs/ (plural **censuses**) noun [C] **SOCIAL STUDIES** an occasion when government officials count all the people in a country and record information about them

cent /sent/ noun [C] **ECONOMICS** a small unit of money used in many countries, for example the US, South Africa, and Hong Kong. There are 100 cents in a dollar or a **euro**.

centenary /sen'tɪnəri, sen'tenəri/ (plural **centenaries**) noun [C] a day or year that people celebrate exactly 100 years after an important event

center /'sentə/ the American spelling of **centre**

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

centigrade /'senti,greɪd/ noun [U] old-fashioned **Celsius**

centilitre /'senti,lɪtə/ noun [C] **SCIENCE** a unit for measuring an amount of liquid or gas in the metric system. There are 100 centilitres in one litre. Symbol **cl**

centimetre /'senti,mɪtə/ noun [C] **SCIENCE** a unit for measuring length in the metric system. There are 100 centimetres in one metre. Symbol **cm**

centipede /'senti,pɪd/ noun [C] **BIOLOGY** a type of **arthropod** that has a long narrow body divided into many sections, each of which has a pair of legs → **MILLIPEDE**

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

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

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

centralize /'sentrəlaɪz/ verb [T] to give control of a country, organization, or industry to one group of people

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

centre **1** /'sentə/ noun

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

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

entertainment: *We caught a bus into the centre.*

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

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

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

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

7 **the centre** [singular] a political party, group of parties, or position that is not extreme because it is neither left-wing nor right-wing

PHRASE **centre of gravity** **PHYSICS** the point in an object around which its weight balances

centre **2** /'sentə/ verb [T] to put something in the centre of an area

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

centripetal force /sen,triˈpi:t(ə)l 'fɔːs/ noun [U] **PHYSICS** a force that makes things move towards the centre of something when they are moving around that centre. Gravity is the centripetal force that keeps the planets orbiting around the Sun.

century /'sentʃəri/ (plural **centuries**) noun [C] **1** a period of 100 years counted from a year ending in -00: *His family has ruled Morocco since the 17th century.* **2** any period of 100 years: *the worst storm in nearly a century*

ceramic /sə'remɪk/ adj **ART** made from baked clay

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

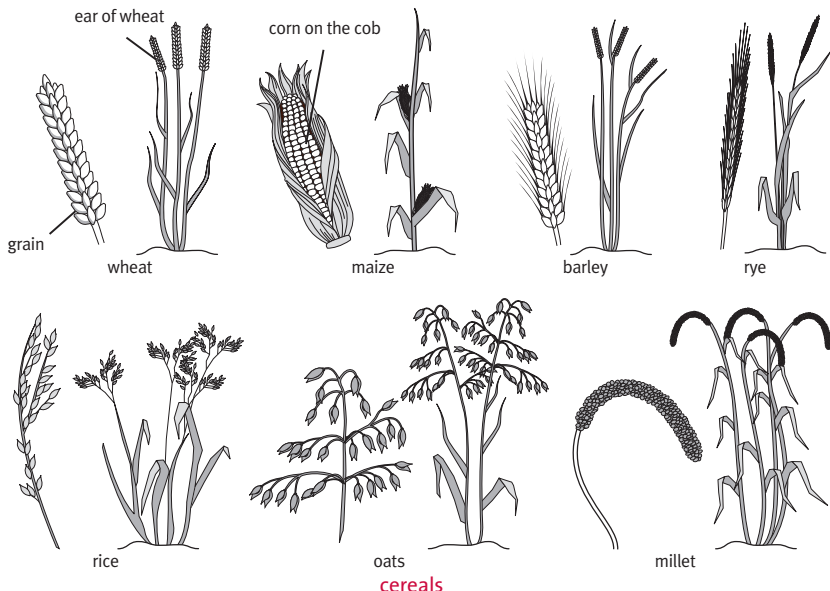
cereal /'sɪəriəl/ noun **1** [C] **AGRICULTURE** a grain that can be made into flour or other food, or a plant of the grass family that produces grain —*picture* → on next page
2 [C/U] a food made from grain

cerebellum /,serə'bɛləm/ (plural **cerebella** /,serə'bɛlə/ or **cerebellums**) noun [C] **ANATOMY** the back part of the brain that is responsible for balance and movement —*picture* → **BRAIN**

cerebral /'serəbrəl, sə'ri:brəl/ adj **ANATOMY** relating to the brain, or affecting the brain

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

cerebral hemisphere noun [C] **ANATOMY**



one of the two halves of the front part of the brain —picture → BRAIN

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

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

ceremonial /ˌserəˈməʊniəl/ adj connected with a ceremony

ceremony /ˌserəˈmɒni/ (plural **ceremonies**) noun **1** [C] a formal public event with special traditions, actions, or words: *a ceremony to honour those who died in the war* ♦ *an awards ceremony* **2** [U] the formal traditions, actions, and words used for celebrating a public or religious event: *They celebrated Easter with great ceremony.*

certain¹ /ˈsɜ:t(ə)n/ adj **1** having no doubts that something is true = **SURE** ≠ **UNCERTAIN**: *I'm not absolutely certain, but I think I'm right.* ♦ *You can be pretty certain she's not going to like it.* ♦ *We still can't be certain who is going to win.* **2** definitely going to happen, or definitely known: *One thing was certain: someone had been in his room.* ♦ *It's not certain that this method would work.* ♦ *Mexico is now certain of a place in the finals.*

PHRASE **make certain** to take action in order to be sure that something happens or be sure

that something is true = **MAKE SURE**: *Call home to make certain everything is OK.*

certain² /ˈsɜ:t(ə)n/ determiner used for referring to someone or something without being specific about who or what they are: *There are certain things we need to discuss.* **PHRASE** **a certain** some, but not very much: *A certain amount of fat in your diet is good for you.*

certainly /ˈsɜ:t(ə)nli/ adv used for emphasizing that something is definitely true or will definitely happen: *There certainly wasn't any point in going now.*

certainty /ˈsɜ:t(ə)nti/ (plural **certainties**) noun **1** [C] something that will definitely happen, or that you feel very sure about: *Victory looked like a certainty.* **2** [U] the feeling of being completely sure about something = **CONVICTION**: *I can say with certainty that there will be no more information today.*

certificate /ˌsɜ:tɪfɪkət/ noun [C] **1** an official document that states that particular facts are true: *a birth certificate* **2** an official document that proves that someone has passed an examination or has successfully completed a course

certify /ˈsɜ:tɪfaɪ/ (certifies, certifying, certified) verb [T] **1** to state officially that something is true, accurate, or satisfactory **2** to give someone an official document that proves that they have passed an examination or have successfully completed a training course

cervical /'sɜːvɪk(ə)l, sə'vaɪk(ə)l/ adj
ANATOMY, HEALTH relating to the cervix

cervical smear noun [C] **HEALTH** a medical test in which cells taken from the opening of the uterus are examined. This can show cell changes which could develop into cancer.

cervix /'sɜːvɪks/ noun [C] **ANATOMY** the entrance to the uterus —*picture* → EMBRYO

cessation /se'seɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [C/U] *formal* an end to something: a **cessation of hostilities**

CFC /,siː ef 'siː/ noun [C] **CHEMISTRY, ENVIRONMENT** chlorofluorocarbon: a gas used in refrigerators and in some **aerosols**. CFCs can damage the **ozone layer** of the Earth's atmosphere.

chador /'tʃɑːdɔː/ noun [C] a loose piece of usually black clothing that covers a woman's whole body including her head, worn by some Muslim women

chaff /tʃɑːf, tʃæf/ noun [U] the outer part of wheat and other grains that is removed before the grains are used

chain¹ /tʃeɪn/ noun **1** [C/U] a series of metal rings that are connected to each other: *The crate was attached to the deck with a chain.* ♦ *a gold chain* ♦ *Prisoners were kept in chains.* **2** [C] a series of people or things that are connected: *a chain of events that eventually led to murder* ♦ *a chain of small islands* **3** [C] a group of businesses that all belong to the same company: *Japan's leading hotel chain* ♦ *a chain of electrical goods shops*

chain² /tʃeɪn/ verb [T] to use a chain to fasten something so that it cannot be stolen, or to fasten a prisoner with a chain so that they cannot escape

chain reaction noun [C] **CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS** a series of chemical or physical reactions, each one of which causes the next one

chain saw noun [C] a tool with a motor, used for cutting down trees or cutting up wood —*picture* → TOOL

chair¹ /tʃeə/ noun [C] **1** a piece of furniture for one person to sit on, with a back, legs, and sometimes two arms **2** the person who is in charge of a meeting, committee, company, or organization: *All questions must be addressed to the chair.* ♦ *He is the former chair of the Atomic Energy Commission.* → CHAIRMAN, CHAIRWOMAN

chair² /tʃeə/ verb [T] to be the person in charge of a meeting, committee, company, or organization

chairman /'tʃeəmən/ (plural **chairmen** /'tʃeəmən/) noun [C] the person who is in charge of a meeting, committee, company, or organization

chairmanship /'tʃeəmənʃɪp/ noun [C/U] the position of being a chairman

chairperson /'tʃeə,pɜːs(ə)n/ noun [C] the person who is in charge of a meeting, committee, company, or organization

chairwoman /'tʃeə,wʊmən/ (plural **chairwomen** /'tʃeə,wʊmɪn/) noun [C] the woman who is in charge of a meeting, committee, company, or organization

chalk /tʃɔːk/ noun **1** [U] **GEOLOGY** a type of soft white rock that consists of almost pure **calcium carbonate**. It is a type of sedimentary rock. **2** [C/U] a stick of chalk used for writing or drawing

chalky /'tʃɔːki/ adj similar to chalk, or containing chalk

challenge¹ /'tʃælɪndʒ/ noun **1** [C/U] something that needs a lot of skill, energy, and determination to deal with or achieve: *I felt I needed a new challenge at work.* ♦ *Are western nations ready to meet the environmental challenges that lie ahead?* ♦ *The new government faces the challenge of completing the building on time.* **2** [C] an action or idea that questions whether something is true, fair, accurate, legal etc: *Recent discoveries present a serious challenge to accepted views on the age of the universe.* ♦ *The strike was a direct challenge to the authority of the government.* **3** [C] an occasion when someone tries to win a game or competition

challenge² /'tʃælɪndʒ/ verb [T] **1** to question whether something is true, fair, accurate, legal etc: *This decision is likely to be challenged by the oil companies.* ♦ *The president has accused the governor of challenging his leadership.* **2** to invite someone to compete or fight: *The girls challenged the boys to a cricket match.*

challenging /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/ adj difficult to deal with or achieve, but interesting and enjoyable

chamber /'tʃembə/ noun [C] **1** a room used for a particular purpose: *a torture chamber* ♦ *the debating chamber* **2** one of the sections of a parliament: *the upper chamber* **3** an enclosed space, especially one inside a machine or someone's body: *the chambers of the heart*

chameleon /kə'mɪliən/ noun [C] a type of small lizard with skin that changes colour to match the colours around it —*picture* → REPTILE

champagne /,ʃæm'peɪn/ noun [U] a type of French sparkling wine that some people drink on special occasions

champion /'tʃæmpiən/ noun [C] **1** someone who has won an important competition, especially in sport: *the world heavyweight boxing champion* **2** someone who publicly supports or defends something: *a champion of the rights of religious minorities*

championship /'tʃæmpiənʃɪp/ noun **1** [C] a competition to find the best player or team in a sport or game: *the World Chess*

Championships 2 [singular] the position of being a champion: *Two more points and the championship will be his!*

chance¹ /tʃɑːns/ noun **1** [C] an opportunity to do something, especially something that you want to do: *Students are **given the chance** to learn another language.* ♦ *We work together whenever we **get a chance**.* ♦ *I warned her that this was her **last chance**.* **2** [C/U] the possibility that something will happen: *I think she has **a good chance** of getting the job.* ♦ *Is there **any chance** they will reverse their decision?* ♦ *He **doesn't stand a chance** of winning the tournament* (=it is not at all likely that he will win). **3** [U] the way that things happen without being planned or expected = **luck**: *The results may simply be due to chance.* ♦ *It was simply **by chance** that Nicholson was cast in the film.*

PHRASE **take a chance** or **take chances (on)** to do something even though it involves risk

chance² /tʃɑːns/ verb [T] to do something even though you know it involves a risk: *It looked like rain so I decided not to **chance it** and brought my umbrella.*

chance³ /tʃɑːns/ adj not planned or expected: *a **chance meeting***

chancellor /ˈtʃɑːnsələ/ noun [C] **1** the leader of the government in some countries **2** the **Chancellor of the Exchequer** **3 EDUCATION** someone who is the official leader of a university

Chancellor of the Exchequer /ˈtʃɑːnsələr əv ʃiː ɪksˈtʃekə/ noun [C] the member of the British government who is responsible for taxes and public spending

chandelier /ˌʃændəˈliə/ noun [C] a light that hangs from a ceiling and has a lot of branches for holding lights or **candles**

change¹ /tʃeɪndʒ/ verb

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 become different | 5 get other vehicle |
| 2 start sth new | 6 exchange money |
| 3 replace sth | + PHRASES |
| 4 of clothes | + PHRASAL VERB |

1 [I/T] to become different, or to make someone or something different: *After a few days the weather **changed**.* ♦ *The law was **changed** in 1989.* ♦ *The leaves are already **starting to change colour**.* ♦ *The town has **changed from** a small fishing village **to** a modern tourist centre.*

2 [I/T] to stop doing one thing and start doing something different: *Dave said he might be **changing jobs**.* ♦ *With oil costs rising, the government is gradually **changing to** renewable energy.*

3 [T] to replace something with a new or different thing: *Can you **help me change a tyre**?*

4 [I/T] to take off the clothes that you are wearing and put on different ones: *Hang on, I'll just go and **change**.* ♦ *Have I got time to*

***get changed** before we go?* ♦ *You should **change into** some dry socks.*

5 [I/T] to leave one plane, train, bus etc to get on another: *We **changed planes** in Paris.*

6 [T] to exchange one type of money for another: *I need to **change** some dollars **into** pesos.*

PHRASES **change hands** to be given or sold by one person to another

change your mind to change a decision you have made or an opinion you have about something

change the subject to stop talking about one thing and start talking about another

PHRASAL VERB **'change (sth) into sth** to stop being in one condition or form and start being in another, or to make something do this: *At what point does boiling water **change into** steam?*

Build your vocabulary: words you can use instead of **change**

- **adapt** to change something in order to make it suitable for a specific situation
- **adjust** to change something slightly so that it is exactly the way you want it
- **alter** a more formal word for 'change'
- **convert** to change something so that it can be used for a different purpose
- **modify** to make small changes to a machine or system in order to make it suitable for a different situation
- **transform** to change something completely so that it looks or works much better than before

change² /tʃeɪndʒ/ noun **1** [C/U] a situation or process in which something becomes different or is replaced, or the result of this process: *A number of **changes** have taken place since the 1960s.* ♦ *Older people sometimes find it hard to accept change.* ♦ *We **made a few changes** to the team.* ♦ *a **change in the law*** ♦ *a **change from** military **to** civilian rule* **2** [U] the money that someone gives back to a customer when they give more money than it costs to buy something: *Here's your **change**.* **3** [U] coins rather than notes: *I'm sorry I haven't got any **change**.* ♦ *Have you got **change for** a five-pound note* (=notes or coins of lower value that you can exchange for it)?

PHRASES **a change of heart** an occasion when you change your opinion or plan **for a change** instead of what usually happens: *It's nice to hear some good news for a **change**.*

changeable /ˈtʃeɪndʒəb(ə)l/ adj tending to change suddenly and often = **UNPREDICTABLE**

changed /tʃeɪndʒd/ adj different from before ≠ **UNCHANGED**

changing room /ˈtʃeɪndʒɪŋ ˌruːm/ noun [C] **1** a room in which people change their clothes before and after they play a sport **2** a room in a shop in which people can try on clothes before they buy them

channel¹ /ˈtʃæn(ə)l/ noun [C] **1** a television station and the programmes that it broadcasts: *What's on the other channel?* **2** a narrow passage made in the ground so that water can go along it **3** **GEOGRAPHY** a narrow area of water that joins two seas **4** a way of communicating or expressing something: *It is important to keep channels of communication open.*

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

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

chant /tʃɑːnt/ verb [I/T] **MUSIC** to shout or sing a word or phrase many times —chant noun [C]

Chanukah /ˈhɑːnəkə/ another spelling of Hanukkah

chaos /ˈkeɪdʒ/ noun [U] a situation in which everything is confused and not organized

chaotic /keɪˈɒtɪk/ adj happening in a confused way and without any order or organization —chaotically /keɪˈɒtɪkli/ adv

chapel /ˈtʃæp(ə)l/ noun [C] **RELIGION** a small church, or a special room used as a church

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

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

character /ˈkærɪktə/ noun

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 personality | 4 attractive qualities |
| 2 qualities of sth | 5 unusual person |
| 3 sb in book, film etc | 6 letter/number |

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

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

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

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

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

6 [C] a letter, number, or symbol that is written or printed: *Your computer password may be up to 12 characters long.*

characterise /ˈkærɪktəraɪz/ another spelling of **characterize**

characteristic¹ /ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk/ noun [C] a typical quality or feature: *the main characteristics of 20th-century culture*

characteristic² /ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk/ adj typical of someone or something: *Sue answered with her characteristic truthfulness.*

—characteristically /ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪkli/ adv

characterization /ˌkærɪktəraɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] **LITERATURE** the way in which a writer creates **characters**

characterize /ˈkærɪktəraɪz/ verb [T] **1** be characterized by to have something as a typical quality or feature: *The 1980s were characterized by high inflation and high unemployment.* **2** be characterized as to be described as a particular type of person or thing: *The military is usually characterized as being conservative.*

charcoal /ˈtʃɑːkəʊl/ noun [U] **1** a black substance made from burnt wood, used as a fuel **2** **ART** a black substance made from burnt wood, used for drawing

charge¹ /tʃɑːdʒ/ noun **1** [C/U] an amount of money that people have to pay, for example for a service or when they visit a place: *There is no charge for using the library.* ♦ *The organization provides a range of services free of charge* (=with no charge). ♦ *There's a small admission charge.* **2** [C] an official statement that accuses someone of committing a crime: *murder charges* ♦ *In the end we decided not to press charges* (=officially accuse someone of a crime). ♦ *They faced charges of conspiracy and murder.* ♦ *The investigation resulted in criminal charges against three police officers.* **3** [C] a claim that someone or something is bad, or that they have done something bad: *He was arrested on charges of corruption.*

4 [singular/U] **PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY** the amount or type of electrical force that something holds or carries. The protons in an atom have a positive charge, and the electrons have a negative charge.

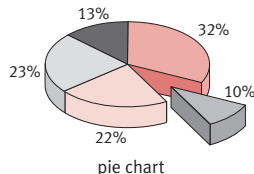
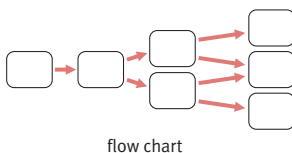
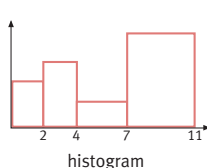
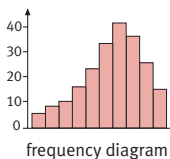
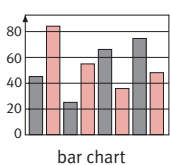
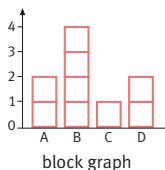
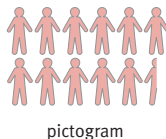
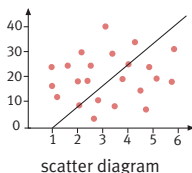
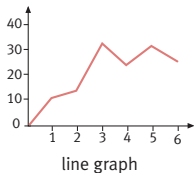
PHRASES **in charge (of)** if someone is in charge, they have control over a person or situation and are responsible for them: *Who's in charge here?* ♦ *He was put in charge of the whole investigation.*

take charge (of) to take control and become responsible for someone or something

charge² /tʃɑːdʒ/ verb

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 ask sb for money | 4 run to attack |
| 2 arrange payment | 5 move quickly |
| 3 accuse sb of crime | 6 put electricity into |

1 [I/T] to ask someone to pay an amount of money for something: *How much does the shop charge for delivery?*



presenting statistics in charts or diagrams

2 [T] to arrange to pay for something later: *The flights were **charged** to my father's personal account.*

3 [T] to accuse someone of committing a crime: *The police have **charged** him with murder.* ♦ *Two men have been **charged** in connection with the fire.*

4 [V/T] to attack someone or something by running very fast towards them

5 [I] to move somewhere quickly and carelessly: *You can't just go **charging** into the classroom.*

6 [V/T] **PHYSICS** to put electricity into a battery: *The cell phone won't work if it isn't **charged**.*

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

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

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

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

charm¹ /tʃɑ:m/ noun **1** [C/U] an attractive quality in a person, place etc: *The building has kept its traditional **charm**.* **2** [C] an object that brings luck or has magic powers

charm² /tʃɑ:m/ verb [T] to make someone like you, or make them want to do something for you: *He **charmed** my mother **into** giving him money.*

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

chart¹ /tʃɑ:t/ noun **1** [C] a list, drawing, or graph that shows information **2** [C] a map used for planning a journey by ship or aircraft **3 the charts** [plural] a list of the CDs that people have bought the most copies of in the previous week

chart² /tʃɑ:t/ verb [T] **1** to record how something develops and changes: *A team visits every week to **chart** their progress.* **2** to make a map of an area

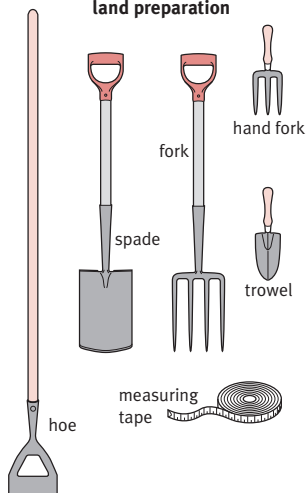
charter /'tʃɑ:tə/ noun **1** [C] a document that describes the aims of an organization or the rights of a group of people **2** [C/U] the process of hiring a boat, plane, or bus, or the vehicle that is hired

chartered accountant /tʃɑ:təd ə'kaʊntənt/ noun [C] an **accountant** who has passed a professional examination

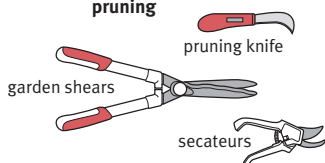
'charter flight noun [C] a plane journey that is arranged by a travel company

chase¹ /tʃeɪs/ verb **1** [V/T] to follow someone or something quickly in order to catch them = PURSUE: *The band have often been **chased** down the street by enthusiastic fans.* ♦ *I **chased** after the robbers for more than a mile.* **2** [T] to follow someone or something quickly in order to make them go away: *We **chased***

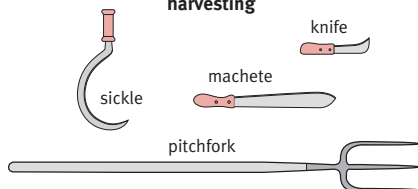
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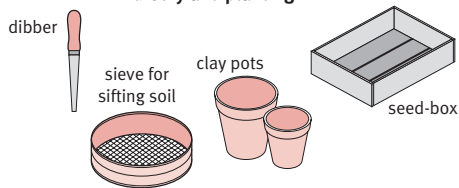
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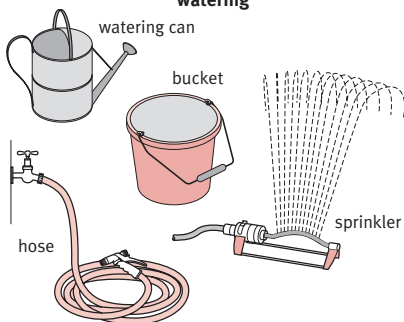
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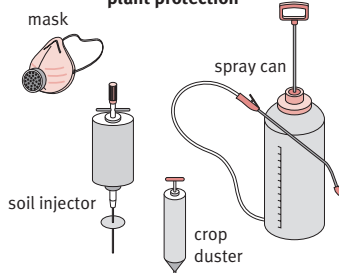
nursery and planting



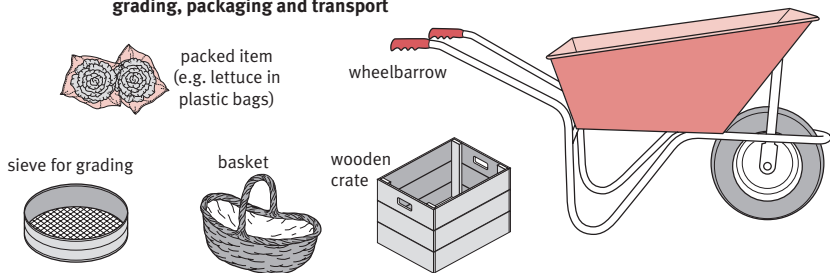
watering



plant protection

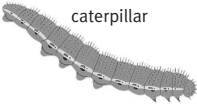
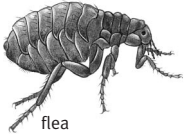
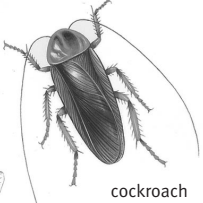
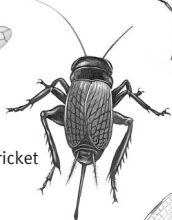
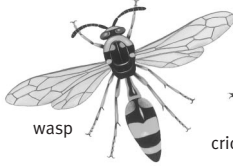
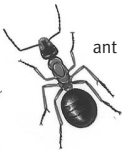
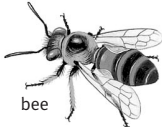
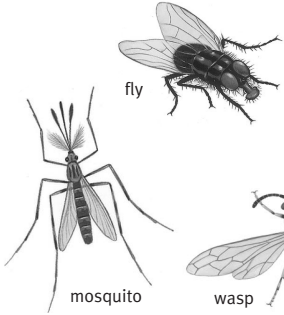
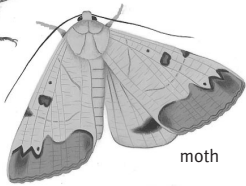
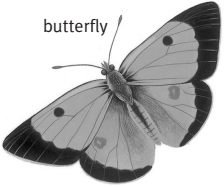
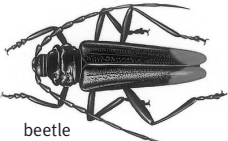
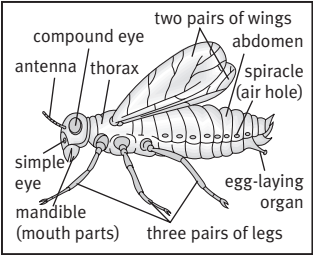


grading, packaging and transport

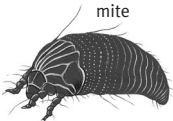
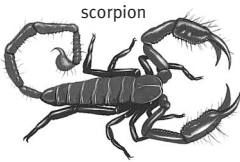


agricultural tools

insects



arachnids



insects and arachnids

REVISION AND EXAMINATION SKILLS

by Dr June Hassall

Revise effectively

- *Know your course.* Make a list of the topics that you have to learn.
- *Make a revision timetable.* Write down when you will revise each topic. Leave the week before your exam free for last-minute revision.
- *Make revision blocks short.* Short blocks of 30 minutes, with a 5-minute break, are better than long ones.
- *Make your revision active.* For example:
 - use a highlighter pen to mark important words in your notes
 - write out summaries of your notes
 - write the important words from your notes and then try to fill in the details
 - draw and label diagrams, then check them
 - try to repeat your notes from memory. Cover over a small part, then try and write or say it
 - ask someone to test you by asking questions on the topic that you have done
 - answer practice questions.
- *Learn from your mistakes.* Check the answers to questions, and if you made mistakes try to think where you went wrong, and learn from it.

Answering multiple-choice questions

- *Know the format.* Multiple-choice questions usually have an incomplete statement (stem) followed by four possible answers from which you have to choose the best one.
- *Using an answer sheet.* For each question there will be four blank areas labelled A, B, C, and D. You have to blacken the letter that is the same as the answer that you think is correct. Use a pencil for this, in case you want to change it.
- *Don't just guess.* If you are not sure of the right answer, *don't* just guess. First cross off the options that you know are

wrong. Then choose between those that are left.

- *Do answer every question.* Each question is worth one mark, and should only take a minute.
- *Making corrections.* If want to change an answer, rub out the first one very carefully before marking the new one.

Answering structured questions

- *Know the format.* A structured question is divided into several numbered parts.
- *Writing your answers.* The question has lines on which you write your answers. The number of marks for each part of the question is usually listed. As a guide, make one point or write one sentence for each mark available.
- *Getting help.* If you are not sure of an answer, first read carefully all parts of the question. Check that you are clear where to write each part of the answer, and don't repeat yourself.
- *Use the space.* If you don't have enough to write in the space, check that you have understood the question. Also don't try and write more than can easily fit each space.
- *Answer all parts.* You must answer each part of the question in the correct place. If not, you won't get the marks.
- *Leave extra time for difficult questions,* such as those involving graphs.

Answering essay questions

- *Know the format.* An essay question is usually divided into only a few parts. Each part has more marks than for a structured question.
- *Choosing questions.* You usually have a choice of questions. Spend time on this so that you make wise choices. Select questions on which you can answer most of the parts.
- *Divide your time.* Be very careful to

DEALING WITH DATA

by Dr June Hassall

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

Tables

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

Making tables

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

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

Foods	Percentage of food constituents			
	Protein%	Fat%	Carbo-hydrate%	Inedible%
Peanut	26	46	10	18
Corn	10	5	70	15

Interpreting tables

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

For example, from the table above:

1 How many grams of protein would there be in 50 g of peanuts?

For peanuts, the % of protein is 26; this means 26 g of protein are present in 100 g of peanuts. So in 50 g there are $26/100 \times 50 = 13$ g.

2 What fraction of peanuts is made up of carbohydrate?

For peanuts, the % of carbohydrates is 10%. This means 10 parts out of a hundred, or $10/100 = 1/10$ (one tenth). This can also be written as 0.1.

Pie charts

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

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

Making pie charts: We start with a table.

	Percentage of food constituents			
	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Inedible
Peanut	26	46	10	18

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

$$\frac{\text{Percentage of constituent}}{100} \times 360^\circ = \text{angle of segment}$$

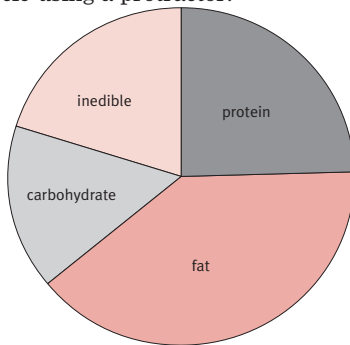
$$\text{Protein} = 26/100 \times 360^\circ = 93.6^\circ$$

$$\text{Fat} = 46/100 \times 360^\circ = 165.6^\circ$$

$$\text{Carbohydrate} = 10/100 \times 360^\circ = 36^\circ$$

$$\text{Inedible part} = 18/100 \times 360^\circ = 64.8^\circ$$

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



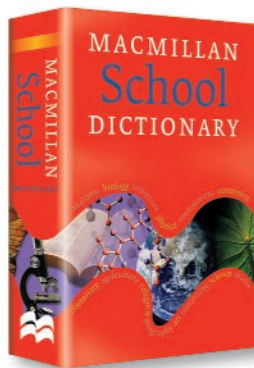
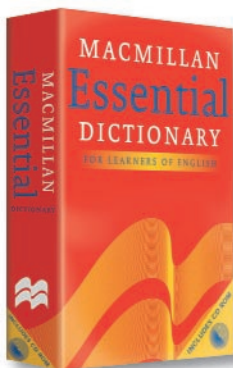
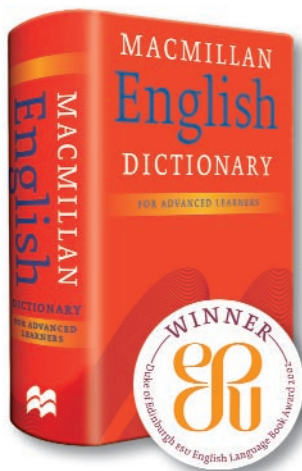
Interpreting pie charts

- Use a protractor to find an angle, e.g. 72° for the sector of rock CDs sold.
- Find what percentage this is of the whole by dividing by 360 and multiplying by 100:

$$72/360 \times 100 = 20\%$$

- If the value of the total is, for example, 4000 records, then this sector equals: 20% of 4000, which is $20/100 \times 4000 = 800$ rock CDs sold.

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