Dictionary of Leisure, Travel and Tourism

OVER 9,000 TERMS CLEARLY DEFINED
Dictionary of
Leisure, Travel
and Tourism
third edition
Specialist dictionaries

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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. Depending on the quality of its food and service, a restaurant may receive one to five AA rosettes, an award given by the Automobile Association to hotels and restaurants serving high-quality food. Abbr AAR (Note: The AA awards an establishment between one and five rosettes, depending on the quality of its food and service.)

2. Above the line includes a commission paid to an advertising person in the kitchen at a restaurant who shouts the order from the waiter to the chefs, and pins the waiter’s written order on a hook relating to a particular table. Also called aboyeur.

Abbot /ˈæbət/ noun a place where animals are slaughtered for their meat.

Abbey /ˈæbi/ noun a Christian religious establishment for monks or nuns, consisting of living quarters and other buildings grouped round a church.

COMMENT: In Great Britain, abbeys were abolished in the 16th century at the Reformation, but some abbey churches remain in use (such as Westminster Abbey); others became ruins (such as Fountains Abbey); others were converted into private houses (such as Lacock Abbey).

Aboard /ˈəbɔːrd/ adverb on a ship. The passengers went aboard at 10 p.m. When the ship docked, customs officers came aboard to inspect the cargo.

Above the line /əˈboʊði/ 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 /ˈækses/ noun a way of getting to a place. The concert hall has access for wheelchairs.

Accessibility /əˈkrɛsɪbɪləti/ 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 /əˈkrɛsɪbəl/ adjective 1. Easy to enter or to reach. 2. Suitable or specially adapted for disabled people.

Accessible room /əˈkrɛsɪbəl ruːm/ noun a room with special facilities for disabled people.

Accident /ˈækˈsɪdənt/ 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.

Academy of Culinary Arts /ˌækəˌdəmi ˈkʌlməri ˈɔːts/ noun CATERING an association of chefs, restaurant managers and their suppliers, whose aim is to raise standards in food, cooking and service. Abbr ACA.

Acclerated freeze-drying /ˈækəˌlɛrətɪd ˈfrɪz ˈdɹizɪŋ/ noun a way of preserving food by heating it for a short time, then freezing it rapidly and drying it in a vacuum. Abbr AFD.

Accept /əkˈsɛpt/ verb to take something which is being offered. Do you accept payment by cheque?

accolade /əˈkəʊləd/ noun an award given to someone as a sign of praise ○ She received the highest accolade the association could give.

accommodation /əˈkɒmədəʃən/ noun lodging for someone or hostel other visitors, e.g. a hotel, guesthouse, B & B offers rooms that can be used by tourists or according to a passenger who is travelling in the same plane;

accompany /əˈkəməpəni/ verb to go with somebody or something ○ They travelled to Italy accompanied by their children. ○ They sent a formal letter of complaint, accompanied by an invoice for damage. ○ A white sauce is served to accompany the fish.

accompanies /əˈkəmpəmes/ verb to accompany in accordance with your instructions we have deducted 10% to cover breakages and deposited the balance in your current account. ○ Please send me your monthly accounts payable money owed by a company.

accompanying /əˈkəmpəniŋ/ adjective travelling with an adult passenger

accompanied baggage /əˈkəmpənd/ noun baggage belonging to a passenger who is travelling in the same plane

accompanied child /əˈkəmpənd/ noun

accompanied 

accompanied

accompanying 

acquiring /əˈkəmpərə/ verb to acquire a small helping of food which is served with a dish, e.g. croutons served with fish soup or grated Parmesan cheese served with minestrone

accompany /əˈkəməpəni/ verb to go with somebody or something ○ They travelled to Italy accompanied by their children. ○ They sent a formal letter of complaint, accompanied by an invoice for damage. ○ A white sauce is served to accompany the fish.

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accompanying /əˈkəmpəniŋ/ adjective travelling with an adult passenger
adaptor plug

Rep’s have to account for all their expenses to the sales manager.

accountable /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 /əˈkaʊntænsi/ noun FINANCE the work of an accountant. He is studying accountancy or He is an accountant student. (NOTE: US English uses accounting in this meaning.)

accountant /əˈkaʊntənt/ 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.

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

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

action /ˈækʃən/ noun 1. the act of doing something. They sent a letter of acknowledgement. 2. out of action out of order. The extractor fan is out of order.

Action on Smoking and Health /ˈækʃən ɔn ˈsmɔːkinɡ ənd ˈhelθ/ noun an international organisation which promotes the rights of non-smokers. Abbr ASH.

action-packed holiday /ˈækʃən pækkt ˈholɪdəy/ noun TOURISM a holiday where you do a lot of exciting things.

activity /ˈækтивɪti/ noun something that someone does to pass time pleasantly.

actual flying time /ˈæktʃəl ˈflaiŋ tiː/ noun the total time that an aircraft spends in the air during a flight, as opposed to its scheduled flight time or time spent waiting on the ground.

ad /æd/ noun MARKETING same as advertisement (informal). We put an ad in the shop window.

adaptor /əˈdæptə/ noun something which holds a piece of equipment in a different way.

acid /ˈæsɪd/ noun a chemical substance that is able to dissolve metals. Hydrochloric acid is secreted in the stomach and forms part of the gastric juices.

Australian Financial Review /ˈɒstrəseɪn ˈfɪnaɪl rɪˈvjuː/ noun the managed Australian Financial Review, that tells the sender that something has arrived.

We send a letter of acknowledgment, or something, such as a letter, that tells the sender that something has been received. She sent an acknowledgment of receipt. They sent a letter of acknowledgment.

adaptor plug /əˈdæptə plˈɪŋ/ noun TOURISM a plug which allows a piece of equipment to be plugged into a different-sized socket. My hair-drier won’t work here in France, because I haven’t brought my adaptor plug.

COMMENT: Adaptor plugs are necessary if you need to use electrical equipment in countries with different electrical systems.
add

(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 restaurant staff. ○ By building the annexe, they have added thirty rooms to the hotel. ○ this all adds to the company’s costs this makes the company’s costs higher

added value /'ædəd 'væljjuː/ noun BUSINESS 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 /ə'dɪʃən/ 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 /ə'dɪʃənl/ 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. ○ Additional duty will have to be paid.

additional premium /ɪdɪʃənlˈprɪmɪəm/ noun FINANCE a payment made to cover extra items in an insurance policy

additive /'ædɪtɪv/ 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 ɒn/ 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 /'ædəs/ noun the details giving the number, street and town where an office is or where a person lives ○ address list a list of addresses ○ address an address on an envelope, etc. ○ a letter addressed to the tourist information bureau ○ She addressed the letter to the parcel to the hotel manager. ○ Please address your enquiries to the information officer.

add up /ˌæd əp/ verb to put several figures together to make a total ○ to add up a column of figures ○ She made a mistake when adding up the bill. ○ the figures do not add up the total given is not correct

added to, as well as ○ administrative costs /ədɪˈstrɛʃən ˈkɒstz/ ○ administrative expenses /ədɪˈstrɛʃən ɪnˈspɛnsz/ ○ administration plural noun BUSINESS the costs of management, not including production, marketing or distribution costs

administrative /ədɪˈstrɛtɪv/ adjective referring to administration ○ administrative details ○ administrative expenses ○ administrative staff

admission /ˌædɪˈmɪʃən/ noun 1. TOURISM same as admittance ○ free admission on Sundays ○ There is a £1 admission charge. ○ Admission is free on presentation of this card. 2. ENTERTAINMENT somebody who has visited a museum ○ We had 250 admissions last weekend. 3. the act of saying that something is correct or that something bad really happened ○ The tour company refunded his deposit, with an admission that the brochure was incorrect. 4. the act of being registered as a hospital patient

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admission charge /ədˈmɪʃn ˈkɑːrʒ/ 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 /ədˈmɪʃn ˈfi/ noun ENTERTAINMENT the same as entrance fee
admission ticket /ədˈmɪʃn ˈtɪkɪt/ noun ENTERTAINMENT the same as entrance ticket
admit /ədˈmit/ verb 1. to allow someone to go in. ○ When a booking is made, no admission except on business. ○ Admittance restricted to ticket holders only. Also called admission
adulterated /'ædʌltərətɪd/ adjective CATERING having had something added to it to increase its weight
ad valorem /ˌæd vəˈlɔrəm/ 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 /ədˈvɑːns/ 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 /ədˈvɑːns ˈpɜːtʃəs ɪkˈsɛrsɪʃən/ 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. Abbr APEX
advance reservation /ədˈvɑːns ˈrɛzərˌveɪʃən/ noun HOTEls a booking of a hotel room made in advance of the guest's arrival
adventure /ədˈventʃər/ noun a new, exciting and dangerous experience
adventure holiday /ədˈventʃər ˈhəʊləˌdeɪ/ noun TOURISM a holiday where you do something exciting or dangerous
adventure travel /ədˈventʃər ˈtrævl/ noun a holiday that involves strenuous and often risky outdoor activities in remote areas
advert /ədˈvɜːt/ noun MARKETING same as advertisement (informal) ○ classified adverts
advertise /ədˈvɜːtaɪz/ 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 catalogue gives a list of advertisers. Also called ad
advertiser /ədˈvɜːtaɪzər/ noun MARKETING a person or company that advertises ○ The catalogue gives a list of advertisers
advertising /ədˈvɜːtaɪzɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the business of using advertisements to try to persuade customers to buy a product or service
advisory /ədˈvɪzərɪ/ adjective that gives advice ○ a hotel advisory service ○ He is acting in an advisory capacity
aerogramme /ˌeərəˈɡræm/ noun same as air letter
aeroplane /ˌeərəˈpleɪn/ noun AIR TRAVEL a machine that flies in the air carrying passengers or cargo. Also called plane
aerosol /ˈeərəsɔl/ 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
AFD 6

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.

ADFD acceleration freeze-drying

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

affinity charter /əʃɪnɪtɪ ˈʃærtər/ noun a charter of an aircraft, ship or other means of transport arranged for an affinity group

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

agreement /əˈɡriːmənt/ noun 1. the state of having the same opinion as somebody else or they are in agreement with our plan they agree with it 2. a contract

agree with /əˈɡriː ˈwɪð/ verb 1. to say that you think the same way as somebody else or that what that person is saying is right 2. I agree with James, we should take the earlier flight. 2. not to agree with someone to make someone ill 3. rich food does not agree with me rich food makes me feel ill

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

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

aft /aft/ adjective, adverb TRAVEL towards the back part of a ship or plane, the aft recreation deck

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

afternoon tea /aftəˈnɔːrn tuː/ 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), in the residents’ lounge if it is served only to residents. It normally consists 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 /əˈʃɑːftst/ 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 /eɪˈdʒənssɪ/ noun BUSINESS 1. an office or job of representing another company in an area 2. 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 /eɪˈdʒənssɪ feɪr/ noun TRAVEL a special fare offered by a travel agency to its customers 1. American Express’s agency fares, available to all customers, offer savings of 60 per cent plus.

agency staff /eɪˈdʒənssɪ staf/ 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 2. She is the local agent for the tour operator. 3. agent’s commission money, often a percentage of sales, paid to an agent 2. somebody in charge of an agency

AGM /eɪˈgriːmənt/ abbreviation annual general meeting

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

agreement /əˈɡriːmənt/ noun 1. the state of having the same opinion as somebody else or they are in agreement with our plan they agree with it 2. a contract

agree to /əˈɡriː ˈtʊ/ verb 1. to say that you think the same way as somebody else or that what that person is saying is right 2. I agree with James, we should take the earlier flight. 2. not to agree with someone to make someone ill 3. rich food does not agree with me rich food makes me feel ill

agri-food /əˈɡriː ˈfuːd/ 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 /eəd/ noun 1. help 2. a machine, tool or drug which helps someone do something 3. Food processors are useful aids in preparing food.

AIDS /eɪdz/ noun a disease of the immune system, caused by the HIV virus, which is transmitted through blood or bodily secrets, 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 1. Many people with skin ailments come to the spa.

aioli /eɪˈɔːli/ noun FOOD mayonnaise flavoured with garlic, used especially to garnish fish and vegetables
air /eə/ noun a method of travelling or sending goods using aircraft ○ We went by air, rather than by boat. ○ Over long distances, air travel is quicker than taking the train.

air ambulance /′ɛə, ambjbələns/ noun MEDICAL a plane or helicopter which acts as an ambulance ‘...unless you are really in the backwoods and there is no modern equipment locally, the much-vaulted air-ambulance rescue is unlikely to materialise. You will only get flown home when the assistance company rules local care ‘inadequate’ [Wanderlust].’

airbridge /′ɛəbrɪdʒ/ 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 3, jetway, jetbridge

Airbus /′ɛəbəs/ trademark a trademark for a large passenger jet aircraft manufactured by aerospace companies from different European countries working together

air carrier /′ɛə, kærə/ noun AIR TRAVEL a company which sends cargo or passengers by air

air-conditioned /′ɛə,kan,di′ʃənd/ adjective in which the temperature is controlled by an air-conditioner ○ an air-conditioned restaurant

air-conditioner /′ɛə,kan′di′ʃənər/ noun a machine which controls the temperature in a room ○ How can we turn the air-conditioner off?

air-conditioning /′ɛə,kan′di′ʃənɪŋ/ 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 /′ɛə,kɔn′dʒestʃən/ noun AIR TRAVEL a situation where too many aircraft are using the air routes, leading to delays in flight times

aircraft /′ɛəkrɑːft/ 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

aircrew /′ɛəkrʊə/ 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 /′ɛə draɪ/ verb CATERING to remove moisture from something by placing it in a current of air

air fares /′ɛə feɪrz/ plural noun AIR TRAVEL the amount of money charged for travel on aircraft

airfield /′ɛəfɪld/ noun AIR TRAVEL a field where small planes can land

air freight /′ɛə freɪt/ noun BUSINESS the shipping of goods in an aircraft ○ to send a shipment by air freight

air hostess /′ɛə, haʊstɛs/ noun AIR TRAVEL a flight attendant

air letter /′ɛə,lɛtə/ noun a special sheet of thin blue paper, which when folded can be sent by air without an envelope. Also called aerogramme

airlift /′ɛəlɪft/ verb AIR TRAVEL to carry something or someone by air ○ The climbers were airlifted to safety.

airline /′ɛəlin/ 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 /′ɛəlɪn at′,dentif)iˈkeɪʃən, 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 /′ɛəlɪn tren/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a train which takes passengers to and from an airport

airlink /′ɛəlɪŋk/ noun AIR TRAVEL a link between two places, using planes or helicopters

air mail /′ɛə meɪl/ 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 ○ air-mail sticker 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 /ˈɛəməl/ verb to send letters or parcels by air ○ We airmailed the tickets to New York.

air marshal /′ɛə ′maʃəl/ noun AIR TRAVEL a sky marshal

air miles /′ɛə məlz/ plural noun AIR TRAVEL a trademark for a system that gives people points when they purchase goods or transport by air.
AIR TRAVEL

also called port where passengers arrive and depart.

noun

airport /ˈeəpɔːrt/ noun AIR TRAVEL a passenger travelling in an aircraft

airport transfer /ˈeəpɔːrt ˈtrænsfər/ noun 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.

airport terminal /ˈeəpɔːrt təmˈnɪnl/ noun AIR TRAVEL the main building at an airport where passengers arrive and depart. Also called terminal building

airport code /ˈeəpɔːrt kəd/ 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 /ˈeəpɔːrt tæks/ noun AIR TRAVEL a tax added to the price of an air ticket to cover the cost of running an airport.

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

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TRAVEL

airport /ˈeəpɔːrt/ noun AIR TRAVEL a passenger travelling in an aircraft

airport /ˈeəpɔːrt/ 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.

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alarm clock /ˈaːlmər klnk/ noun a clock which rings a bell to wake you up

alcohol /ˈæl.kələʊ/ 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 /ˈæl.kələʊ bɪˈvɒlən/ noun BEVERAGES the amount of alcohol in a drink, shown on the label. Abbr abv

alcohol-free /ˈæl.kələʊ fri/ adjective BEVERAGES containing no alcohol ○ alcohol-free lager

alcoholic /ˈæl.kələʊ.hɪlk/ adjective BEVERAGES containing alcohol ○ Alcoholic drinks are not allowed into some countries.

alcoholism /ˈæl.kələʊ.hɪzm/ 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 ○ Richard had a few alcopops after a night out.

al dente /ˈæl dɛnt/ adjective referring especially to pasta that is cooked just long enough to be still firm and not too soft

ale /æl/ noun BEVERAGES British-type beer, especially bitter beer, but not lager

alfresco /ælˈfrɛskəʊ/ 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 ○ brown algae ○ brown seaweed

algaecide /ˈældʒiˌsaɪd/ noun a substance used to kill algae

alien /ˈæliən/ noun a person who is not a citizen of the country

allight /ˈæl.laɪt/ verb to get off a vehicle (formal) ○ Algirt here for the Post Office.

alimentary canal /ˌælɪˈmentəri kænəl/ 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

alimentary system /ˌælɪˈmentəri ˈsɪstəm/ noun the arrangement of tubes and organs, including the alimentary canal, salivary glands, liver, etc., through which food passes and is digested

alimentation /ˌælɪˈmentəʃən/ noun the act of taking in food

alkali /ˈælkələɪ/ noun a substance that neutralises acids and forms salts (NOTE: The British English plural is alkalis, but the US spelling is alkaless.)

alkaline /ˈælkələɪn/ adjective containing more alkali than acid

alkalinity /ˈælkəˌlɪnəti/ noun the amount of alkali in something such as soil or water ○ Alkali and acidity are measured according to the pH scale. pH7 is neutral, and pH8 and upwards are alkaline. One of the commonest alkalis is caustic soda, used to clear blocked drains.

all /ɔl/ adjective, pronoun everything or everyone ○ All (of) the managers attended the meeting. ○ All the guests asked to go on the tour ○ All the rooms are booked for the Christmas period. ○ The customs officials asked him to open all his cases. ○ All trains stop at Clapham Junction.

allergen /ˈæl.ər.dʒən/ noun a substance which produces hypersensitivity ○ Allergens are usually proteins, and include foods, dust, animal hair, as well as pollen from flowers. Treatment of allergies depends on correctly identifying the allergen to which the patient is sensitive. This is done by patch tests, in which drops of different allergens are placed on scratches in the skin. Food allergens discovered in this way can be avoided, but it is hard to avoid other common allergens such as dust and pollen, and these have to be treated by a course of desensitising injections.

allergic /ˈæl.ər.jɪk/ adjective producing or triggering an allergy ○ Allergic properties of fungal spores

allergic reaction /ˈæl.ər.dʒɪk ˈrɛakʃən/ noun an effect produced by a substance to which a person has an allergy, such as sneezing or a skin rash ○ He showed an allergic reaction to strawberries.

allergy /ˈæl.ər.dʒi/ noun a sensitivity to particular substances such as pollen or dust, which cause a physical reaction ○ She has an allergy to household dust. ○ ‘...the parents of a boy with a life-threatening peanut allergy are moving to France to open holiday accommodation for people whose lives are affected by potentially fatal nut allergies’ [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

all-in /ˌæl.ɪn/ ‘ɛn/ adjective including everything
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store allows a 5% discount to members of which is given for a special reason accepted

cate 10% of revenue to publicity. in a tour such as travel, hotel accommodation 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 /æləˈkeɪt/ verb 1. to share out things among various people o The party were allocated rooms in the hotel annex, 2. to divide something such as a sum of money in various ways, and share it out o We allocate 10% of revenue to publicity o £2,500 was allocated to furnishing the guests’ lounge.

allot /əˈlaʊt/ verb TOURISM to allocate hotel rooms to a tour operator o The group has been allotted 50 rooms in the hotel. (NOTE: allotting – allotted)

allotment /əˈlɑːmt/ noun TOURISM the act of allocating hotel rooms to tour operators.

allow /əˈləʊ/ verb 1. to let someone do something o Children are not allowed into the restaurant. o You are allowed six litres of duty-free wine. o The company allows all members of staff to take six days’ holiday at Christmas. 2. to give someone something o We will allow you a student discount. o The store allows a 5% discount to members of staff. 3. to accept something legally o to allow a claim or an appeal

allowable /əˈləʊəbl/ adjective legally accepted

allowable expenses /əˈləʊəbl ɪkспɛns/ plural noun BUSINESS business expenses that can be claimed against tax

allowance /əˈləʊəns/ noun 1. money which is given for a special reason o travel allowance or travelling allowance o foreign currency allowance 2. money removed in the form of a discount o allowance for exchange loss

...most airlines give business class the same baggage allowance as first class” [Business Traveller]

allowed time /əˈləʊd tɛm/ noun BUSINESS paid time that the management agrees an employee can spend on rest, cleaning or meals, but not working

allow for /əˈləʊ fɔr/ verb 1. to give a discount for something o to allow for money paid in advance o to allow 10% for packing

all-inclusive

all-inclusive /ˈɔːl məˈklʌsrəv/ adjective where the price paid includes everything and no further payments will be required o tailor-made all-inclusive 16-day trips from £1,600 per person.

all-in price /ˈɔːl məˈprɑːs/, all-in rate /ˈɔːl məˈreɪt/ noun a price which covers 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.

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... come and enjoy the ambience of a 16th Century Elizabethan Manor House." [Sunday Times]

**American service** /əˌmɛrɪkən ˈsɛrvɪs/ noun the style of a meal and drink service at a hotel, in which each guest is given a cup, a plate, a napkin, glasses, and sometimes a coffee cup and saucer. It is a way of serving to guests, where the portions of food are placed on plates in the kitchen ready for service at table. Compare **European plan**

**American Express** /əˌmɛrɪkən ˈɛxpreɪs/ noun a card issued by a company offering a travel service, traveller’s cheques, charge cards, and many other services worldwide. Her American Express traveller’s cheques were stolen.

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

**American service** /əˌmɛrɪkən ˈsɛrvɪs/ 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** /ˈɛmeks/ abbreviation American Express (informal) She paid by Amex or with his Amex card.

**Amino acid** /ˈæməˌniək/ 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.

COMMENT: Amino acids all contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, as well as other elements. Some amino acids are produced in the body itself, but others have to be absorbed from food. The eight essential amino acids are: isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan and valine.

**Ammonia** /əˈmənəmə/ 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** /ˌæməˈbiə/ noun a form of animal life, made up of a single cell. The plural form is amoebae. The US spelling of amoeba is ameba.)

**Amoebic** /ˌæməˈbɪk/ adjective referring to an amoeba

**Amoebic dysentery** /ˌæməˈbɪk ˈdaɪsɛntərɪ/ noun MEDICAL a mainly tropical form of dysentery that is caused by microbes that enter the body through contaminated water or unwashed food

**Amount** /ˈɑːmənt/ noun a quantity of something, especially money. The amount owing is not enough to cover our costs. The amount paid is too small.

**Amp** /æmp/ noun the quantity of electricity flowing in a current a 3-amp plug
amplifier /ˈʌmplɪfaɪər/ 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 ■ to amuse yourself to spend time happily ■ 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 /ˌɑːmjuzˈbuːʃ/ amuse-gueule /ˌɑːmjuzˈɡwɛl/ noun CATERING a small appetiser served before a meal or while the customer is looking at the menu
amusement arcade /ˈɑːmjuzəmənt əkˈɪdər/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a hall with slot machines for playing games, etc.
amusement park /ˈɑːmjuzəmənt park/ noun ENTERTAINMENT an open-air park with various types of entertainment such as roundabouts and shooting galleries
analyse /ˈænəlaɪz, ˌænəlaɪz/ analyze verb to examine in detail ■ to analyse the accounts of a restaurant ■ to analyse the market potential for golfing holidays ■ When the food was analysed it was found to contain traces of bacteria.
analysis /ˈænələsɪs/ noun a detailed examination and report ■ job analysis ■ market analysis ■ sales analysis ■ to carry out an analysis of the market potential
analyst /ˈænəlɪst/ noun somebody who analyses ■ market analyst ■ systems analyst
anchor /ˈæŋkər/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a heavy metal hook dropped to the bottom of the sea to hold a ship in one place ■ The ship was at anchor. ■ to drop anchor to let an anchor fall to the bottom of the sea to hold a ship steady ■ a verb SHIPS AND BOATS 1. (of a ship) to drop anchor 2. to hold with an anchor
anchorage /ˈæŋkɑːrdʒ/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a place where ships can anchor safely
anchovy /ˈænʃvɪ/ noun SEAFOOD a small fish with a strong, salty taste, used in dishes such as pizza and salade nicoise
ancient monument /ˈɛンʃənt ˈmʌnɪmənnt/ 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 /ˈɛnʃənt ˈsait/ noun TOURISM a place where a town or buildings used to be, and where there are now only ruins or empty land
ancillary /ˈɛŋsəliər/ adjective secondary ancillary services /ˈɛŋsəliər ˈɛsəvɪsəz/ plural noun HOTELS services such as cleaning and porterage in a hotel
angel hair /ˈɛnɡdʒel hɛər/ noun pasta in the form of long, very fine strands
Angostura bitters /ˈæŋɡəstjʊərə ˈbɪtərz/ trademark BEVERAGES a trademark for a sharp-tasting liquid, added to gin and other drinks to make them bitter. Also called bitters
animator /ˈænɪmeɪtər/ noun ENTERTAINMENT somebody employed to organise entertainments or other activities for guests in a hotel or holiday resort or for passengers on a ship
aniseed /ˌænɪsɪd/ noun FOOD the seed of the anise plant
comment: Aniseed is much used in confectionery, especially in sweets. It is also the basis of several alcoholic drinks made in the Mediterranean area, such as pastis in France, ouzo in Greece, or raki in Turkey.
annexe /ˈænɛks/ noun a less important building attached to a main building ■ The party was put into the hotel annexe.
announce /əˈnəʊns/ verb to say something officially or in public ■ The compere announced the results of the competition. ■ The pilot announced that there was some turbulence ahead.
announcement /əˈnəʊnsment/ noun the act of making something known in public ■ the announcement of the appointment of a new hotel manager
announcer /əˈnəʊnsər/ noun CATERING same as aboyeur
annual general meeting /əˈnjuːnl dʒenərəl 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.)
annual pass /əˈnjuːnl pɑs/ noun a pass that entitles a person to use facilities for a whole year
### Annual Percentage Rate

Annual Percentage Rate /ˌənˈjuːəl prəˈsentɪdʒ rēt/ noun BUSINESS the rate of interest shown on an annual compound basis, including fees and charges. Abbr APR

### answer

answer /ˈɑːnsər/ noun something that you 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.

### anteroom

anteroom /ˈæntərəʊm/ noun a room next to and adjoining a larger room ○ The disco was held in the anteroom next to the bar.

### antibiotic

antibiotic /ˌæntɪbɪˈtɪk/ MEDICAL adjective stopping the spread of bacteria ○ a drug, e.g. penicillin, that is developed from living substances and stops the spread of microorganisms ○ He was given a course of antibiotics. ○ Antibiotics have no use against virus diseases.

### anti-caking additive

anticaking additive /ˌæntɪˈkækɪŋ ˈædɪtɪv/ noun CATERING an additive added to food to prevent it becoming solid

### antimalarial

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

### antioxidant

antioxidant /ˌæntɪˈəʊkсид(ə)nt/ noun CATERING a substance which makes oxygen less damaging, e.g. in the body or in foods or plastics

### antipasto

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

### antiseptic

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

### antivenene

antivenene /ˌæntɪˈvɛnən/ noun a substance which is used to counteract the poison from snake or insect bites

### AOC

AOC abbreviation BEVERAGES appellation d’origine contrôlée (NOTE: The plural form is apppellations.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AONB abbreviation</th>
<th>TOURISM Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apartment hotel</td>
<td>noun HOTELS same as apartment hotel ○ Amsterdam has a wide range of apartments and apartment hotels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apartment</td>
<td>a set of rooms in a large building, used as a separate living unit. Also called flat ○ apartment block a block of flats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apricot</td>
<td>apéritif, aperitif noun BEVERAGES an alcoholic drink taken before a meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apricot</td>
<td>COMMENT: The commonest aperitifs served in Britain are sherry, gin and tonic, whisky, or various martinis; outside Britain, port is drunk as an aperitif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEX</td>
<td>*rɛpɛks/ abbreviation Advance Purchase Excursion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEX</td>
<td>APEX fare /rɛpɛks 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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEX</td>
<td>apologise /əˈpɒlədʒɪ/ verb to say you are sorry ○ We apologise for the delay in unloading baggage. ○ She apologised for being late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEX</td>
<td>apology /əˈpɒlədʒi/ 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.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEX</td>
<td>appellation d’origine contrôlée /ˌæpɛˈlɛʃən dɔʁʒɛn kɔntʁɔlɛ/ noun BEVERAGES a French wine classification, indicating that the wine comes from a particular area and is of a particular quality. Compare VDQS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEX</td>
<td>appetiser /ˌæpəˈtɪzər/ noun CATERING a snack taken with drinks before a meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEX</td>
<td>appetising /əˈpɛtɪzɪŋ/ adjective looking, smelling or tasting good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEX</td>
<td>appetite /əˈpɛtɪt/ noun a need or wish to eat ○ a good appetite interest in eating food ○ poor appetite lack of interest in eating food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
apple

apple /æp(ə)/ noun FRUIT the common hard, edible fruit of the apple tree Malus domestica. An apple used for making cider.

a passport application (form) for a new passport.

a hard, edible fruit of the apple tree Malus domestica.

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

ạ a dessert made of stewed apples covered with a crumble topping.

A whole range of pollutants are collected by the atmosphere over central Europe, and then carried by air currents to the High Arctic, where they fall back to earth in the weather’ [Business Traveller].

apply for something (NOTE: In US English, apply for a job).

apples, served with meat, especially pork.

apple sauce.

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

apron /ˈæprən/ 1.

apron /ˈæprən/ noun 1. A whole range of pollutants are collected by the atmosphere over central Europe, and then carried by air currents to the High Arctic, where they fall back to earth in the weather’ [Business Traveller].

appraisal /əˈprɪsəl/ noun a formal assessment.

A whole range of pollutants are collected by the atmosphere over central Europe, and then carried by air currents to the High Arctic, where they fall back to earth in the weather’ [Business Traveller].

apron /ˈæprən/ noun, adj. 1. A whole range of pollutants are collected by the atmosphere over central Europe, and then carried by air currents to the High Arctic, where they fall back to earth in the weather’ [Business Traveller].
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 /ˈɛəriə ˈkɔd/ noun a special telephone number which is given to a particular area. The area code for central London is 020.

area manager /ˈɛəriə ˈmænɪdʒər/ noun a manager who is responsible for a part of the country.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty /ˈɛəriə əv ˈɔut.stændɪŋ ˈneɪtʃərəl ˈbʌjʊt/ noun. Tourism a region in England and Wales which is not a National Park but which is considered sufficiently attractive to be preserved from overdevelopment. Abbreviated AONB.

arm /ɑːrm/ noun 1. The part of the body which goes from the shoulder to the hand. 2. An arm of thyme, which is used in the arms of a chair to rest your arms on. 3. A thing shaped like an arm, or a piece at the side of a chair to rest your arms on. 4. The buttons for the music channels are in the armrest.

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

armed /ərmɪd/ adjective equipped with weapons. The party will travel with armed guards.

armrest /ˈɑːrmrɛst/ noun a part of a seat that you put your arm on. The ashtray and sound buttons are in the armrest. Please put your armrests into the horizontal position for landing.

aroma /ˈɑːrəmə/ noun a pleasant smell of something you can eat or drink. The aroma of freshly ground coffee.

aromatic /ˌɑːrəˈmætɪk/ adjective having a strong pleasant smell. Aromatic herbs are herbs which are used to give a particular taste to food. Rosemary is aromatic.

ARR abbreviation HOTELS average room rate.

arr. abbreviation TRAVEL. 1. arrival. 2. arrived. 3. arrives.

arrange /əˈreɪndʒ/ verb 1. to put in order. The hotel is arranged as a series of small bungalows with a central restaurant and swimming pool. In the guide, the restaurants are arranged in alphabetical order. 2. To organise. We arranged to have the meeting in their offices.

arranged for a car to meet him at the airport. The courier will arrange transportation to the airport.

artichoke /ˈɑrtɪtʃək/ noun. A green vegetable like the flower of a thistle. The artichoke is a root vegetable like a bumpy potato. In the guide, the flower heads are cut before the flowers open and are boiled; the soft bottom parts of the outer leaves are eaten, often with vinaigrette, and then the prickly ‘choke’ in the centre has to be removed, and the base of the flower (called the ‘heart’) is cut up and eaten with

arrivals /əˈrɛvlz/ noun 1. A section of an airport where the passengers arrive. 2. The new arrivals were shown to the first-floor lounge.

arrivals hall, arrivals lounge /əˈrɛvlz ˈhɔl, əˈrɛvlz ˈlʌndʒ/ noun. A hall or lounge where passengers can be met or can sit and wait.

arrivals hall /əˈrɛvlz ˈhɔl/ noun. A hall or lounge where passengers can be met or can sit and wait.

arrivals lounge /əˈrɛvlz ˈlʌndʒ/ noun. The arrivals lounge is the part of the hotel where the passengers arrive.

arrowroot /ˈɑːrərʊt/ noun. A root vegetable like a bumpy potato. Arrowroot is a thickening agent in the form of a white powder made from the root of a West Indian plant.

arrive /əˈrɛv/ verb. The plane is due to arrive at 12.15. They arrived at the hotel in the middle of the night.

arrive at a destination. Also called arrival at a destination.

arrives at a destination. Also called arrival at a destination.

arrive without notice /əˈrɛv wɪt h nətɪv/ verb. We arranged to arrive without notice.

arrived at the hotel in the middle of the night. The courier will arrange transportation to the airport.

arrived at the hotel in the middle of the night. The courier will arrange transportation to the airport.

art gallery /ˈɑrt ˌɡələri/ noun. The art gallery is a museum of paintings, drawings, or sculptures.

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artificial sweetener

Ascorbic acid /əˈskɔrbik/ noun (CATERING) Vitamin C, found in fresh fruit.
ASH /æʃ/ abbreviation Action on Smoking and Health.
ashtray /ˈæʃtreɪ/ noun a container for putting ash and unsmoked parts of cigarettes and cigars.
The table was covered with dirty ashtrays provided in the armrests of the seats.

asparagus /əˈspærəɡəs/ noun VEGETABLES a cultivated plant the new shoots of which you eat as a vegetable.

Asparagus can also be made into soup. In England, asparagus can be eaten with the fingers, dipping the tip of the spear into the dressing, and nibbling them down to the point where they stop being tender. In other countries, asparagus is eaten with a knife and fork.

Aspic /əˈspɪk/ noun FOOD 1. jelly made from the cooked juices of meat, poultry or fish 2. a firm blob of gelatine, with small pieces of cold meat, poultry, eggs or vegetables set in firm aspic jelly in a mould.

Assign /əˈsain/ verb 1. to give a place to someone 2. He was assigned a room on the ground floor.

Work at ATB

atmosphere /əˈtmosfər/ noun the general feeling at a party or in a place, etc.
The hotel has a very romantic atmosphere, set on the banks of a beautiful mountain lake.

attach /əˈtætʃ/ verb to fasten or link something to something else.

Atchœur /ɑʃˈtœr/ noun a junior diplomat who does special work in an embassy.

Attaché case a small case for carrying papers and documents.

Attend /əˈtend/ verb to be present at an event.

They organised the most eventful meeting in the kitchen, but only a few of the kitchen
staff attended. The chairman has asked all managers to attend the meeting.

attendant /æˈtendənt/ 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 /əˈtend tə/ verb to give careful thought to something and deal with it. The managing director will attend to your complaint personally.

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

attractive /əˈtræktɪv/ adjective interesting and able to stimulate the senses or the mind. There are some attractive bargains in weekend breaks.

aubergine /ɔʊˈbɜːrʒɪn/ 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 Indian name 'brinjal'. Aubergines are used in Mediterranean cooking, especially stuffed with meat, or cooked with tomatoes in ratatouille and in moussaka.

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

auditing /ɔːdɪtɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the act of examining the books and accounts of a company.

auditor /ɔːdɪtər/ noun somebody who audits. 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 /ɔːdɪtəˈriəm/ 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 /ɔːdɪtərz rɪˈpɔːt/ noun 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.

au gratin /ɔːˈɡrætən/ CATERING a gratin

au jus /ɔːˈʒʌs/ noun adjective referring to meat that is served in its own cooking juices.

au naturel /ɔː nəˈtreɪʒəl/ adv, adj served simply and plainly, e.g. uncooked or without seasoning or salt.

auto /ɔːˈtɔʊ/ noun ROAD TRAVEL same as car.

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

auto insurance /əˈtoʊ ɪnˈʃərəns/ noun FINANCE insurance covering a car, its driver and others.

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

Automobile Association /ˌɔːtəˈmeɪtɪk/ noun a major motoring association in the United Kingdom.
autopilot

autopilot /ˌɔːtəˈpɒlət/ 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 /əˈveɪləˈbɪlətɪ/ 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

available /əˈveɪləbl/ adjective possible to obtain or buy ○ available in all branches ○ 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 /əˈvæləntʃ ˌsɪzn/ noun late spring, when increasing temperatures make the snow melt on high mountains, and cause avalanches

average /ˈævərɪdʒ/ 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 of numbers added ○ the average of the last three months' average ○ average sales per restaurant ○ the average occupancy rates for the last three months ○ the average increase in prices

average achieved room rate /ˈævərɪdʒ əˈrɪt̩/ noun 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 /ˌəvəˈkɑːdəʊ/ 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: 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 talk or walk
baby-listening service /ˈbeɪbiˌlɪstɪŋ/ noun HOTELS a service provided by a hotel, with a small microphone to put over a baby’s cot, so that the parents can hear if the baby cries when they are not in the room
baby-sit /ˈbeɪbiˌsɪt/ verb to look after children while their parents are out
baby-sitter /ˈbeɪbiˌsɪtər/ noun somebody who baby-sits
baby-sitting service /ˈbeɪbiˌsɪtɪŋ/ noun HOTELS 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 of the room
bacillary /ˈbeɪsɪləri/ adjective MEDICAL referring to bacilli bacillary dysentery dysentery caused by the bacillus Shigella in contaminated food
bacillus /ˈbeɪsɪləs/ noun MEDICAL a bacterium shaped like a rod (NOTE: The plural form is bacilli)
back /bak/ noun 1. the opposite side to the front ○ Write your address on the back of the envelope. ○ The conditions of sale are printed on the back of the invoice. 2. the opposite part to the front ○ We want two seats at the back of the plane. ○ If you sit at the back of the bus, you may feel travel sick. ○ They complained that they couldn’t see the stage from the back of the stalls. 3. adjective referring to the past ○ back rent rent owed ○ The company owes £100,000 in back rent. 4. verb 1. ROAD TRAVEL to drive a car backwards ○ He backed into the parking space. ○ She backed into the car behind. 2. a to back a bill to sign a bill promising to pay it if the person it is addressed to is not able to do so 3. back cabin /ˈbek.kæbrən/ noun AIR TRAVEL a section of seating in the back part of a plane, usually reserved for economy class
backcountry snowboarding /ˈbek.kæntriˌsnəʊbɔːrdɪŋ/ noun SPORT snowboard riding that is done away from resorts or in specially marked areas
backdate /ˈbek.ˌdeɪt/ verb BUSINESS to put an earlier date on a cheque or invoice ○ backdate your invoice to April 1st. ○ The pay increase is backdated to January 1st.
back door /ˈbek.ˈdoʊr/ noun a door at the rear of a building
background /bæk.ˈɡraʊnd/ noun 1. the experiences, including education and family life, which someone has had ○ What is his background? ○ Do you know anything about his background? 2. His background is in the fast-food business. ○ The company is looking for someone with a background of success in the international hotel field.
backhander /ˈbek.ˈhændə/ noun a sum of money given secretly and illegally to somebody to persuade him or her to help you (informal)
backlog /ˈbek.ˈlɑʊg/ noun work which has piled up waiting to be done ○ The airport is trying to cope with a backlog of flights held up by fog. ○ My assistant can’t cope with the backlog of paperwork.
back-of-house services /ˈbek.əvˌhausˌsɜːvɪs/ 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 /ˈbek.əvˌhausˌstæf/ noun HOTELS staff who work in the back of a hotel, e.g. kitchen staff and cleaners
back out /ˈbek.ˈaut/ verb 1. to stop being part of a deal or agreement ○ The bank backed out of the contract. ○ We had to cancel the project when our German partners backed out. 2. ROAD TRAVEL to drive a car backwards out of a place ○ He backed out of the garage.
backup letters to all the contacts.

representatives, the sales director sends

has not been paid

cased by too much air traffic

TRAVEL

aware of how difficult the terrain is.

parking lot.

motorway for several miles.

the accident, traffic backed up along the

bacon

noun US

AIR TRAVEL

back payment

I am owed £500 in back

comment.

claim.


bacterium

MEDICAL

submicroscopic 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 is

bacterial growth

MEDICAL

related to bacteria or caused by bacteria

bacterial

ADJECTIVE

food

...short-life products which support bacterial
growth, such as meat, fish, poultry and egg

‘...short-life products which support bacterial
growth, such as meat, fish, poultry and egg

bacon

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

PLURAL NOUN MEDICAL

COMMENT: Bacteria can be shaped like

rods (bacilli), like balls (cocci) or have a

spiral form (such as spirochaetes). Bacte-

ria, especially bacilli and spirochaetes,
can move and reproduce very rapidly.

bacterial

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 egg

'dishes, rice, pasta, mousses and fresh cream

products (Caterer & Hotelkeeper)

bacterial contamination

NOUN CATERING

the state of something such as water or food that has

been contaminated by bacteria

bactericidal

ADJECTIVE

MEDICAL

referring to a substance that destroys bacteria

bacon

noun MEAT

salt meat from

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submicroscopic 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 is

bacterial growth

MEDICAL

related 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 egg

'dishes, rice, pasta, mousses and fresh cream

products (Caterer & Hotelkeeper)

bacterial contamination

NOUN CATERING

the state of something such as water or food that has

been contaminated by bacteria

bactericidal

ADJECTIVE

MEDICAL

referring to a substance that destroys bacteria

Baedeker

NOUN

a guidebook for travellers

bag

noun 1.

a soft container made of

plastic, cloth or paper, and used for carrying

things She brought her lunch in a Harrods

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

the cabin. 3. The porter will carry your bags
to the room.

bagel

noun BREAD, ETC.

a ring-shaped bread roll with a slightly chewy tex-
ture

baggage

noun TRAVEL

suitcases or bags for carrying clothes when travelling
allowance

the passenger's ticket counterfoil
checked in, and which is usually stapled to

passenger for baggage which has been

TRAVEL

described when checking in.

baggage allowance, baggage allowance

2. baggage to make sure it contains nothing

when travelling. Also called free baggage allowance (NOTE: The baggage allowance is usually 20kg for first-class or business
class passengers and 20kg for tourist class

passengers.)

baggage cart, baggage cart

same as luggage trolley

baggage check, baggage check

same as luggage trolley

baggage check-in, baggage check-in

baggage handler, baggage handler

same as luggage trolley

baggage label, baggage label

a label attached to a piece of bag-

gage, with the owner's name and address on

it

baggage lift, baggage lift

same as luggage lift

baggage lockers, baggage lockers

plural noun

baggage 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

same as luggage rack

baggage reclaim, baggage reclaim

same as luggage claim

baggage room, baggage room

same as luggage office (NOTE: The

British English is left luggage office.)

baggage stand, baggage stand

same as luggage stand

baggage ticket, baggage ticket

a piece of paper showing that you have left

a piece of baggage with someone

baggage trolley, baggage trolley

same as luggage trolley

bagna cauda, bagna cauda

SAUCES, ETC. a warm sauce of olive oil, gar-
lific and anchovies, served as a dip for raw

vegetables

baguet, baguet

noun BREAD, ETC. a long loaf of French

bread

bain-marie, bain-marie

noun CATERING a pan holding hot water into which another

vessel containing food to be cooked or

heated is placed (NOTE: The plural form is

bakers, bakers)

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

noun a soft felt cloth, usually green

COMMENT: Baize is used to cover restau-

rant 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

verb CATERING to cook in an oven

© To cook the dish, bake in a hot oven

for 30 minutes. © Pizzas are baked in a pizza

oven. © to bake blind to cook a pastry case

without a filling by covering it with paper and

weighting it down with dried peas

baked, baked

adjective CATERING cooked in an oven

baked Alaska, baked Alaska

a dessert made of ice cream cov-
ered with meringue, baked in an oven for

a short time to cook the meringue, eaten

before the ice cream melts

baked apple, baked apple

noun DESSERTS an apple which has been cored

and filled with raisins and brown sugar, then

baked in an oven

baked beans, baked beans

noun 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

noun FOOD a potato cooked in its jacket, that is,
baked in an oven without being peeled, then

divided open, with butter or various fill-
ings such as cheese, chopped ham, baked

beans, chilli, etc. Also called jacket potato

baker, baker

noun a person whose job is to make bread and cakes
baking /ˈbeɪkiŋ/ noun a method of cooking by placing something such as a bread or cake mixture in an oven

baking apple /ˈbeɪkiŋ əp(ə)l/ noun FRUIT same as cooking apple

baking dish /ˈbeɪkiŋ dɪʃ/ noun CATERING a fireproof dish which can be put in the oven

baking powder /ˈbeɪkiŋ ˈpaʊdər/ noun a mixture containing sodium bicarbonate, starch and acids that is used to make cakes rise when they are cooked

baking sheet /ˈbeɪkiŋ ʃiːt, ˈbeɪkiŋ træɪ/ noun a flat sheet of metal for baking e.g. biscuits on

baking soda /ˈbeɪkiŋ ˈsaʊdə/ noun sodium bicarbonate, especially when used as a raising agent in cookery

baklava /bækləvə/ noun DESSERTS 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 /ˈbæləndst ˈdært/ noun a diet which contains the right quantities of basic nutrients

balance in hand /ˈbeɪləns ɪn hænd/ noun BUSINESS cash held to pay small debts and running costs. Also called cash in hand

balance sheet /ˈbeɪləns ʃiːt/ 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.

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 /ˈbalənki/ noun 1. a small terrace jutting out from the upper level of a building - Each room has a balcony overlooking the sea. 2. BALCONIES an upstairs section of the auditorium of a theatre or cinema, above the stalls (NOTE: The plural form is balconies.)

ball /bɔ:1/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a formal dance

balloon /ˈbɔːluːn/ noun 1. a large round object which is inflated. 2. CATERING a brandy glass with a wide body tapering to a narrower mouth

ballooning /ˈbɔːluːning/ noun the sport of racing large passenger-carrying balloons

ballroom /ˈbɔːlruːm/ noun a large room for formal dances

ball supper /ˈbɔ:luːpə/ noun CATERING a supper consisting of many light dishes, served as a continuous buffet during a ball

balsamic vinegar /ˈbɔːlsəm ˈvɪnɡər/ noun SAUCES, ETC. thick rich Italian vinegar from unfermented grape juice, stored for years in wooden barrels

balti /ˈbɔlti/ noun a spicy dish originally from Pakistan that is traditionally served in the bowl-shaped pan it is cooked in

bamboo shoots /bæmˈbjuː ˈʃuːts/ plural noun VEGETABLES young shoots from the bamboo plant, used in Chinese and Malaysian cooking

banana /ˈbænə nəˈnə/ noun FRUIT the long yellow curved fruit of a large tropical plant

banana split /ˈbænə split/ 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. - verb to wrap a piece of cloth around a wound or an injured limb - She bandaged his leg - His arm is bandaged up.

bandana /ˈbænə dənə/ noun a long scarf worn tied around your head to stop your hair
from falling over your eyes or into food.

toque

b. & b., B & B abbreviation HOTELS bed and breakfast

banger /ˈbæŋgə/ noun MEAT a sausage (informal)

bangers and mash /ˈbæŋgəz ənd ˈmæʃ/ noun FOOD grilled sausages and mashed potatoes

bank /bæŋk/ noun 1. the edge of a river, canal or lake

2. CHEQUE as soon as he received it.

3. BREAKFAST

banker’s order /ˈbæŋkərz ˈɔːrdə/ noun FINANCE same as standing order

bank holiday /ˈbæŋk həˈlɪdə/ noun a public holiday when most people do not go to work and the banks are closed

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 25th). 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 /ˈbæŋknɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the business done by banks

banking account /ˈbæŋknɪŋ əˈkaʊnt/ plural noun FINANCE the services provided by a bank, e.g. withdrawal of money, cashing cheques and foreign currency exchange

banking services /ˈbæŋknɪŋ ˌsɜːrvɪsɪz/ plural noun FINANCE the services provided by a bank

banker’s order /ˈbæŋkərz ˈɔːrdə/ noun FINANCE same as standing order

bank manager /ˈbæŋk ˈmænɪdʒə/ noun something in charge of a branch of a bank

bank note /ˈbæŋknəʊt/, banknote noun FINANCE a piece of printed paper money

bank on /ˈbæŋk ɔn/ verb to be sure that something will happen

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

banoffee /ˈbænəˌfi/ 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 ˈʃɛf/ noun CATERING a chef who specialises in cooking for formal dinners

banqueting manager noun HOTELS somebody in a hotel who is responsible for organising formal functions

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

banqueting suite /ˈbæŋkwɪtɪŋ ˈswɪt/ noun a series of rooms where banquets are organised
banquette /ˈbɒŋkət/ noun CATERING a seat along a wall in a restaurant o Shall we sit on the banquette?

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

bap /bɑp/ noun BREAD, ETC. a small round loaf of white bread

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

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

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

barbecue sauce /ˈbɑrbɪkjjuː sɔːs/ noun a spicy sauce containing tomato, chilli and garlic, used on barbecued meat

barber /ˈbɑrbər/ 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 /ˈbɑbərz ʃɒp/ barber shop /ˈbɑbər ʃɒp/ noun a shop where men have their hair cut

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

bar code /ˈbɑr kɔd/ 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.

bard /bɑrd/ verb CATERING 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 /ˈbɑrə boʊt/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a system of chartering a ship where the owner provides only the ship, but not the crew, fuel or insurance

bargain /ˈbɑrɡɛn/ noun 1. an agreement on the price of something o to drive a hard bargain to be a difficult negotiator o to strike a hard bargain to agree a deal which is favourable to you o it is a bad bargain it is not worth the price 2. something bought more cheaply than usual o That car is a (real) bargain at £500. o verb to discuss the terms of an agreement or sale o You will have to bargain with the shopkeeper if you want a discount. o They spent two hours bargaining about or over the price. (NOTE: You bargain with someone over or about or for something.)

bargain sale /ˈbɑrɡɛn ˈsɛl/ noun MARKETING the sale of all goods in a store at cheap prices

barley /ˈbɑrli/ 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 /ˈbɑrli ʃʊɡər/ noun FOOD a sweet made of boiled sugar, originally flavoured with barley

barley wine /ˈbɑrli ˈwaɪn/ noun BEVERAGES a very strong beer

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

barman /ˈbɑrmən/ noun BARS a man who serves in a bar o 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 /ˈbɑrə mətər/ noun an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure, and therefore for forecasting the weather

barometric /ˈbɑrə mətrɪk/ adjective referring to a barometer

barometric pressure /ˈbɑrə mətrɪk ˈprɛsər/ noun atmospheric pressure indicated by a barometer

barperson /ˈbɑrˌpɜrsən/ noun BARS a man or woman who serves in a bar
| **barrel** /ˈbærəl/ | **nouns** | a large round container for liquids or beer served from the barrel; to sell wine by the barrel |
| **barrier cream** /ˈbærɪə kriːm/ | **noun** | a cream used to prevent damage to the skin from the sun |
| **bar service** /ˈbɑːr, ˈsɜːvəs/ | **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** /ˈbɑːz/ | **noun** | snacks / plural noun CATERING small items of food available in a bar, e.g. pies or sandwiches |
| **bar staff** /ˈbɑːɹtʃt/ | **noun** | BAR staff people who work in a bar in a hotel or behind a bar in a pub |
| **bar stool** /ˈbɑːstʊl/ | **noun** | BAR stool a high seat used for sitting at a bar or counter |
| **bartender** /ˈbɑːrtriːndər/ | **noun** | Bartender somebody who serves in a bar |
| **bar trolley** /ˈbɑːr, ˈtroʊlɪ/ | **noun** | BAR trolley noun AIR TRAVEL same as drinks trolley |
| **base jumping** /ˈbeɪs ˈdʒʌmptɪŋ/ | **noun** | BASE JUMPING the extreme sport of parachuting from the tops of very tall natural objects or buildings |
| **basement** /ˈbeɪsɪmənt/ | **noun** | BASEMENT an underground section of a building 1. The central heating boiler is in the basement. 2. We give 25% as a basic discount, but can add 5% for cash payment. |
| **basic discount** /ˈbeɪsɪk dɪˈskɑːnt/ | **noun** | BASIC DISCOUNT a normal discount without extra percentages 1. We give 25% as a basic discount, but can add 5% for cash payment. 2. The central heating boiler is in the basement. |
| **basic pay** /ˈbeɪsɪk ˈpeɪ/ | **noun** | BASIC PAY basic salary /ˈbeɪsɪk səˈleɪri/ noun BUSINESS a normal salary without extra payments |
| **basic tax** /ˈbeɪsɪk ˈteɪks/ | **noun** | BASIC TAX noun BUSINESS tax paid at the usual rate |
| **basic wage** /ˈbeɪsɪk ˈweɪdʒ/ | **noun** | BASIC WAGE BUSINESS normal pay without any extra payments 1. The basic wage is £110 a week, but you can expect to earn more than that with overtime. 2. The central heating boiler is in the basement. |
| **basil** /ˈbeɪzəl/ | **noun** | BASIL SAUCES, ETC. a herb Ocimum basilicum with strongly scented leaves, used especially in Italian cuisine |
| **basin** /ˈbeɪzn/ | **noun** | BATH the activity of swimming in the sea, river or a pool 1. The beach was crowded with bathers when the shark was sighted. 2. The beach was crowded with bathers when the shark was sighted. |
| **bathing** /ˈbeɪθɪŋ/ | **noun** | BATHING noun for taking a swim, especially in the sea, river or a pool 1. The beach was crowded with bathers when the shark was sighted. 2. The beach was crowded with bathers when the shark was sighted. |
| **bathing cap** /ˈbeɪθɪŋ ˈkæp/ | **noun** | BATHING CAP noun rubber hat worn when swimming to prevent your hair getting wet |
| **bathing costume** /ˈbeɪθɪŋ ˈkɒstjuːm/ | **noun** | BATHING COSTUME noun SPORT same as swimming costume |
| **bath mat** /ˈbɑːθ ˈmæt/ | **noun** | BATH MAT noun a small mat to step on as you get out of the bath |
| **bath oil** /ˈbɑːθ ˈɔɪl/ | **noun** | BATH OIL noun scented oil to put in a bath |
| **Bath Oliver** /ˈbɑːθ ˈɒlvər/ | **noun** | BATH OLIVER noun BREAD, ETC. a kind of round unsweetened biscuit, served with cheese |
| **bathtub** /ˈbeɪθtʊb/ | **noun** | BATH TUB a large bowl |
| **basket** /ˈbɑːskɪt/ | **noun** | BASKET a container made of thin pieces of wood, wire or fibre woven together 1. a basket of apples |
| **basket meal** /ˈbɑːskɪt miːl/ | **noun** | BASKET MEAL CATERING a simple meal, usually of fried chicken, sausage or scampi, served in a basket with chips |
| **basmati** /ˈbɑːzˌmɑːtɪ/ | **noun** | BASMATI NOUN FOOD a type of long-grained rice with a special smell and flavour |
| **bass** /ˈbeɪs/ | **noun** | BASS NOUN a type of fish that is found in rivers, lakes and seas and is caught for food |
| **baste** /ˈbeɪst/ | **verb** | BASTE verb CATERING to pour melted fat and juices over meat as it is cooking 1. Don’t forget to baste the chicken two or three times while it is roasting. 2. Don’t forget to baste the chicken two or three times while it is roasting. |
| **bath** /bɑːθ/ | **noun** | BATH noun 1. the processing of washing your whole body 2. He has a cold bath every evening. ○ baths are 200 francs extra, a bubble bath, jacuzzi, Turkish bath 3. 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. (NOTE: The US English is bathtub or tub.) 4. verb to wash yourself or someone else in a bath 5. She baths twice a day in hot weather. |
| **bath towel** /ˈbɑːθ tuːl/ | **noun** | BATH TOWEL noun someone who is bathing or a person who is taking a bath |
| **bathroom linen** /ˈbɑːθrʊm ˌlɪnən/ | **noun** | BATHROOM LINEN noun towels and other cloth articles that are pro-
bath salts /ˈbɑːθ ˈsɔːts/ plural noun a large scented crystals to put in a bath

bath towel /ˈbɑːθ ˈtaʊəl/ noun a very large towel for drying yourself after a bath. Remind me to give you a clean bath towel.

bath tub /ˈbɑːθ ˈtʌb/ 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 /ˈbætər/ noun food 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

battered /ˈbætərd/ adjective catering covered with batter and cooked. battered prawns

battery /ˈbætəri/ noun 1. an object that fits into a piece of electrical equipment to provide it with electric energy. My calculator needs a new battery. 2. a series of small cages in which thousands of chickens are kept

battery farming /ˈbætəri ˈfɜːmɪŋ/ noun a system of keeping thousands of chickens in a series of small cages

COMMENT: Battery farming is a method of egg production which is very energy-efficient. It is criticised, however, because of the quality of the eggs, the possibility of disease and the polluting substances produced, and also on grounds of cruelty because of the stress caused to the birds.

battery hen /ˈbætəri ˈhɛn/ noun a chicken which spends its life confined in a small cage

beach site /ˈbiːtʃ ˈsaɪt/ 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 ˈʃeɪlət/ noun a small wooden holiday home near on or a beach

beach hotel /ˈbiːtʃ ˈhɔːtəl/ 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.

bath towel /ˈbɪtʃ ˈtəʊəl/ noun a large towel usually used on the beach

beach umbrella /ˈbɪtʃ ˈəmbrələ/ noun a large coloured umbrella to use on a beach

bean /biːn/ noun VEGETABLES 1. a seed or the long thin pod of various different plants, cooked and eaten. Runner beans, butter beans, 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 ˈkɜːd/ noun same as tofu

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

bear /biːər/ 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 /ˌbɛərˈnɛz ˌsɔːs/ noun a savoury sauce for meat, thickened with egg yolk and flavoured with tarragon

beat /biːt/ 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 /ˈbɔːfərt 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 (9 knots); 4: moderate breeze (13 knots); 5: fresh breeze (19 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 /ˈbuːʒoʊlɛ̃/ noun BEVERAGES a light French red wine from Burgundy which can be drunk cool

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

beauty /ˈbjuːti/ noun the quality of being beautiful
bed /bed/ noun a piece of furniture on which you sleep

bed, breakfast and evening meal /bed_ˈbrekfəst/ and _ˈeveɪnɪŋ ˈmiːl/ 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 _ˈboʊrd/ noun an "board" a hotel charge that includes all meals as well as the room charge

bed and breakfast /ˈbedsɛd ˈbrekfəst/ noun HOTELS 1. a tariff in a hotel or guesthouse, covering a night's lodging and breakfast  2. a guesthouse or private house, offering accommodation and breakfast  - We got a list of bed and breakfast or B&Bs from the tourist office.  - abbr. B & B

bedclothes /ˈbedkləʊdz/ plural noun the coverings, e.g. sheets and blankets, on a bed

bedcover /ˈbedkəʊvər/ noun a cloth which covers a bed during the daytime

bedding /ˈbedɪŋ/ noun the items, e.g. a mattress, sheets and pillows, that are put on a bed so that somebody can sleep in it  - Bedding is provided at extra cost.  - Visitors are requested to bring their own bedding.

bed linen /ˈbed _ˈlɪnən/ noun sheets, pillowcases or duvet covers

bednight /ˈbednɪt/ noun HOTELS one night's stay in a hotel, as considered for administrative purposes

...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 /ˈbedrʊm/ noun a room with a bed, in which someone sleeps  - a 42-bedroom hotel

bedroomed /ˈbedrʊmɪd/ adjective with a particular number of bedrooms  - a 42-bedroomed hotel

bedside /ˈbedsaɪd/ noun a space at the side of a bed  - bedside lamp a lamp next to a bed  - bedside table a table next to a bed

bedside panel /ˈbedsaɪd _ˈpæn(ə)l/ noun HOTELS an electronic device placed on a guest's beside table, with controls for heating, lighting, air-conditioning, automatic curtain pulling, messaging, etc.

...hanging 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 Traveler]

bed-sit /ˈbedsɪt/ noun a bedroom and living room combined

bedspread /ˈbedspred/ noun a decorative cloth to put over a bed

bedstead /ˈbedsted/ noun the solid frame of a bed

bed tax /ˈbed tɛks/ noun a tax charged per occupant of a room in a hotel or other tourist accommodation

beef /ˈbiːf/ noun MEAT meat from a cow or a bull

beefburger /ˈbiːfbərɡə/ 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 /ˈbiːfoʊlvz/ plural noun a dish made from thin slices of beef, stuffed and rolled

beefsteak /ˈbiːfsteɪk/ noun MEAT same as steak

beefsteak tomato /ˈbiːfsteɪkt _ˈtəmətəʊ/ noun VEGETABLES a large fleshy variety of tomato suitable for stuffing

beef stir-fry /ˈbiːf _ˈstɪr ˈfɹi/ noun a dish made from thin strips of beef cooked quickly with vegetables in hot oil

beef stroganoff /ˈbiːf _ˈstɹɡənəf/ noun a dish consisting of thin strips of beef cooked with onions and mushrooms in a sour cream sauce

beef suet /ˈbiːf _ˈsuːt/ noun FOOD suet from cattle

beef Wellington /ˈbiːf _ˈwelɪnɡən/ noun a dish consisting of a fillet of beef covered in pâté de foie gras, wrapped in pastry, and baked

beer /ˈbɪər/ noun BEVERAGES 1. an alcoholic drink made from grain and water 2. a bottle of beer  3. He drank a glass of beers  4. a glass of beer  5. Two beers, please.  6. draught, real ale

COMMENT: In Great Britain, the most popular beers are ‘bitter’ and ‘lager’. 'Lager' is sold cold, but ‘bitter’ is served slightly
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 Britain, 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 /ˈbɛər kə lər/ noun BARS a cellar where beer is kept or served

beer festival /ˈbɛər fēstə vl/ 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 /ˈbɛər ɡārdən/ noun BARS a garden attached to a pub, in which people can sit to have their drinks

beermat /ˈbɛər mət/ noun a small cardboard mat, usually with an advertisement for a brewery on it, placed under a glass to protect a surface in a pub or restaurant

beer pull, beer pump handle noun BARS one of a series of tall handles arranged on the bar of a pub, which draw beer up from casks in the cellar when pulled towards the bartender

beet /bīt/ noun US VEGETABLES same as beetroot

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

beetroot /ˈbɛtətrət/ 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 /bɪeˈveɪ/ verb to act ◼ One of the group started to behave very strangely.

behaviour /bɪˈveɪʃər/ noun a way of doing things ◼ Guests complained about the behaviour of young men in the bar on Saturday night. (NOTE: The US spelling is behavior.)

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 someone (informal) ◼ I’ll give you a bell when we’ve sorted out the details.

bellboy /ˈbɛl bɔɪ/ noun BARS a messenger boy employed in a hotel

bell captain /ˈbɛl ˈkeptən/ noun BARS somebody in charge of the messengers in a hotel

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

below-the-line advertising /ˈbɛl ˈlɛn ədˈvɜːtərɪŋ/ noun MARKETING advertising 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 /ˈbɜːmdə plən/ noun a hotel tariff including accommodation and a full English or an American breakfast

berry /ˈbɛr/) noun FRUIT 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 berthed alongside HMS Belfast in the Port of London from 23–28 June [Evening Standard]

best-before date /ˈbɛst bə ˈdeɪt/ 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 end/ noun MEAT a cut of meat, especially lamb, taken from the neck

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 manie /ˈbɜːr me nee/ noun COOKING a mixture of butter and flour, added at the last minute to soups or stews to make them
biker /ˈbɑːkə/ noun ROAD TRAVEL somebody who rides a motorbike. A gang of bikers arrived in the village.
biking /ˈbɑːkɪŋ/ noun the activity of traveling on a bicycle. They went for a biking holiday in Holland.
billiard /ˈbɪliərd/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a ball used in billiards.
billion /ˈbɪljən/ noun one thousand million (note: in the US billion has always meant one thousand million, and it is still sometimes used with this meaning.)
With figures it is usually written bn. $5bn say 'five billion dollars'.

**bill of exchange** /ˈblɪf ə tʃɛndʒ/ noun FINANCE a document signed by the person authorising it, which tells, e.g. a bank to pay money unconditionally to a named person on a particular date.

COMMENT: A bill of exchange is a document raised by a seller and signed by a purchaser, stating that the purchaser accepts that he owes the seller money, and promises to pay it at a later date. The person raising the bill is the 'drawer', the person who accepts it is the 'drawee'. The seller can then sell the bill at a discount to raise cash. This is called a 'trade bill'. A bill can also be accepted (i.e. guaranteed) by a bank, and in this case it is called a 'bank bill'.

**bill of fare** /ˈblɪf ə fɔr/ noun CATERING a menu

**bin** /bɪn/ noun 1. a large container 2. a section in a warehouse, store or wine cellar a 32-bin wine list a wine list with 32 sections

**binder** /ˈbændər/ noun US FINANCE same as cover note

**binding** /ˈbændɪŋ/ adjective 1. this contract is binding on both parties both parties have to do what the contract says 2. the act of sticking things together a small belt for attaching boots to skis

**binding agent** /ˈbændɪŋ ˈɛndʒɪnt/ noun CATERING an additive which makes prepared food remain in its proper form and not disintegrate

**biodegradability** /ˌbaɪɒdʒɪdʒrəˈbɪlətɪ/ 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** /ˌbaɪˌɒdʒɪdʒrəˈɡreɪdəb(ə)l/ adjective easily 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.

**biodegradation** /ˌbaɪˌɒdʒɪdʒrəˈdʒeɪʃ(ə)n/ noun the breaking down of a substance by bacteria

**biotechnology** /ˌbaɪəˌtɛkˈnɒlədʒi/ noun the use of technology to manipulate and combine different genetic materials to produce living organisms with particular characteristics a Artificial insemination of cattle was one of the first examples of biotechnology. A biotechnology company is developing a range of new pesticides based on naturally occurring toxins.

**birdwatcher** /ˈbaɪrdwɔtʃər/ noun ENTERTAINMENT somebody who looks at birds for pleasure, or for scientific purposes a Birdwatchers set up hides all round the lake. (NOTE: A fanatical birdwatcher is called a twitcher.)

**birdwatching** /ˈbaɪrdwɔtʃɪŋ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT the activity of looking at birds for pleasure, or for scientific purposes a He goes birdwatching every weekend. She belongs to a birdwatching club.

**birth certificate** /ˌbaɪtʃ ˈsɛtɪfɪkət/ noun a document which shows when and where someone was born

**biryani** /ˈbɪriˌjən/ noun FOOD in South Asian cooking, a dish containing spicy coloured rice mixed with meat, fish or vegetables

**biscotto** /ˈbɪsˌkoʊ/ noun a hard oblong biscuit, often containing nuts

**biscuit** /ˈbɪskaɪt/ noun FOOD a small hard cake, usually sweet

**bisque** /ˈbɪsk/ noun FOOD a cream soup made with shellfish ◂ lobster bisque

**bistro** /ˌbɪstrəʊ/ noun a small restaurant or bar

**bitter** /ˈbitər/ adjective not sweet ◂ This aperitif is very bitter. Marmalade is made from bitter oranges. ◂ Biologically the use of technology to manipulate and combine different genetic materials to produce living organisms with particular characteristics ◂ Three firms were blacked by the government. ◂ The union has blacked the hotel chain.
black bean  /ˌblæk ˈbiːn/  noun a black-seeded soya bean that is fermented for use in East Asian cookery
blackberry  /ˌblækˈbɛri/  noun 1 a small soft black berry, growing on plants with long spines, eaten in jams and pies. Also called bramble 2 black currant/ /ˈblækˌkærənt/  noun 3 a small round cultivated black berry, eaten cooked in jams and pies, used also in making soft drinks and liqueurs 4 blackcurrant yoghurt  /ˌblækˌkærənt ˈjɒɡət/  a pot of blackcurrant jam 5 a glass of blackcurrant juice 6 black coffee  /ˌblæk ˈkɒfi/  noun 7 black bread/  /ˌblæk ˈbred/  noun a very dark rye bread that is particularly popular in Germany and Slavic countries 8 black coffee  /ˌblæk ˈkɒfi/  noun 9 black pepper  /ˌblæk ˈpɛpər/  noun a dark brown seasoning made by grinding pepper seeds that have not had their black outer coating removed 10 black pudding  /ˌblæk ˈpʌndʒ/  noun meat a dark sausage made with blood, usually fried in slices and eaten for breakfast 11 black bread  /ˌblæk ˈbred/  noun 12 blackboard  /ˈblækboʊd/  noun a board on a wall, which can be written on using white chalk. Some dishes are not on the menu, but are written on a blackboard. 13 black box  /ˌblæk ˈbɒks/  noun air travel same as flight recorder 14 black market  /ˌblæk ˈmɑːrɪt/  noun 15 black olive  /ˌblæk ˈəʊlv/  noun 16 black olive  /ˌblæk ˈəʊlv/  noun 17 black market  /ˌblæk ˈmɑːrɪt/  noun 18 black market  /ˌblæk ˈmɑːrɪt/  noun 19 blackout  /ˈblækˌhaut/  noun air travel a day, usually a public holiday, when cheaper fares are not available on flights 20 black pepper  /ˌblæk ˈpɛpər/  noun 21 black pudding  /ˌblæk ˈpʌndʒ/  noun
blind-tasting /ˈblain 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 /ˈblini/ noun BREAD, ETC. a small pancake made with yeast and buckwheat flour, traditional in Russia and other parts of Eastern Europe

bloater /ˈblɔtər/ noun SEAFOOD a dried whole salt herring

block /blɒk/ noun a group of things together (They booked a block of seats in the middle of the plane), (verb) to block a room to keep a room reserved for someone who has booked it, so as to prevent double-booking

block booking /ˈblɒk ˈbʊkɪŋ/ noun HOTELS a reservation in which a series of, e.g. seats or hotel rooms are all booked at the same time

blood poisoning /ˈblʌd ˈpɔzənɪŋ/ noun MEDICAL a condition in which bacteria are present in the blood and cause illness

Bloody Mary /ˈblɔdi ˈmərɪ/ noun (Bloody Mary) BEVERAGES a cocktail of vodka and tomato juice with ice and Worcestershire sauce, lemon juice, salt and pepper

bloom /bluːm/ noun 1. a powdery substance on the surface of a fruit such as grapes 2. fine hair on the skin of some fruit such as peaches 3. a flower (the apple trees are in full bloom) the apple trees are in flower

blowfly /ˈblɔʊflai/ noun the name for a number of species of fly, which deposit their eggs in flesh, especially meat

blowtorch /ˈbləʊ tɔːtʃ/ noun CATERING a device which produces a gas flame used to heat the surface of dishes such as crème brûlée

BLT /blæt ˈɛl ˈtʃiː/ abbreviation CATERING bacon, lettuce and tomato in a sandwich

blueberry /ˈbluːbɔːri/ noun FRUIT a wild berry, which is dark blue when ripe, eaten raw with sugar and cream, or cooked in pies and jams (a portion of blueberry pie and whipped cream) (two blueberry muffins and coffee, please).

bluebottle /ˈbluːbɔːtəl/ noun a two-winged fly, with a shining blue body, whose maggots live in decomposing meat

blue channel /ˈbluː ˈʃɛn(t)əl/ noun BUSINESS the exit from customs through which you pass if you are arriving from another EU country and are not importing goods which are liable to duty

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

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

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

Blue Ribbon Award /ˈbluː rɪˈbæn ər/ 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. (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) 4. (Two directors were removed from the board at the AGM) 5. (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 6. (verb) to go onto a ship, plane or train (Customs officials boarded the ship in the harbour) 7. (The board will board buses at the temple and proceed to the hotel for lunch.

board and lodging /ˈbɔːd ən ˈlɒdʒɪŋ/ noun room 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 kɑːrd/ noun 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 /ˈbɔːd əv daɪəˈrektəz/ 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-
ultive 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.

boardroom /ˈboʊdrəm/ noun a room where the directors of a company meet

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

boat /boʊt/ noun a small vehicle that people use for moving on water. A rowing boat.

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

boating /boʊtɪŋ/ noun SPORT the activity of going in small boats for pleasure, especially rowing or sailing. A boating holiday on the Norfolk Broads.

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

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

boil /boʊl/ 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. 2. 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? 2. The cabbage has been boiled too long. 3. I want my eggs boiled for three minutes.

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

boiled egg /boʊld ˈeɡ/ noun FOOD an egg which has been cooked by boiling in water.

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

boiler /ˈboʊlər/ 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 /ˈboʊlɪŋ pæn/ noun CATERING a large container used in a kitchen for boiling food and making soup.

boil-in-the-bag /ˈboʊl in ðə ˈbæg/ 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 /ˌboʊl ˈɑf/ verb to remove liquid, e.g. alcohol, from a mixture by heating the mixture rapidly so that the liquid turns to steam.

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

bok choy /ˈboʊk ˈtʃoʊ/ noun VEGETABLES a Chinese cabbage with long white stalks and narrow green leaves.

bolster /ˈbɔlstər 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.

bom mix /ˈboʊm mɪks/ noun a spiced mixture of fried lentils and other dried foods, eaten as a snack or appetiser.

bond /boʊnd/ 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. To deposit money with an organisation as surety against potential future loss. The travel centre was bonded through the Association of British Travel Agents.

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

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

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

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

book /boʊk/ noun a set of sheets of paper attached together. 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 person, or a small group of people, to stand

a paper cover
drinks in a country where they cost less than
across the English Channel to buy alcoholic

traveller season.

bookings have fallen since the end of the
TRAVEL to make a booking for the week beginning

booze cruise/ˈbɔɪz ˈkrʊz/ 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 /ˈboʊrəsɪk ˈæsid/, boric acid /ˈboʊrɪk ˈæsid/ noun a soluble white powder used as a general disinfectant. Symbol $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$

borax /ˈbɔræks/ noun a white powder used as a household cleaner and disinfectant Bordeux /ˈbɔrd/ noun beverages wine from the west of France ☐ Some Bordeaux would be excellent with the venison. ☐ I've ordered a bottle of Bordeaux.

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

border crossing /ˈbɔrdər 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 /ˈbɔrʃt/ noun 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 /ˈboʊtənɪk(ə)l ˈgɑrd(ə)nz/ 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.

botel /ˈbotel/ 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 /ˈbɔtl/ 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 /ˈbɔtld ˈbɪrl/ noun beverages beer in a bottle, as opposed to beer in a can, or draught beer

bottled water /ˈbɔtləd ˈwɔtər/ noun beverages water sold in bottles, as opposed to tap water

bottleneck /ˈbɔtl(ə)nɛk/ noun road travel a narrow road where traffic often gets jammed
bottle opener /ˈbɒtəl əˈpener/ noun a device for opening bottles
bottom line /ˈbɒtəmˈlɪn/ noun FINANCE the last line in accounts, showing the net profit
botulism /ˈbɒtəlɪzəm/ 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 /ˈbou̇deɪn/ noun MEAT a French sausage similar to black pudding
bouillabaisse /buːləˈbeɪs/ noun FOOD French fish soup, flavoured with olive oil and saffron
bourguignonne /ˈboʊrɡeɪɲən/ noun MEAT a style that originated in Burgundy, France
bourbon /ˈbɔrən/ noun US BEVERAGES corn whisky
bouquet garni /ˈbʊku̇t ɡarˈni/ noun SAUCES, etc. a bundle of herbs, used to flavour soups and stews, usually formed of thyme, parsley and bay leaves
braising steak /ˈbreɪzɪŋ ˈsteɪk/ noun a small specialises shop, especially for fashionable clothes, or a section of a department store selling fashionable clothes or a jeans boutique or a ski boutique
braised /ˈbreɪzd/ adjective CATERING cooked in a covered pot with very little liquid
braised beef /ˈbreɪzd ˈbɛf/ noun MEAT good-quality beef suitable for braising
bramble jelly /ˈbræmbl ˈdʒel/ noun FOOD jam made with blackberries
bouncing cheque /ˈbɒunstɪŋ ˈchek/ noun INFORMAL a cheque that cannot be cashed because the person writing it has not enough money in the account to pay it (informal) Also called dud cheque, rubber cheque
bound for /bɔːnd fɔː/ adjective going towards a ship bound for India
bourbon
bourboiorny /ˈbaʊbələnˈni/ 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 /ˈbʊtɪk/ noun a small specialised shop, especially for fashionable clothes, or a section of a department store selling fashionable clothes or a jeans boutique or a ski boutique
braised /ˈbreɪzd/ adjective CATERING cooked in a covered pot with very little liquid
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Bramley’s seedling 36

Bramley’s seedling /ˈbræmliːz/ ‘sidln/ 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 /brʌntʃ/ 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. 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 /ˈbræntʃ ‘mænɪdʒə/ noun BUSINESS somebody in charge of an office of a company

branch office /ˈbræntʃ ‘ɒtʃə/ noun a less important office, usually in a different town or country from the main office

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

branded /ˈbrændɪd/ adjective displaying a brand name

branded pub /ˈbrændɪd ‘pʌb/ noun a pub belonging to a chain, and known by the brand name of the chain

brand name /ˈbrænd nɪm/ noun BUSINESS the name of a particular make of product

brandy /ˈbrændɪ/ noun BEVERAGES 1. a strong alcohol distilled from wine, a glass of this alcohol. He ordered three brandies and a port.

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

brandy sour /ˈbrændɪ ‘sɔːr/ noun BEVERAGES a cocktail of brandy, lemon juice and sugar

brass /bræs/ noun ENTERTAINMENT musical instruments made of brass. a brass band

brasserie /ˈbræsəri/ 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 /ˈbræt pæn/ noun CATERING a cooking pan for stewing, braising, poaching, etc., which can be tilted to drain off liquid

brawn /brɔːn/ noun MEAT chopped meat from the head of an animal, mixed with jelly to form a loaf

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

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

COMMENT: Most British bread is white (made from refined flour), but brown bread, or wholemeal bread, is becoming more and more popular.

bread and butter /ˈbred ən ‘bʌtə/ noun FOOD slices of bread spread with butter

bread and butter pudding /ˈbred ən ‘bʌtə ‘pʌdɪŋ/ 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 /ˈbredkrʌm/ noun a tiny piece of bread, either soft or hard

breadcrumbs /ˈbredkrʌmz/ 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 starchy fruit of a tree grown in the Pacific Islands, which is used as a vegetable

bread knife /ˈbred nɪf/ noun a large knife with a serrated edge like a saw, used for cutting slices of bread from a loaf

bread pudding /ˈbred ‘pʌdɪŋ/ 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 rɔːl/ noun a small loaf of bread offered to the guests by the commis waiter while they are studying the menu.
bread sauce /brɛd ˈsɔts/ noun sauce made from white breadcrumbs, butter and milk, flavoured with onion, served hot as an accompaniment to roast chicken or turkey
bread stick /ˈbrɛd ˈstɪk/ noun BREAD, etc. a long thin cylindrical biscuit, eaten as an appetiser

break /brep/ noun a short space of time, when you can rest ○ She typed for two hours without a break. ■ verb 1, to fail to carry out the terms of a contract or a rule ○ The company has broken the contract or the agreement. ■ to break an engagement to do something not to do what has been agreed 2. to stop doing something for a time ○ to break one’s journey to stop travelling and pass some time in one place before going on ○ They broke their journey in Bombay, before flying on to Hong Kong.
breakages /ˈbrekɪdʒɪz/ plural noun broken items ○ Customers are expected to pay for breakages.
breakbone fever /ˈbrekbɔʊn ˈfɪva/ MEDICAL same as dengue
break down /ˈbrek ˈdaʊn/ verb 1, to stop working because of mechanical failure ○ The baggage carousel has broken down. ○ What do you do when your lift breaks down? 2. 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 ○ We broke the expenditure down into hotel, travel and entertainment costs. ○ Can you break down this invoice into travel costs and extras?
breakdown /ˈbrekɪdʒən/ noun 1. a situation in which a machine or vehicle stops working ○ We cannot communicate with our Nigerian office because of the breakdown of the communications network. ○ They are trying to repair a breakdown in the refrigeration system. 2. a list that shows e.g. the cost of something item by item ○ Give me a breakdown of the travel costs.
break even /ˈbrek ˈɛvən/ verb BUSINESS to balance costs and receipts, but not make a profit ○ Last year the company only just broke even. ○ We broke even in our first two months of trading.
break even point /ˈbrek ˈɛvən pɔɪnt/ noun BUSINESS the point at which sales cover costs, but do not show a profit
breakfast /ˈbrekfast/ 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 /ˈbrekfast bɑr/ noun CATERING a variety of breakfast foods laid out on a table like a buffet in a hotel or restaurant
breakfast room /ˈbrekfast room/ noun HOTELS a special room where breakfast is served
breakfast room suit /ˈbrekfast ruːm/ noun HOTELS a room which can be used by walkers or by people on horseback
breakfast bar /ˈbrekfast bɑr/ noun a restaurant or bar where the beer is made on the premises
breakbone fever /ˈbrekbɔʊn ˈfɪva/ noun break the cork out of a bottle of red wine
break even /ˈbrek ˈɛvən/ verb 1. to make tea (also humorous)
breakdown /ˈbrekɪdʒən/ noun breakages ○ To let the wine breathe to take the cork out of a bottle of red wine some time before it is to be drunk
breakfast /ˈbrekfast/ noun BEVERAGES liquid which has been brewed ○ verb 1. BARS to make beer 2. to make tea
breakwater /ˈbrekwɔtər/ noun BARS a place where beer is made ○ They have been making beer in that brewery for many, many years. (NOTE: The plural form is breakwaters.)
breakfast /ˈbrekfast/ noun BARS a place where beer is made ○ They have been making beer in that brewery for many, many years. (NOTE: The plural form is breakwaters.)
breakfast /ˈbrekfast/ noun BREAKFAST a special room where breakfast is served
breakdown /ˈbrekɪdʒən/ noun BUSINESSES to show all the items in a total list of costs, expenditure ○ We broke the expenditure down into hotel, travel and entertainment costs. ○ Can you break down this invoice into travel costs and extras?
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briothe /ˈbriori/ noun bread, etc., a sweet French bread roll made from a dough enriched with eggs and butter
brisket /ˈbrɪsket/ noun meat beef from the breast of an animal
brislting /ˈbrɪstlɪŋ/ noun seafood a small sea fish, like a sardine
British Hospitality Association /ˈbritʃɪstəlˈtæktɪə sɔsɪ ˌɛf(ə) ˈɑni/ noun hotels an association representing the British hotel, restaurant and catering industry. Abbreviation BHA
British Mountaineering Council /ˈbritʃ ˈmaʊntənɪŋ ˈkɔnsəl/ noun sport a British organisation which protects the interests of climbers, hill walkers and mountaineers. Abbreviation BMC
British Summer Time /ˈbritʃ ˈsʌmə tʌɪm/ noun the system of putting the clocks forward in Britain one hour in summer to provide extra daylight in the evening. Abbreviation BST
British Tourist Authority /ˈbritʃ ˈtɔrist ɔ, ˈbrɔsti/ noun tourism a government organisation that is responsible for promoting tourism to Great Britain from foreign countries. Abbreviation BTA
broccoli /ˈbrʊkəli/ noun a vegetable that has a cluster of tight green, purple or white flower buds on the end of a broad stalk
brochette /ˈbrɔʃeit/ 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
brochette /ˈbrɔʃət/ noun Marketing a publicity booklet. Abbreviation BTA
brol /ˈbrɔl/ 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
broth /ˈbrɔθ/ noun food a light soup
brown /ˈbraʊn/ adjective with a colour like earth, or wood a verb to make something brown. Abbreviation BTA
bucket shop /ˈbʌkʃtʃ/ noun AIR TRAVEL an unbooked travel agent selling airline tickets at a discount (informal)
buck’s fizz /ˈbʌks fɪz/ noun BEVERAGES a cold drink of champagne and fresh orange juice, typically served at breakfast
buckwheat /ˈbʌkwɪt/ 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. ○ We are budgeting for £10,000 of sales next year.
budget fare /ˈbʌdʒɪt fɛə/ noun TRAVEL a fare that is cheaper than usual
budget hotel /ˈbʌdʒɪt ,həʊtel/ noun HOTELS a cheaper hotel ○ Whatever happens, the group will retain its 199 budget hotels.
budget travel /ˈbʌdʒɪt ˈtrævl(ə)/ noun cheap travel
buffalo mozzarella /ˈbʌfləʊ moʊˈzɜrələ/ noun CHEESE a fresh mozzarella cheese made from a combination of water buffalo milk and cow’s milk
buffalo wings /ˈbʌfləʊ wɪŋz/ plural noun fried chicken wings, usually served in barbecue sauce
buffet /ˈbʌfɪt/ 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 /ˈbʌfɪt kɑr/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a railway coach which serves snacks and drinks which you may take back to your seat. Compare restaurant car
bug /bʌɡ/ noun a harmful organism, such as a virus, that causes a disease (informal)
built-in /bɪlt ˈɪn/ adjective constructed as part of a building ○ Each bedroom has a built-in wardrobe.
bulb /ˈbʌlb/ noun a glass ball which gives electric light ○ There’s a light bulb missing in the bedroom.
bulgur /ˈbʊlgər/ 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 /ˈbʌlk/ noun in bulk in large amounts

bullying /ˈbʊlɪŋ/ 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.)
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 RAIL 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 /ˈbʌndʒi dʒəmpɪŋ/ 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 ˈbedz/ plural noun two beds, one above the other, usually used for children in hotels

bunting /ˈbæntɪŋ/ noun strings of little flags, used as decoration

bureau de change /bjuːˈɔːrə də ˈfɛnʒ/ noun FINANCE 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 ˈbɑːr/ noun CATERING a simple restaurant or stall serving burgers either to eat on the spot or to take away

Burgundy /ˌbɜrgəndi/ 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 /bəˈritoʊ/ 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/ noun 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)

busgirl, busser noun • The children want burgers and fries for lunch.

bun /bʌn/ noun • 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 /ˈbiznɪs əˈdres/ noun the details of number, street and town where a company is located

business card /ˈbiznɪs 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 /ˈbiznɪs 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 businesspeople, especially at an airport, convention centre, railway station, etc., where they may need to use the facilities when travelling

business class /ˈbiznɪs klaɪs/ noun AIR TRAVEL a type of airline travel that is less expensive than first class and more comfortable than tourist class, and that may offer better and wider seats, special meals, more free drinks, more choice of newspapers or special airport lounges

business cycle /ˈbiznɪs ˈsɑrk(ə)l/ noun BUSINESS same as trade cycle

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

business expenses /ˈbiznɪs ˈɛkspənsiz/ plural noun money spent on running a business, not on stock or assets

business facilitated lease /ˈbiznɪs ˈfæltɪˌsfɪktid ˈlɛz/ noun a type of franchise, where a franchisee takes over an existing franchise on a short lease, buying the business with the cash which it generates. Abbr BFL

business fare /ˈbiznɪs fɛr/ noun TRAVEL a tariff for business class passengers

business hours /ˈbiznɪs ˈhəʊrs/ plural noun the time, usually 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., when a business is open

business lounge /ˈbiznɪs ˈlaʊndʒ/ 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 /ˈbɪznɪspɜːrsən/ 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 sɜːrvɪsiz/ 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 ˈtʊərɪz(ə)mi/ noun travel by businesspeople to attend conferences and similar functions in foreign countries

business traveller /ˈbɪznɪs ˈtrævlələr/ noun somebody who travels on business

business trip /ˈbɪznɪs ˈtrɪp/ noun a journey to discuss business matters with clients

businesswoman /ˈbɪznɪswʊmən/ noun a woman engaged in business

bus lane /ˈbʌs lɛn/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a part of a road where only buses may drive

busman’s holiday /ˈbʌzəmænz ˈholɪdeɪ/ noun a holiday or leisure activity that is similar to the work someone usually does for a living

bus stop /ˈbʌs ˈstɒp/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a place where buses stop to pick up or drop passengers

busy /ˈbəzi/ adjective occupied in doing something, e.g. in working

She is busy preparing the annual accounts. 
○ 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 /ˈbəzi,ˈsɪzn(ə)mi/ noun Holidays a period when a hotel or resort is busy

butcher /ˈbʌtʃər/ noun CATERING somebody who prepares and sells uncooked meat

butcher’s /ˈbʌtʃərz/ 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 /ˈbʌtəl ˈstайл/ noun 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 ˈbiːn/ noun VEGETABLES a large flat cream-coloured bean, dried before cooking

buttered /ˈbʌtɜːt/ adjective CATERING covered with butter ○ hot buttered toast ○ buttered parsnips

butterfly /ˈbʌtəflai/ verb CATERING to split a piece of food such as meat or fish along its length, separating it into halves that remain joined

butter milk /ˈbʌtər mɪlk/ noun DAIRY a thin milk left after butter has been churned

butter nut squash /ˈbʌtnʌt ˈskwɑːʃ/ noun VEGETABLES a beige-coloured squash that is shaped like a club and has firm yellow-orange flesh

butterscotch /ˈbʌtəskɒtʃ/ noun DESERTS 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 her. 
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 /ˈbʌtnəri ˈmɑːʃrʊm/ noun VEGETABLES a small white mushroom with a round cap

butylated hydroxytoluene /ˌbjuːtɪleɪteɪtɪd ˈhedrəksɪˈtrʌluɪn/ noun FOOD a common additive used in processed foods containing fat to prevent the fat from oxidising. Abbreviation: BHT

buyer /ˈbaʊər/ noun a person who buys something, or whose job is to buy goods for a company

buyer’s market /ˈbaʊəz ˈmɑːkɪt/ noun BUSINESS a market that is good for buyers because demand for a product is low and sellers have to charge lower prices

buying forward /ˈbaʊɪŋ ˈfɔːwərd/ noun FINANCE same as forward buying

bylaw /ˈbaɪlɔʊ/ 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 /ˈbaɪpæs/ 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 columnist/ˈkiːnstrəl/ noun ARTICLES an article that appears in a newspaper or magazine

CAAA abbreviation AIR TRAVEL Civil Aviation Authority

cab /ˈkeɪb/ 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 /ˈkeɪbərət/ 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 /ˈkeɪbɪn/ 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 timekeeping, and flight frequency, are important influences on frequent travellers’ choice of carrier’ [Business Travel]
cabin attendant /ˈkeɪbɪn əˈtendənt/ noun AIR TRAVEL somebody who looks after passengers on a plane
cabin baggage /ˈkeɪbɪn ˈbæɡɪdʒ/ noun AIR TRAVEL same as carry-on baggage
cabin class /ˈkeɪbɪn klaːs/ noun TRAVEL a class of accommodation on some passenger ships that is lower than first class and higher than tourist class
cabin crew /ˈkeɪbɪn kruː/ noun AIR TRAVEL the members of airline staff who deal with the passengers on a plane
cabin lights /ˈkeɪbɪn ˈlaɪts/ plural noun AIR TRAVEL lights in the cabin of a plane ○ Cabin lights will be dimmed for takeoff.
cabin trunk /ˈkeɪbɪn ˈtrʌŋk/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a trunk for taking on board a ship
cable /ˈkeɪbəl/ 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. CAB TRAVEL a vehicle which goes up a mountain, hanging on a wire cable

cable car /ˈkeɪbəl ˈkær/ noun ENTERTAINMENT 1. a vehicle which goes up a mountain, hanging on a wire cable. 2. US (in San Francisco) a type of tram which is pulled by a metal cable set in a channel in the road
cable television /ˈkeɪbəl ˈteləˌvɪʒən/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a television system, where pictures are sent by cable
cab rank /ˈkeɪb ræŋk/ noun ROAD TRAVEL same as taxi rank
cacao /ˈkaʊəʊ/ noun a dried fatty seed that is the source of cocoa, chocolate and other food products
caesars salad /ˈsiːzər səˈleɪd/ noun a salad made with lettuce, croutons, Parmesan cheese, and anchovies, with an egg-based dressing
cafe /ˈkeɪf/ or /ˈkeɪfi/ noun CATERING a small shop selling food and drink
cafe au lait /ˈkeɪfi ˈluː/ noun BEVERAGES coffee with hot milk
cafe latte /ˈkeɪfi ˈlæti/ noun BEVERAGES same as latte
cafe noir /ˈkeɪfi ˈnɔːr/ noun BEVERAGES coffee without milk or cream
cafe set /ˈkeɪfət ˈset/ noun CATERING a piece of restaurant equipment which heats water and makes steam, for preparing hot drinks
cafeteria /ˈkeɪfətrɪə/ noun CATERING a self-service restaurant, especially used by the staff in an office building or factory
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cafeteria manager 44

cafeteria manager  /'kefə'triərɪ/ noun CATERING somebody in charge of a cafeteria

cafeteria service /'kefə'triərɪ sərvis/ noun CATERING a style of serving food, where the customer takes a tray and helps himself or herself to hot or cold food from a buffet and pays for it at a till as he or she leaves the buffet

cafetière /'kefə'tjɛə/ noun BEVERAGES a coffee pot with a plunger, which is pressed down to trap the coffee grounds at the bottom

... cafetières are the most elegant method of serving coffee [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

caffeinated /'kefiʃənɪd/ adjective containing caffeine

caffè /'kaːfɛ/ noun a stimulant found in coffee, tea and cola nuts

caffé latte /'kaːfɛ lə'tɛt/, cafè latte noun BEVERAGES same as latte

cake /keik/ noun BREAD, ETC. a sweet food made from flour, sugar, eggs, milk and other ingredients, baked in an oven. Two pieces of cherry cake, please. ○ Have another slice of Christmas cake. ○ Would you like some chocolate cake? ○ celebration cake a special cake made to celebrate an event, such as a birthday

COMMENT: A cake can be quite large, and is cut into individual slices (as for a wedding cake, Christening cake, birthday cake, etc.); alternatively, small cakes can be made, each for one person.

cake fork /'keik fɔk/ noun CATERING a small fork with two of the prongs joined together, used for eating cake or pastries. Also called pastry fork

cake knife /'keik nɪf/ a thick wide knife used for cutting up cakes

cake shop /'keik ʃɒp/ noun CATERING a shop which sells mainly cakes and pastries, and sometimes serves tea as well

cake tin /'keik tɪn/ noun CATERING a tin for baking or keeping cakes in

calamari /'kaːləməri/ plural noun SEAFOOD squid served as food, especially in Mediterranean cookery

calamine lotion /'kaːləmən ləʃ(ʊ)n/ noun a lotion, based on zine oxide, which helps relieve skin irritation such as that caused by sunburn

calculate /'kælkjuːleɪt/ 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.

classroom /'klaːsrm/ noun a special room in a school where the teacher and students meet to learn

2. ○ Where would you like to eat? ○ A pizzeria is in that direction. ○ I'd like to eat at a restaurant. ○ I'd like to eat in my room. ○ I'd like to eat in the hotel. ○ We're having lunch in the dining room.

calendar month /'kæləndər mənθ/ noun a whole month as on a calendar, from the 1st to the 30th or 31st

calendar year /'kæləndər 'jaː/ noun a whole year from the 1st January to 31st December

call /kaːl/ 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 made 2. a visit to someone's home or place of work ○ to call at a place to visit a place ○ The cruise liner calls at Palermo on June 14th. ○ 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 /kaːl bɒks/ noun an outdoor telephone kiosk

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

caloric /'kɔlərɪk/ adjective referring to calories

caloric energy /'kɑlərɪk 'enədʒi/ noun an amount of energy shown as a number of calories

caloric requirement /'kɔlərɪk ɪrɪkjʊn/ noun the amount of energy shown in calories that a person needs each day

calorie /'kɑləri/ 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 caloric 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 /ˈkælzoʊn/ noun a semicircular Italian turnover made from pizza dough with a savoury filling

camcorder /ˈkæmˌkɜːrdər/ noun a portable cine-camera which records video pictures and sound

Camembert /ˈkæməmˈbɛrt/ 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 fiords.

campaign /kæmˈpiːn/ noun an organised attempt to achieve something

camp bed /ˈkæmp bɛd/ 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 vɑːn/ 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 fər/ noun a fire around which campers sit at night

campground /ˈkæmpgrənd/ noun US TOURISM 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 saɪt/, camping site /ˈkæmpɪŋsaɪt/ 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 ˈtreɪlə/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a vehicle which is towed behind a car and which unfolds to form a tent

campus /ˈkæmpəs/ noun the area of land occupied by a university and the various buildings associated with it

campus holiday /ˈkæmpəs ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/ 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.

Campylobacter /ˈkæmpɪləbæktaʊ/ noun MEDICAL a bacterium which is a common cause of food poisoning in humans ○ COMMENT: Campylobacter exists in meat, offal, eggs, unpasteurised milk and shellfish. It cannot survive temperatures of over 65°C, so is destroyed by cooking.

CAMRA /ˈkæmrə/ abbreviation Campaign for Real Ale

can1 /kæn/ noun a metal container for food or drink ○ a can of orange juice ○ verb to preserve food by sealing it in a can

can2 abbreviation 1. cancellation 2. cancelled

canal /ˈkænəl/ 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 /ˈkænəl 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

cancel, 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.)

cancellation /ˈkænsələrɪ/ 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 /ˈkænsələtʃeɪdʒ/ noun a charge which has to be paid by someone who cancels a booking

cancellation clause /ˈkænsələrɪkləʊz/ a clause in a contract which states the terms on which the contract may be cancelled

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

c&b, C&B abbreviation conference & banqueting C & B manager /ˈsiːənd ˈbiːkeɪndʒə/ abbreviation HOTELS conference and banqueting manager

canoe /ˈkænəʊ/ noun a small roof over a platform or balcony The wedding guests want to dine by candlelight.

candlelight /ˈkænəldʒ/ noun the light from candles: The wedding guests want to dine by candlelight.

candlelit /ˈkænəldʒɪt/ adj lit by candles

candlelight supper /ˈkænəldʒtʃəp/ 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 /ˈkændifləʊs/ 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 /ˈkeɪn ˈsʌɡər/ noun sucrose obtained from sugar cane or sugar beet

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

canned music /ˈkænd ˈmjʊzɪk/ noun recorded music, as played in hotels, restaurants, shopping malls and supermarkets

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

canoe /ˈkænəʊ/ 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.

canoeing /ˈkænəʊɪŋ/ SPORT the sport of going in a canoe: Canoeing isn’t my favourite sport – I don’t like falling into cold water. ○ Canoeing at the rapid 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)

canoelst /ˈkænəlist/ SPORT somebody who paddles a canoe: We could see the helmets of the two canoeists in the distance.

can opener /ˈkæn əʊpənər/ 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 /ˈkæntələʊpi/ noun FRUIT a variety of melon with a green or yellow rough skin and scented orange-yellow flesh

canteen /ˈkænti:n/ 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 /ˈkænəˈjɒn/ noun US 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 /ˈkænəˈnɪərnɪŋ/ SPORT the sport of travelling through canyons on foot, using skills such as abseiling, swimming, climbing and rafting

canyoning /ˈkænəˈnɪŋ/ noun SPORT the sport of climbing into and out of canyons:... canyoning: in other words, jumping, scrambling and abseiling from misty peaks, down sheer rock faces and cascading falls. (Wanderlust)
capacity /ˈkeɪpətɪs/ noun the amount which a container can hold or 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 or as a garnish for fish and meat
capital /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)l/ noun 1. same as capital city 2. BUSINESS money, property and assets used in a business or a company with £10,000 capital or with a capital of £10,000
capital assets /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)l əˈsetz/ 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)l breɪk/ noun TOURISM a short holiday in a capital such as Paris, Vienna or Rome
capital city /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)l ˈsɪti/ noun the main town in a country, usually where its government is located
capital expenditure /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)l ɪk ˈspendɪtʃə/ capital investment /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)l ɪnˈvestmənt/, capital outlay /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)l ˈaurlt/ noun BUSINESS money spent on fixed assets such as property, machines or furniture
capitalise on /ˈkeɪpɪt(ə)l əˈzel ən/, capitalise on verb to take advantage of something - Cafe 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." (Waiter & Bootkeeper)
capon /ˈkepən/ noun MEAT an edible cockerel which grows and increases in weight more rapidly than other birds because it has been castrated
cappuccino /ˈkæpətʃiˈnoʊ/ noun BEVERAGES frothy Italian coffee, with whipped milk and a sprinkling of powdered chocolate
capsicum /ˈkeɪpsɪkəm/ noun VEGETABLES a group of plants grown for their potherblike 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 ˈhɔʊl/ 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 or 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 /ˈkær/ 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 ‘pichets’.
carafe wine /ˈkærəf ˈwɪn/ noun BEVERAGES the cheapest wine sold in a restaurant or bar
carambola /ˌkærəˈmɒblə/ noun FRUIT the yellow fruit of an Indonesian tropical tree, which is used in preserves and drinks
caramel /ˈkærəml/ noun 1. DESSERTS a sweet made with sugar and butter 2. FOOD burnt sugar
caramel custard /ˈkærəml ˈkʌstəd/ noun DESSERTS same as crème caramel
caramelise /ˌkærəmləˈzɪ/ verb CATERING to heat sugar until it becomes brown
caramelised /ˌkærəmləˈzd/ adjective CATERING referring to sugar that is heated until it is brown and melted - cheese cake with caramelised orange and whisky sauce
caramel oranges /ˌkærəmol ˈɔrɪndʒz/ plural noun DESSERTS slices of orange covered with a sauce of caramelised sugar
caravan /ˌkærəˈvæn/ noun ROAD TRAVEL 1. a van with beds, table, washing facilities, etc., which can be towed by a car or 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 /ˌkærəˈvænər/ noun a small camping van
caravanning /ˌkærəˈvænɪŋ/ noun TOURISM somebody who goes on holiday in a caravan

caravan park /ˈkærəvən pærk/ noun TOURISM a type of campground with permanently positioned caravans, which are rented to holidaymakers. We rent a caravan in a caravan park. Also called trailer park

caravanserai /ˈkærəvənsərɛ/ noun a large inn with a central courtyard, found in some eastern countries and used by caravans crossing the desert

caraway /ˈkærəweɪ/ noun SAUCES, ETC. a herb; the seeds of which are used as a flavouring in bread and cakes

caraway seed /ˈkærəweɪ ˈsiːd/ noun the dried ripe fruit of the caraway plant. Use: spice.

carbohydrate /ˌkɑrəˈboʊdred/ noun CATERING an organic compound derived from sugar, which is the main ingredient of many types of food.

COMMENT: 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.

carbonade /ˈkɔrəbəˈnadj/ noun a stew made with beef and onions cooked in beer

carbonated /ˈkɔrəbəˈnetid/ adjective referring to liquid which has had carbon dioxide put into it to make it fizzy: a bottle of carbonated mineral water

carbon dioxide /ˈkɔrəbərəndɪˈəʊd/ noun a colourless gas produced when carbon is burnt with oxygen. Symbol CO₂

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

carcinogen /ˈkɑrˌsaɪnədʒən/ 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 /ˈkɑrˌsiːnədʒəˈnɪk/ adjective causing cancer

card /kɑrd/ noun 1. a small rectangle of stiff paper for writing on. a postcard

ENTERTAINMENT a rectangle of stiff paper with a design on it used for playing games. they were playing cards

2. they were playing games of cards

3. a small piece of stiff paper with your name and address printed on it: I asked for a card of one of their cards.

4. FINANCE a piece of stiff plastic used for payment: Do you want to pay cash or with a card?

card game /ˈkɑrd gɛm/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a game played with cards

cardholder /ˈkɑrd həʊldə/ noun FINANCE somebody who holds a credit card or bank cash card

card number /ˈkɑrd nʌmbə/ 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 /ˈkɑrd fəʊn/ noun a public telephone which works when you insert a phonecard

card reader /ˈkɑrd ˈriːdə/ noun an electronic device which can read information on a magnetic card

card table /ˈkɑrd ˈteɪb(ə)l/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a small table covered with green baize cloth, used for playing cards on career /ˈkɑrɪər/ 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.

She's hoping to start her career in tourism.

career prospects /ˈkɑrɪər prɒspektz/ plural noun the possibility of getting promoted in your work.

car ferry /ˈkɑr ˈfɛri/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a boat which carries vehicles and passengers from one place to another across water

cargo /ˈkɑrɪɡoʊ/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS goods carried, especially on a ship

cargo hold /ˈkɑrɪɡoʊ həʊld/ noun the part of the hold in which cargo is carried

cargo ship /ˈkɑrɪɡoʊ ʃɪp/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a ship which carries only goods

car hire, car rental /ˈkɑr ˈhɪr, ˈkɑr ˈrɛntəl/ noun ROAD TRAVEL the business of lending cars to people for money

car hire firm /ˈkɑrˌhɪrˌfɜrm/ noun ROAD TRAVEL a company that owns cars and lends them to people for money. Also called car rental firm

car hirer /ˈkɑrˌhɪrər, ˈkɑrˌhɪr/ noun ROAD TRAVEL 1. somebody who rents a car

2. 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 Travel]

Caribbean /ˈkærəbɪən/ noun the sea to the south of the United States and east of Mexico. We went on a cruise round the.
Caribbean. Holidays in the Caribbean are very popular. Goat is important in Caribbean food.

**car insurance** /'kær ɪnˌsərəns/ noun FINANCE the business of insuring a car, the driver and passengers in case of an accident. Also called **motor insurance**

**carnet** /kærˈneɪt/ noun BUSINESS an international document which allows dutiable goods to cross several European countries by road without paying duty until the goods reach their final destination

**carnival** /ˈkærnv(ə)l/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a festival of music, dancing and eating in the open air. The carnival procession arrived in the main square.

**carob** /ˈkærəb/ noun an edible powder with a taste similar to that of chocolate, made from the seeds and pods of an evergreen tree

**caroALUS** /'kærəsɛl/, caroALUS US noun AIR TRAVEL a device at an airport consisting of a turning platform or a large circular belt, where the baggage of arriving passengers is placed by baggage handlers so that the passengers can find it and take it away. Baggage from flight AC 123 is on carousel number 4.

**carpaccio** /kaˈpertʃioʊ/ noun MEAT a dish of raw beef sliced thinly, moistened with olive oil and lemon juice and seasoned

**car park** /ˈkɑːp/ noun a public place where you can leave a car when you are not using it. (NOTE: In US English, this is a parking lot.)

**carpet** /ˈkɑːp/ noun a woven or knotted covering for the floor. verb to cover with a carpet. The corridors have been carpeted in beige.

**carpeting** /ˈkɑːptɪŋ/ noun a covering made of carpet, or a wide piece of carpet. The carpeting for the entrance lobby needs to be renewed.

**car rental firm** /ˈkɑːr ˈrɛnt(ə)l ˈfɜːm/ noun ROAD TRAVEL same as car hire firm

**carriage** /ˈkærɪdʒ/ noun 1. RAIL TRAVEL a coach for passengers on a train. She was sitting in a first-class carriage, although she only had a second-class ticket. 2. BUSINESS the act of transporting goods from one place to another, or the cost of doing this. Carriage is 15% of the total cost.

**carriageway** /ˈkærɪdʒwaɪ/ 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.

**carrier** /ˈkærɪər/ noun 1. TRAVEL a company that transports goods or passengers. We only use reputable carriers. 2. BUSINESS a vehicle or ship which transports goods. bulk carrier a ship that carries large quantities of loose goods such as corn. 3. 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. 4. MEDICAL an insect which carries disease which may infect humans. Influenza influences on frequent travellers' choice of carrier.

**carrot** /kærˈrot/ noun VEGETABLES a bright orange root vegetable (NOTE: Carrots are eaten boiled, steamed or braised; also shredded cold as a salad.)

**carrot cake** /kærˈrot keɪk/ noun a cake made with finely grated carrots that give it a moist texture and delicate flavour

**carry** /ˈkærɪ/ verb TRAVEL (of a vehicle) to be able to contain a particular number of passengers. A ship carrying pilgrims to the Middle East. The plane was carrying twenty passengers and five crew.

**carrycot** /ˈkærɪkɒt/ noun an open rectangular box with handles for carrying a baby in. The baby was asleep in his carrycot.

**carry-on** /ˈkærɪ ən/ noun a piece of luggage small enough to be carried in the cabin of an aircraft. adjective referring to luggage small enough to be carried and stowed in the cabin of an aircraft.

**carry-on baggage** /ˈkærɪ ən ˈbægɪdʒ/ noun AIR TRAVEL baggage which a passenger carries onto a plane. Also called **cabin baggage, hand luggage**

**carsick** /ˈkɑːrskɪk/ adjective MEDICAL ill because of the movement of a car. She gets carsick if she has to travel long distances.

**carsickness** /ˈkɑːrskɪns/ noun MEDICAL sickness caused by the movement of a car. All our children are prone to carsickness, which makes long journeys impossible.

**carte du jour** /kɔːt duˌʒۆʁ/ noun CATERING ‘menu of the day’. A list of special dishes prepared for the day and not listed in the printed menu.

**carton** /ˈkɑːt(ə)n/ noun 1. A thick cardboard folder made of carton. 2. A box made of cardboard. A carton of cigarettes.
cartouche /ˈkaːtuːʃ/ noun CATERING a round or oval piece of paper that is placed on top of food while it is being cooked in liquid, e.g. in a casserole, to keep the solid ingredients submerged
carve /kær/ 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 /ˈkaːvər/ 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 3. CATERING same as carving knife
carvery /ˈkaːvəri/ noun CATERING a type of restaurant, where various hot roast meats are served at a buffet
carving knife /ˈkaːvɪŋ ˈnæʃəl/ noun CATERING a large sharp knife used for carving
carving station /ˈkaːvɪŋ 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 /ˈkaːvɪŋ ˈtɒlri/ 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 /ˈkeɪz/ 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 /ˈkeɪʃ/ 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 ○ *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 ˈbɑː/ noun BAR a bar where drinks have to be paid for in cash
cash book /ˈkeɪʃ ˈbʊk/ noun a record of cash spent and received
cash box /ˈkeɪʃ bɒks/ noun a metal box for keeping cash in

cash budget /ˈkeɪʃ ˈbʌdʒɪt/ noun a plan of cash income and expenditure
cash card /ˈkeɪʃ kɑrd/ noun FINANCE a plastic card used to obtain money from a cash dispenser
cash desk /ˈkeɪʃ dɛsk/ noun BUSINESS a place in a shop where you pay for the goods you wish to buy ○ Please pay at the cash desk.
cash discount /ˈkeɪʃ ˈdɪskæunt/ noun a discount given for payment in cash. Also called discount for cash
cash dispenser /ˈkeɪʃ ˈdɪspensə/ noun FINANCE a machine which gives out money when a special card is inserted and instructions given
cashew nut /ˈkeɪʃ ˈnʌt/ 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 flɔʊ/ 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 flɔʊ ˈfɔːkɑːrˌstɑːt/ BUSINESS a forecast of when cash will be received or paid out
cash flow statement /ˈkeɪʃ flɔʊ ˈsteɪmnt/ 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 ˈrekɔrd/ 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 ɪtəmz/ plural noun BUSINESS goods sold for cash
cashless payment /ˈkeɪʃ ˈlɛs/ noun FINANCE payment by credit card or cheque
cash on delivery /ˈkeɪʃ ɒn ˈdrɪlvəri/ noun BUSINESS a payment in cash when goods are delivered. Abbrev COD
cash register /ˈkeɪʃ ˈredʒɪstrə/ noun a machine which shows and adds up the prices of items bought, with a drawer for keeping the cash received
cash reserves /ˈkeɪʃ rɪˈzɜːvz/ plural noun BUSINESS money which a company
people can gamble not regular
tomer gets a cash voucher to the value of £2.
casual
casino
cash voucher
/ noun payment of a bill in cash
cash sale
/ noun FINANCE a transaction paid for in cash. Also called
cash transaction
cash settlement
/ noun FINANCE same as cash sale
cash up
/ verb BUSINESS to count the money taken in, e.g. a shop or restaurant
at the end of the day's business
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
a building where people can gamble
COMMENT: In Britain, casinos are strictly
regulated and only a certain number are
allowed to operate; the person running a
casino has to be licensed to do so. Cas-
inos often exist in European spa towns.
cash
noun BARS a large barrel
cash ale
noun BEVERAGES beer served from wooden barrels

51

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>catering staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51 catering staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- We have taken on some students for the summer period on a casual basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- workers who are hired for a short period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- same as casual labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- work for a short period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- an employee hired for a short period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- catalogue price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- a list price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- to deal with, to provide for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- the store caters mainly for overseas customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- the business of supplying food and drink for parties or similar events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- all the people and companies whose job is catering, considered as a group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- the part of the group which deals with catering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- the department of a company which deals with catering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- the manager in charge of a catering service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- the organisation and work of catering as part of a large organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- a service provided by a hotel or restaurant, offering to supply all the food and drink, etc. for a private party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- employed in the catering industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: catching – caught

caster / plural noun a group of things or people with particular characteristics in common. Customers will stay in the Hotel Select or in another of the same category.
cater / noun a person or company supplying food and drink, especially for parties or similar events. The wedding reception has been organised by outside caterers.
cater for / verb to deal with, to provide for. The store caters mainly for overseas customers.
catering / noun the business of supplying food and drink for parties or similar events. The catering industry, the catering trade all the people and companies whose job is catering, considered as a group, the catering arm of the group, the part of the group which deals with catering.
catering department / the department of a company which deals with catering.
catering manager / the manager in charge of a catering service.
catering operations / the organisation and work of catering as part of a large organisation.
catering service / a service provided by a hotel or restaurant, offering to supply all the food and drink, etc. for a private party.
catering staff / employed in the catering industry.

... basic grade A catering staff are paid £5.43 (€3.97) an hour. (Caterer & Hotelkeeper)
cathedral /ˈkæθdrəl/ 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 /ˈkæθdrəl taʊn/ noun a city which has a cathedral

catsup /ˈkætsap/ noun US saucEs, etc. tomato sauce, with special seasoning

cauliflower /ˈkɔlvəflɔ/ noun vegeTaBles a cabbage-like vegetable with a large white 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 /ˌkɔlvəflɔʊə ˈtʃɪfləs/ noun food a dish made of boiled cauliflower, covered with a cheese sauce and baked in the oven

cave /ˈkeɪv/ noun a large underground hole in rock or earth

caveat emptor /ˈkeɪviət ˈemptɔ/ 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 /ˈkævən/ 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 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.

COMMENT: Caviar is usually served in a small pot, on a bed of ice, with lemon; traditionally it is served as an hors d’oeuvre, with chilled vodka. Caviar is black, the eggs are very fine and from the Beluga sturgeon; there is a similar, but cheaper, form with larger red eggs.

cayenne pepper /ˌkeɪen ˈpɛpər/ noun saucEs, etc. a very hot-tasting red powder made from ground seeds and pods of the Capsicum

CCTV /ˈsɪt sɪ ˈvɪdz/ abbreviation closed-circuit TV ○ The shoplifters were filmed on CCTV cameras.

celling fan /ˈselɪŋ fən/ noun a fan attached to the ceiling

celebrated /ˈselbrətɪd/ adjective very famous ○ Many celebrated chefs have worked in this hotel. ○ Bath is celebrated for its Roman buildings. ○ You must try some of our celebrated raisin cakes – they’re a speciality of the town.

celeriac /ˈsɛlərɪæk/ noun vegetables a vegetable with a thick root tasting like celery, often eaten as a salad or used to make a purée

celery /ˈsɛlərɪ/ noun vegetables a white- or green-stemmed plant, eaten cooked as a vegetable, or more frequently raw as a salad (note: There is no plural form) ○ A stick of celery a piece of the stem of the celery plant, often served raw with cheese

cellar /ˈsɛlər/ 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.

COMMENT: A cellar should be kept at a steady temperature, to make sure that the wine or beer which is stored in it does not deteriorate. Wine should be stored at a temperature of about 10°C, and bitter beer at 13°C. Cellars are also converted to form bars or nightclubs.

cellar book /ˈsɛlər bʊk/ noun a book which lists the details of the stock of wine kept in a cellar

cellarman /ˈsɛlərmæn/ noun bars somebody who looks after beer barrels in a pub or hotel

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.)

COMMENT: To convert Celsius temperatures to Fahrenheit, multiply by 1.8 and add 32. So 20°C is equal to 68°F. To convert Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.

cent /ˈsent/ 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 /ˈsentɪgriəd/ noun same as Celsius ○ Do you use centigrade or Fahrene-
heit 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 /ˈsentral/ adjective 1. organised from a centre 2. conveniently placed for shops and other facilities ○ The hotel is cheap but it’s very central.
central air conditioning /ˈsentrəl ˈɛə kənˌditionɪŋ/ noun an air-conditioning system in which cold air is pumped throughout a whole building
central booking system /ˈsentrəl ˈbʊkɪŋ sɪstəm/ noun HOTELS a computerised system where bookings can be made at any hotel in a group through a central office
central heating /ˈsentrəl ˈhɛtɪŋ/ noun a heating system for a whole building from one single source
centralisation /ˈsentrəlɪzaʃən/ centralization noun BUSINESS the organisation of everything from a central point
centralise /ˈsentrəlɪzaɪ/ 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 /ˈsentrəl ˈpɔst əfɪs/ noun same as main post office
central purchasing /ˈsentrəl ˈpɜːʃərɪŋ/ noun purchasing organised from one main office for all departments or branches
central reservations bureau /ˈsentrəl ˌrezəˈveɪʃən ˈbjuːərəʊ/ noun HOTELS a main office that organises reservations for hotels, etc., in many different places
centre /ˈsentər/ 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 3. an important town ○ 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 /ˈsentərpiːs/ 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 dining table. (NOTE: The US spelling is centerpiece.)
cereal /ˈseɪrɪəl/ noun 1. FOOD a grain crop, e.g. wheat, barley or maize ○ (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.
COMMENT: Buffet breakfasts may offer a variety of cereals in small individual pack-ets.
certificate /ˈsətrɪfɪkət/ noun an official document which proves or shows something ○ certificate of origin /ˈsətrɪfɪkət ɔv ˈɔrɪdʒɪn/ noun BUSINESS a document showing where goods were made
chambermaid /ˈtʃeɪmboʊmeɪd/ noun HOTELS a girl or older woman who does the cooking and cleaning for guests staying in a chalet in a ski resort
chain /tʃeɪn/ noun BUSINESS a group of hotels, restaurants or shops, all belonging to the same company ○ a chain of hotels or a hotel chain ○ the chairman of a large restaurant chain ○ She runs a chain of pasta restaurants.
chain hotel /tʃeɪn həʊtel/ noun a chain of hotels
chain link /tʃeɪn lɪnk/ noun a class of travel on railway trains in which passengers are provided with reclining seats similar to those in aircraft
chafing dish /ˈtʃeɪfɪŋ dɪʃ/ noun CATER-ING a dish which keeps food hot at the table
chafing lamp /ˈtʃeɪfɪŋ ləmp/ noun CATERING a small alcohol-burning lamp which is lit under a chafing dish. Also called flambe lamp
chalet /ˈʃælət/ noun TOURISM a small holiday house, usually made of wood ○ The company offers chalet holidays in Switzerland.
chalet hotel /ˈʃælət həʊtel/ noun HOTELS a very large chalet, run as a hotel
chambermaid /ˈtʃeɪmboʊmeɪd/ noun HOTELS a girl or older woman who does the cooking and cleaning for guests staying in a chalet in a ski resort
chambré

you don’t want the chambermaid to wake you up. Also chambré (chambre) a French adjective meaning at room temperature.

chambré /ˈʃɔ̃brɛ/ 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 o 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 some 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 /ʃæmpɪˈnɒn/ noun a mushroom, especially one cultivated for eating

chance sales /ˈʃæns ˈseɪlz/ plural noun CATERING (in a hotel) sales of food and drink to non-residents

change /ʃeindʒ/ noun 1. money in coins or small notes o to give someone change for £10 to give someone coins or notes in exchange for a ten-pound note o 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 o He gave me the wrong change. o You paid the £5.75 bill with a £10 note, so you should have £4.25 change. o keep the change keep it as a tip, said to waiters, etc. 3. TRAVEL the act of getting off one train, aircraft or bus and getting onto another one to complete your journey o Getting from Richmond to Islington on the Underground involves three changes. □ verb 1. o to change a £10 note to give change in smaller notes or coins for a £10 note 2. to give one type of currency for another o to change £1,000 into dollars o We want to change some traveller’s cheques. 3. TRAVEL to get off a train, aircraft or bus and get onto another one o We changed trains in Newport. o You have to change twice during the journey. o ‘all change’ an instruction to all the passengers on a train to get off and get onto another one 4. to take off one set of clothes and put on another o After the wedding reception, the bride and groom changed into their going-away clothes.

changeable /ˈʃeindʒəb(ə)l/ adjective changing often or likely to change soon o The weather is changeable in July.

changing of the guard /ˈʃeindʒ̩/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a military ceremony, where one shift of soldiers on guard at an important building is replaced by another o At 10.30, we’re going to watch the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace.

changing room /ˈʃeindʒɪŋ ˈrʊm/ noun a special small room at e.g. a swimming pool, golf course or sauna, where you change from your everyday clothes into sports clothes

channel /ˈʃeindʒəl/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a piece of water connecting two seas o the English Channel the sea between England and France

Channel-hop /ˈʃeindʒəl ˈhɒp/ verb to cross the English Channel to mainland Europe, usually for shopping or sightseeing, and return on the same day

Channel Tunnel /ˈʃeindʒəl ˈtjuːnl/ noun RAIL TRAVEL a tunnel for trains under the English Channel, linking England and France. Also called Chunnel

Chantilly /ʃæntɨli/ noun sweetened whipped cream that is often flavoured with vanilla

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

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

charcoal grill /ˈʃærkəʊl ˈɡrɪl/ noun CATERING burning charcoal over which a metal rack is placed on which food can be cooked

charcoal-grilled /ˈʃærkəʊl ˈgrɪld/ adjective CATERING grilled over hot charcoal o a charcoal-grilled tuna steak
charcuterie  /ˈʃɑːkʌtəri/ noun cold cooked, cured, or processed meat and meat products
Chardonnay  /ˈʃɑːdɔn/ noun a dry white wine made from Chardonnay grapes, which were originally grown in east-central France
charretonais  /ʃɑːrətɔnɛ/ 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. a token charge is made for heating a small charge is made which does not cover the real costs at all
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 3. to charge something to sth to ask for money to be put on an account 4. Can I charge the restaurant bill to my room number? 5. He asked for the hotel bill to be charged to the company account, 2. to ask for money to be paid o to charge £5 for delivery  
• verb 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 3. to charge something to sth to ask for money to be put on an account 4. Can I charge the restaurant bill to my room number? 5. He asked for the hotel bill to be charged to the company account, 2. to ask for money to be paid o to charge £5 for delivery  How much does he charge?  
chargeable  /tʃɑːdʒəb(ə)l/ adjective repairs chargeable to the occupier repairs which are to be paid for by the occupier
charge account  /tʃɑːdʒ əˈkaʊnt/ noun an arrangement that a customer has with a store or organisation to buy goods or services and to pay for them at a later date, usually when an invoice is sent at the end of the month
charge card  /tʃɑːdʒ ˈkaːrd/ noun a credit card for which a fee is payable, but which requires the user to pay off the total sum charged at the end of each month
chargrill  /tʃɑːgrɪl/ verb to grill food over charcoal on a barbecue or to roast it in a ridged pan that makes it look as if it has been barbecued
chargrilled, char-grilled adjective CATERING grilled under or over hot metal, so as to make the meat slightly black o a char-grilled steak
Châteaubriand 56

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

Châteaubriand /ʃəˈbuːbrɪə/ noun a
thick beefsteak cut from the widest middle
part of the fillet

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

check /tʃek/ noun 1. an investigation or
examination ○ a routine check of the fire
equipment ○ a check of the fire alarm ○ a
bill 3. US/UK FINANCE same as cheque

checklist /tʃeklɪst/ 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 bathrooms

check-in counter /ˈtʃek ɪn ,ˈkɔuntə/ noun AIR
TRAVEL a counter where passengers
check in

check-in desk /ˈtʃek ɪn ,ˈdɛsk/ noun AIR
TRAVEL a place where passengers give in
their tickets for a flight ○ The check-in desk
is on the first floor.

checking /ˈtʃekɪŋ/ noun an examination
or investigation ○ The inspectors found some
problems during their checking of the build-
ing.

checking account /ˈtʃekɪŋ, ˈkaʊntə/ noun US
FINANCE a bank account on which
you can write cheques

check-in procedure /ˈtʃek in prə ,ˈstrɪskə/ 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-in time /ˈtʃek ɪn ,ˈtæm/ noun
TRAVEL the time at which passengers should
check in

checklist /ˈtʃekɪst/ 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 bathrooms

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

checkout /ˈtʃekaut/ noun 1. (in a super-
market) 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 /ˈtʃekaut prə ,ˈstrɪskə/ noun
HOTELS the formalities to be done when a guest checks out, e.g. present-
ing the bill and making sure it is paid and
taking the room key back

checkout time /ˈtʃekaut tæm/ noun
HOTELS the time by which you have to leave
your room ○ Checkout time is 12.00.

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

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

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

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

cheese /ˈtʃeəz/ noun DAIRY a solid food
made from cow’s milk curds, also made from
goat’s milk and more rarely from ewe’s milk
and buffalo milk. She ordered a cheese omelette, a cheese a whole round cheese.

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 before 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 ( US spelling is 'biscuits') a course in a meal, served after the main course, consisting of various types of cheese and dry or salt biscuits.

cheeseboard a flat piece of wood on which cheese is served. A selection of cheeses served on a cheeseboard.

cheeseburger a hamburger with melted cheese on top.

cheesecake a tart with a sweet pastry base and a cooked cream cheese top, often covered with fruit.

cheese fondue 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 a knife with two points at the end of the blade, used for cutting and serving cheese.

chef the name given to various specialised waiters and sous-chefs working under him. Each chef 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.

chef de partie in charge of a particular section of a kitchen.

chef de rang in charge of a particular section of a kitchen.

chef d'étage the name given to various specialised waiters and sous-chefs working under him. Each will have one or more commis 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.

chef's hat a tall white hat, traditionally worn by chefs, which indicates who is the main chef, and which is also useful in keeping the hair out of sight. Also called toque.

chef's salad a tossed green salad with added tomatoes, sliced hard-boiled eggs and thin strips of meat and cheese.

chef's special a special dish, sometimes one which the chef is famous for, which is listed separately on the menu.

chef tournant a chef who is available to work in any of the sections of a kitchen, helping out when other chefs are ill or on holiday.

chef traiteur a chef in charge of outside functions, such as buffets or meals which are prepared in the kitchen, but served in a different venue.

chemical toilet a toilet where the waste matter is decomposed by chemicals.

cheque 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. He wrote out a cheque for £10 or a $10 cheque. You can pay by cash, cheque or credit card. (NOTE: The US spelling is check.)

chef (US spelling is 'check') to cash a cheque to exchange a cheque for cash.
cheque account

endorse a cheque to sign a cheque on the back to show that you accept it ☛ to make out a cheque to someone to write someone’s name on a cheque ☛ Who shall I make the cheque out to? ☛ 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 ☛ 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 ☛ to stop a cheque to ask a bank not to pay a cheque you have written.

cheque account /ˈtʃek ˈkaʊnt/ noun finance same as current account
cheque book /ˈtʃek bʊk/ noun finance a booklet of new cheques (NOTE: The US spelling is checkbook.)
cheque card /ˈtʃek kɑːd/ cheque guarantee card /ˈtʃek ɡərəntriˈkaʊd/ noun finance 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
cherry /ˈtʃeri/ 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.)
cherry pie /ˈtʃeri ˈpiə/ noun desserts a pie filled with cherries
cherry tomato /ˈtʃeri təˌmɑːtu/ noun vegetables a variety of very small tomato
chervil /ˈtʃɜːvɪl/ noun sauces, etc. a herb used to flavour soups
chestnut /ˈtʃɛsnʌt/ 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.

chestnut purée /ˈtʃɛsnʌt ˈpjʊərɪ/ noun sauces, etc. a purée made of cooked sweet chestnuts, usually with added sugar and vanilla

chest of drawers /ˈtʃɛst əˈdɔːriz/ noun a piece of bedroom furniture made of several sliding compartments

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

chianti /ˈkʃantı/ noun beverages a dry red wine from Tuscany, Italy

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

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

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

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

chicory /ˈtʃɪkɔrɪ/ 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

chief steward /ˈtʃɪf ˈstreɪd/ noun travel the most important or most experienced steward on a ship or plane. Also called senior steward

chiffon /ˈtʃɪfon/ adjective catering referring to food with a light fluffy texture, usually created by adding whipped egg whites or gelatin

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

child /ˈtʃild/ noun a young person ☛ A group of children were playing on the beach. (NOTE: The plural form is children.)

child-friendly /ˈtʃɪld 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.

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

children’s play area, children’s playground noun entertainment an area outside a pub, hotel or restaurant, or in a town garden, or inside a ferry, where children can play

children’s room /ˈtʃɪldrɪn ˈruːm/ noun bars a room in a pub, usually away from the bar, where children can eat

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

chill /tʃɪl/ verb to make food cold ☛ chilled orange juice

COMMENT: Low temperature retards the rate at which food spoils. Pre-cooked
foods should be cooled rapidly down to –3°C and eaten within five days of production. Certain high-risk chilled foods should be kept below 5°C; these foods include soft cheese and various pre-cooked products. 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 chill temperatures. Potatoes, lettuce, and strawberries must not be chilled at all.

chilled food /ˈʃild/ noun food which has been prepared, then made cold
chilled storage /ˈʃild ˈstrɔːrdʒ/ 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, chilled storage at or below 5°C.
chiller /ˈʃilər/ noun CATERING a machine for chilling food.
chill /ˈʃil/ noun, verb to chill
chilli /ˈʃilə/ 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 to make Cayenne pepper.
chilli con carne /ˈʃilə kən kɑrˈnɛ/ noun FOOD a Mexican dish of beans, minced beef and chilli sauce
chilli pepper /ˈʃilə pəpə/ noun SAUCES, ETC. same as chilli
chilli sauce /ˈʃilə ˈsɔks/ noun tomato sauce flavoured with chilli
chilly /ˈʃilɪ/ adjective quite cold. You should pack a warm pullover, as even the summer evenings can be chilly in the mountains.
china /ˈʃiːnə/ noun, Chinaware CATERING cups, saucers and other dishes made from fine white clay
chinese gooseberry /ˌʃiəni izˈgwɪbəri/ noun FRUIT same as kiwi fruit
Chinese restaurant syndrome /ˈʃiəni izˈrɛstənˌsɪndrəm/ noun MEDICAL an allergic condition that gives people violent headaches after eating food flavoured with monosodium glutamate, which is used in Chinese cooking.
chocolate
chocolate /ˈʃɒklət/ noun 1. FOOD a small stick-shaped piece of potato, fried until crisp and eaten cold as a snack. (NOTE: In British English, this is called a crisp.) 2. A small piece of something.
chip & PIN /tʃɪp ən ˈpɪn/ adjective referring to a system in which customers prove their identity with a four-digit personal identity number rather than a signature when paying with a card.
chips /tʃɪps/ plural noun MEAT a small thin sausage, usually made of finely ground pork
chip shop /tʃɪp ʃɒp/ noun CATERING same as fish-and-chip shop
chit /tʃɪt/ noun a bill for food or drink in a club
chitterlings /tʃɪtəlɪŋz/ plural noun MEAT the small intestines of pigs, used for food
chive /ˈkiːv/ noun SAUCES, ETC. an onion-like herb, of which the leaves are used as a garnish or in soups and salads
chlorinate /ˈklaɪərənt/ verb to disinfect or sterilise something with chlorine
chlorination /ˈklaɪərənʃən/ noun sterilisation by adding chlorine. Chlorination tablets can be added to water to make it safe to drink.
COMMENT: Chlorination is used to kill bacteria in drinking water, in swimming pools and sewage farms, and has many industrial applications such as sterilisation in food processing.
choc-ice /ˈʃɒk aɪs/ noun DESSERTS a hard block of ice cream covered with chocolate
choc /ˈʃɒk/ noun FOOD a chocolate (informal)
chocolate /ˈʃɒklət/ noun 1. DESSERTS a popular sweet food made from the cocoa bean. 2. 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. 3. a chocolate-box cottage a typical English cottage, 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 / ˈʃɒklət bɒks/ noun 1. CATERING a decorated box in which chocolates are packed
2. FOOD a small piece of hard chocolate, used in ice cream, biscuits or cakes ○ mini chocolate chip ice cream

chocolate chip / ˈʃɒklət tʃɪp/ noun 1. FOOD a small piece of hard chocolate, used in ice cream, biscuits or cakes ○ mini chocolate chip ice cream
2. MEDICAL a vaccine which protects to some degree against cholera ○ The cholera vaccine has been found effective in preventing cholera.

chocolate chip cookie / ˈʃɒklət tʃɪp ˈkʌkɪ/ noun 1. BAKING a sweet biscuit made with little pieces of chocolate inside ○ chocolate chip cookies
2. DESSERTS a rich fruit pudding made with vegetables and milk or cream is added to make a thick soup.

chop / tʃɒp/ verb 1. cooking to cut something ○ He chopped a piece of bread into small pieces.
2. MEDICAL to cut something ○ He choked on a piece of bread.

chopsticks / tʃɒpˈstɪks/ plural noun 方式 a pair of small sticks used in the Far East to eat food or to stir food when cooking ○ chopsticks and asked for a knife and fork instead.

chorko / tʃɔrkəʊ/ noun MEDICAL a very spicy Spanish or Mexican pork sausage

choux pastry / ʃuˈɔs/ noun US BAKING a soft glossy egg-rich pastry that puffs up into a hollow case when baked ○ clam chowder

chowder / ˈtʃɔudər/ noun nautical ○ to be in a state of confusion ○ I know his surname or family name ○ I know his surname’s Smith, but what’s his Christian name?

Christmas / ˈkrɪsməs/ noun 1. Christmas time includes Christmas pudding and mince pies (eaten at Christmas lunch or dinner), and Christmas cake, eaten at tea time. Typical decorations for Christmas include a Christmas tree with small lights, holly with red berries, and mistletoe.
2. Christmas Day, December 25th ○ The hotel has special rates for Christmas Day.

Christian name / ˈkrɪstrən nɛm/ noun the first name or given name, as opposed to a surname or family name ○ I know his surname’s Smith, but what’s his Christian name?

Christmas cake / ˈkrɪsməs kɛk/ noun FOOD a specially rich fruit cake, decorated with icing

Christmas Day / ˈkrɪsməs dɛɪ/ noun December 25th

Christmas decorations / ˈkrɪsməs dɛkərəʃənz/ plural noun coloured papers, bunting, holly, mistletoe, etc., used to decorate a restaurant or hotel for Christmas

Christmas holidays / ˈkrɪsməs ˈhoʊlɪdɛz/ plural noun the holiday period from at least December 24th to after January 1st

Christmas lunch / ˈkrɪsməs lʌntʃ/ noun CATERING a special lunch menu with turkey and cranberry sauce, Christmas pudding and mince pies

Christmas party / ˈkrɪsməs ˈpɑrti/ noun 1. A number of Christmas parties are already booked. 2. a group of people who are celebrating Christmas

Christmas pudding / ˈkrɪsməs ˈpʌdɪŋ/ noun DESSERTS a rich fruit pudding made by steaming, served with brandy butter sauce
We went to the circus last night.  

1. We were in the circus last night.
2. ROAD TRAVEL A busy roundabout or road junction in a large town.

3. The London underground is where Oxford Street crosses Regent Street.

4. The plural form is circuses.

5. American children.


7. Beeverages an alcoholic drink made from apple juice.

8. Beeverages an alcoholic drink made from apple juice.

9. Cider is known as 'scrumpy', especially in South-western England.

10. Cider is known as 'scrumpy', especially in South-western England.

11. Chutney is a sweet and spicy relish made from fruit, spices, sugar and vinegar.

12. Chutney is a sweet and spicy relish made from fruit, spices, sugar and vinegar.

13. The times of the church services are given on the board outside.

14. The times of the church services are given on the board outside.

15. The oldest building in the village is St Mary's Church.

16. The oldest building in the village is St Mary's Church.

17. The oldest building in the village is St Mary's Church.

18. We got tickets for the upper circle.

19. We got tickets for the upper circle.

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61. We got tickets for the upper circle.
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claim check /ˈklɛrm ɪʃ)/(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 /ˈklɛrm fɔːm/(noun) FINANCE A form which has to be filled in when making an insurance claim

claret /ˈklaːrət/(noun) BEVERAGES Red wine from Bordeaux ○ We had a good bottle of claret with our meal.

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 /ˈklæsɪfɪkeɪʃən/(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 /ˈklæsfɪd/ plural MARkETING advertisements listed in a newspaper under special headings, such as ‘property to let’ or ‘job vacancies’ ○ Look in the classified ads to see if there are any cottages to let in Wales. Also called small ads, want ads

classified directory /ˈklæsfɪd dirˈɛktəri/(noun) A book which lists businesses grouped under various headings, such as ‘computer shops’ or ‘newsgagents’

classify /ˈklæsfai/ verb to put something into classes or categories

classy /ˈklæsi/ adjective of good quality ○ It’s a really classy joint. ○ This isn’t a very classy restaurant but the food is good.

clean /kliːn/ adjective free from dirt, waste products or unwanted substances ○ The maid forgot to put clean towels in the bathroom. ○ verb to remove dirt ○ When we got into the room, we found that the bath had not been cleaned properly.

cleaner /ˈkliːnər/(noun) 1. A machine which removes dirt ○ A person who cleans a building such as a house or an office ○ The cleaners didn’t empty my wastepaper basket.

cleaning /ˈkliːniŋ/(noun) 1. The act of making something clean ○ The cleaning of the house after the party took hours. ○ The cleaning staff come on shift at 5.30. ○ 2. Clothes which are going to be sent for dry-cleaning or which have been returned after dry-cleaning ○ She ran through the rain to her car with an armful of cleaning.

cleanliness /ˈkliːnlɪnəs/(noun) The state or degree of being clean ○ The inspectors criticised the cleanliness of the kitchens. ○ 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.

clear /kliːr/ verb to remove dirty plates, cutlery and glasses from a surface such as a table

clearance /ˈklɪərəns/(noun) 1. The act of removing dirty plates, cutlery and glasses from a surface such as a table ○ AIR TRAVEL permission to take off

clearance certificate /ˈklɪərəns səˈtɪrɪsət/ noun BUSINESS A document showing that goods have been passed by customs ○ clear profit /ˈklaːr pɹəft/ noun FINANCE profit after all expenses have been paid ○ We made $6,000 clear profit on the deal.

clementine /ˈklɛməntɪn/ noun an orange-coloured citrus fruit that is a cross between a tangerine and a Seville orange

clerical staff /ˈklɛrk(ə)l/ noun same as office staff

clerk US /ˈklɛrk/ noun who works in an office

client /ˈkleɪnt/ noun BUSINESS somebody with whom business is done, or somebody who pays for a service

clientele /ˈkliːntəl/ 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 ○ He went for a walk along the top of the cliffs. ○ Their first view of England was the white cliffs of Dover.

climb /klaɪm/ verb to jump from a high point such as a cliff into water

climate /ˈklimət/ noun the general weather conditions in a particular place ○ The South Coast has a very mild climate. ○ The climate in Central Europe is hot in the summer and cold and dry in the winter.
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Going into e.g. a restaurant, theatre or where people can leave coats and hats when climbing in the Alps. 

Climbing is not a sport for young children. 

She brought her climbing equipment with her. 

The climbers roped themselves together and set off up the slope. 

My beer looks cloudy.

The shoplifters were caught on closed-circuit TV. 

We had a climbing holiday last Easter. 

The conference was relayed to the lobby on closed-circuit TV. 

CCTV

The shoplifters were filmed on closed-circuit TV cameras. 

Abbr

CCTV

Clock radio

Clock radio noun a radio and clock combined.

close adjective

close to very near, almost. The hotel is close to the railway station. 

My beer looks cloudy.
music and that usually has bars and other facilities.

**clubbing** /'klʌbɪŋ/ **noun** the activity of going to clubs or nightclubs

**club class** /ˈklaʊzb klas/ **noun** **AIR TRAVEL** a specially comfortable class of seating on a plane, though not as luxurious as first class.

**clubs** /ˈklaʊzbz/ **plural noun** one of the black suits in a pack of cards, which has a symbol shaped like a leaf with three parts.

**club sandwich** /ˈklʌb ˈsandwɪd/ **noun** **FOOD** a sandwich made of three slices of bread, with a filling of meat, salad, fish, etc., between them. Also called **double-decker** 2 **cm** abbreviation centimetre.

**coach** /kəʊtʃ/ **noun** 1. **ROAD TRAVEL** a large comfortable bus, operated for long-distance travellers on a regular route. They took a coach tour of southern Spain. 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. The coach driver fell asleep while driving.

**coach class** /ˈkəʊtʃ klas/ **noun** **US AIR TRAVEL** same as **economy class**.

**coach party** /ˈkəʊtʃ pərti/ **noun** **TOURISM** a group of tourists, travelling by coach.

**coach station** /ˈkəʊtʃ stəˈʃən/ **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.

**coach tour** /ˈkəʊtʃ tuːr/ **noun** **TOURISM** a tour of various places, in a coach.

**coach trip** /ˈkəʊtʃ ˈtrɪp/ **noun** **TOURISM** an excursion by coach.

**coast** /ˈkəʊst/ **noun** the parts of a country that are by the sea. The south coast is the warmest part of the country. Let’s drive down to the coast this weekend.

**coastal** /ˈkəʊst(ə)l/ **adjective** referring to the coast. Coastal navigation. The coastal resorts of southern England.

**coastal resort** /ˈkəʊst(ə)l riˌzɔrt/ **noun** **TOURISM** a holiday town on the coast. Brighton is a popular coastal resort.

**coasteering** /ˈkəʊstəˈstɛərɪŋ/ **noun** **SPORT** a sport that takes place along a coast and combines scrambling, rock climbing, traversing, swimming and cliff jumping.

**coaster** /ˈkəʊstər/ **noun** 1. **SHIPS AND BOATS** (of a boat) to sail along a coast. 2. **ROAD TRAVEL** a carriage for passengers on a train.

**coastguard** /ˈkəʊstɡɑːrd/ **noun** somebody who watches over a stretch of coast, looking out for accidents at sea or illegal activities such as smuggling. Coastguards stopped a fishing boat suspected of carrying drugs.

**coastline** /ˈkəʊstlайн/ **noun** the edge of the coast. The rocky Cornish coastline.

**coastal resort** /ˈkəʊstəl riˌzɔrt/ **noun** 1. **SHIPS AND BOATS** a ship which sails from port to port along the coast. We sailed round Africa on a small coaster. 2. **CATERING** a flat dish or small mat for standing a bottle or glass on. Here’s a coaster to put your glass on.

**coastguard** /ˈkəʊstɡɑːrd/ **noun** somebody who watches over a stretch of coast, looking out for accidents at sea or illegal activities such as smuggling. Coastguards stopped a fishing boat suspected of carrying drugs.

**coconut** /ˈkəʊkət/ **noun** a piece of outdoor clothing which covers the top part of the body. You’ll need to put your winter coat on – it’s just started to snow.

**coat-hanger** /ˈkəʊt ˈheŋə/ **noun** a piece of wood, wire or plastic on which you hang clothes in a wardrobe. There were no coat-hangers in the hotel wardrobe.

**coat-hook** /ˈkəʊt hɔk/ **noun** a hook on a wall or door for hanging clothes on.

**cob** /kəb/ **noun** **BREAD, ETC.** a round loaf of bread. Could you stop at the bakery and buy a wholemeal cob?

**cob nut** /ˈkəb nʌt/ **noun** **NUTS** a large hazelnut. This bag of mixed nuts includes cob nuts and walnuts.

**cockle** /ˈkɔk(ə)l/ **noun** **SEAFOOD** a small edible shellfish with a double shell. We bought some cockles from a stall by the seafront.

**cockpit** /ˈkɔkɪpt/ **noun** **AIR TRAVEL** the forward area in an aircraft from where the aircraft is controlled by the pilot.

**cockroach** /ˈkɔrkraʊʃ/ **noun** a large brown or black beetle. 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,
Cocoa is obtained from the beans which are the seeds of the *Theobroma cacao* tree and which are contained in a red or green fleshy fruit. The beans contain a fat (cocoa butter), which is removed in preparing cocoa for drinking. Cocoa beans are the raw material of chocolate, and extra fat and sugar are added in its preparation.

Cocoa bean /ˈkəʊkəʊ bən/ noun the bean-shaped seed of the cacao tree, which is used for making cocoa powder and chocolate.

Cocoa butter /ˈkəʊkəʊ ˈbʌtər/ noun a thick oily solid obtained from cocoa beans, used in making chocolate, cosmetics and suntan oils.

Coconut /ˈkoʊkənut/ noun nuts a large nut from a tropical palm tree containing a white edible pulp. A coconut is a type of tropical fruit containing a white edible pulp. The coconut is generally considered to be a superfood due to its nutritional value. It is a source of healthy fats, proteins, and carbohydrates.

Coconut milk /ˈkoʊkənut mɪlk/ noun the liquid inside a coconut, a white creamy liquid made from coconut pulp, used in Malaysian and Thai cooking.

Coffee /ˈkəʊfɪ/ noun beverages 1. a drink made from ground coffee beans or powder, mixed with hot water. A coffee is a type of beverage made from the seeds of the *Coffea* shrub, which are roasted and ground to make a drink. There are many different types of coffee, such as espresso, americano, and cappuccino. Coffee is a popular drink around the world, consumed for its taste and stimulant properties.

Coffee bar /ˈkəʊfɪ bɑːr/ noun catering a small bar serving mainly coffee, non-alcoholic drinks and snacks.
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coffee beans

coffee beans /ˈkɒfɪ ˈbiːnz/ plural noun food small fruit from the coffee tree, which are dried and roasted to make coffee.

coffee break /ˈkɒfɪ brɛk/ noun a short rest time during work when the employees can drink coffee.

coffee cake /ˈkɒfɪ ˈkeɪk/ noun bread, etc. a cake made with coffee flavouring.

coffee cup /ˈkɒfɪ ˈkap/ 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 /ˈkɒfɪ ˈɡrændə/ noun a machine for grinding coffee beans into powder for making coffee.

coffee grounds /ˈkɒfɪ graʊndz/ plural noun crushed coffee beans left at the bottom of a cup or coffee jug after the coffee has been served.

coffeehouse /ˈkɒfɪ ˈhaʊs/ noun a place where coffee and other refreshments are served.

coffee ice cream /ˈkɒfɪ aɪs ˈkrɪm/ noun dessert’s ice cream flavoured with coffee.

coffee lounge /ˈkɒfɪ laʊndʒ/ noun catering a restaurant which serves coffee and cakes.

coffee machine /ˈkɒfɪ ˈməʃin/ noun catering a machine which provides coffee and other drinks when a coin is inserted.

coffeemaker /ˈkɒfɪ ˈmeɪkər/ noun a small pot for making coffee, e.g. a percolator or espresso machine.

coffee pot /ˈkɒfɪ ˈpɒt/ noun catering a pot in which coffee is made or served.

coffee shop /ˈkɒfɪ ʃɒp/ 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 /ˈkɒfɪ ˈspʌn/ noun a very small spoon, used with a small coffee cup.

coffee table /ˈkɒfɪ ˈtɛbl/ noun a low table on which coffee cups are put.

cognac /ˈkɒnɪk/ noun beverages brandy made in western France. We were served an excellent cognac after dinner.

coin /ˈkɔɪn/ noun a piece of metal money. He gave me two 50p coins in my change. I need some 10p coins for the telephone.

cola /ˈkəʊlə/ 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 cola please.

cold /kəʊld/ 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 /kəʊld ˈbɛfət/ noun catering a buffet with cold dishes to choose from.

cold consommé /kəʊld kənˈsɒm/ noun food a jelly-like soup, which is served cold.

cold cuts /kəʊld ˈkʌts/ plural noun meat a plate of slices of cold cooked meat such as ham or salami.

cold pack /kəʊld ˈpæk/ noun the packing and sterilisation of uncooked food in jars or tins.

cold-pressed /ˈkɒl ˈprest/ adjective referring to high-grade olive oil produced from the first pressing of the raw olives.

cold room /ˈkəʊld ˈroʊm/, cold store /ˈkəʊld stɔːr/, cold buffer /ˈkəʊld bəˈfjuːr/ noun catering a room where stores of food are kept cool, so as to prevent the food from going bad.

cold storage /ˈkəʊld ˈstɔːrdʒ/ noun catering the keeping of food in a cold place to prevent it from going bad. Return the food to cold storage.

coleslaw /ˈkəʊləˌsləʊ/ noun food a salad of shredded white cabbage mixed with mayonnaise.

coley /ˈkəʊli/ noun seafood a type of sea fish.

collar /ˈkɔlər/ noun meat a cut of meat, especially bacon, taken from an animal’s neck.

A vegetable 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. I agree to pay for it. A reverse-charge call.

collect college /kəˈlekt kəlɪdʒ/ noun a college for study after secondary school.

colleget /kəˈlɛkt kəlɪdʒ/ noun a place to study after secondary school.

college /kəˈlɛkt kəlɪdʒ/ noun a teaching institution for adults and young people. She is taking a course at the catering college.
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colour /'kʌlər/ noun the appearance which an object has in light, e.g. red, blue or yellow
(NOTE: The US spelling is color.)  colour
film, colour TV a film or TV which is not black and white

colour coding /'kʌlər ,kʌlədɪŋ/ noun indicating different usages by colour

COMMENT: Electric wires are colour coded as red (= live), blue (= neutral) and yellow-green (=earth). It has been suggested that kitchen knives should be colour-coded to identify knives used to cut raw meat, fish, vegetables, etc., so as to avoid possible contamination.

colouring /'kʌlərɪŋ/ noun CATERING a substance which colours a processed food

COMMENT: Colouring additives have E numbers 100 to 180. Some are natural pigments, such as riboflavinine (E101), carrot juice (E160) and chlorophyll (E140) and are safe. Others, such as tartrazine (E102) and other azo dyes are suspected of being carcinogenic. Also suspect is carnelan (E150), which is the most widely used colouring substance.

come to /'kʌm tu:/, 'kʌm 'tuː/ verb to add up to a particular amount  The bill comes to £12.5

comfort /'kʌmfort/ noun conditions that make it easy for the body to rest and feel relaxed

comfortable /'kʌmfortəbəl/ adjective soft and relaxing  There are more comfortable chairs in the lounge, if you find the dining room chairs too hard.

comfortably /'kʌmfortəbli/ adverb in a soft, relaxed or relaxing way  If you're sitting comfortably, I'll explain to you what the work involves.

comfort food /'kʌmfort fuːd/ noun CATERING simple food, like the food you had as a child, which makes you feel happy and contented

comfort station /'kʌmfort ,stɛtʃən/ noun US a public toilet

commend /'kəmend/ verb to say that something or someone is good (formal)  She was highly commended by the judges for her cake decorations.  highly commended.

commended former grades in the English Tourism Council’s grading system for hotels, bed and breakfasts, and guesthouse accommodation

commercial /'kɔmərʃəl/ adjective referring to business  n noun MARKETING an advertisement on TV or radio

commercial attaché /'kɔmərʃəl ə'tʃeɪʃə/ noun an agent who is paid by commission, not by fee

commercial directory /'kɔmərʃəl ˈdɪkətɔrɪ/ noun a business book which lists all the businesses and businesspeople in a town. Also called trade directory

commercial district /'kɔmərʃəl 'dɪstrɪkt/ noun the part of a town where offices and shops are situated

commercial hotel /'kɔmərʃəl 'hɔtel/ noun a hotel which specialises in business travellers

commercial load /'kɔmərʃəl 'ləʊd/ noun TRAVEL the amount of goods or number of passengers which a bus, train or plane has to carry to make a profit

commercial port /'kɔmərʃəl 'pɔrt/ noun BUSINESS a port which has only goods traffic

commercial premises /'kɔmərʃəl 'premɪsiz/ plural noun BUSINESS same as business premises

commercial property /'kɔmərʃəl 'prɒpəti/ noun buildings used as offices or shops

commercial traveller /'kɔmərʃəl 'trævlə/ noun BUSINESS a salesperson who travels round an area visiting customers on behalf of his or her company

commissionaire /'kɒmɪʃənər/ noun an assistant in a restaurant or kitchen

commissioned /'kɒmɪʃənd/ noun an assistant to a chef de rang, helping him or her to organise a restaurant

commissioned chef /'kɒmɪʃənd 'ʃef/ noun CATERING an assistant chef to a chef de partie

commissioned maître /'kɒmɪʃənd ˈmɛtə/ noun CATERING an assistant to the chef saucier, helping him or her prepare sauces

commission /'kəmɪʃən/ noun BUSINESS money paid to a salesperson or an agent, usually a percentage of the sales made  She gets 10% commission on everything she sells.  he charges 10% commission he asks for 10% of sales as his payment

commissionable /'kəmɪʃənəbl/ adjective on which commission will be paid

commission agent /'kəmɪʃən ə'gent/ noun an agent who is paid by commission, not by fee

commissionaire /'kəmɪʃənjər/ noun somebody, usually in uniform, who stands at the entrance to a hotel, restaurant or club, and welcomes guests
a business is owned by the employees who work in town every day.

Food, especially meat, fish and vegetables, taste better miles a day.

It is impossible to communicate with his staff.

other people

a train carriage, which you pull to stop the thing or someone

Communicating with head office has been impossible to communicate with someone

Communicable disease /kəˌmjuːˈnɪks dɪˈzɪz/ noun medical a disease which can be passed from one person to another or from an animal to a person.

Communication /ˌkɒm.ˈjuːnɪkæʃən/ noun the act of passing information on to other people. Communication with the head office has been easier by e-mail.

Communication /ˈkɒm.ˌjuːnɪkən/ noun enter into communication with someone to start discussing something with someone, usually in writing. We have entered into communication with the relevant government department.

Communication cord /ˌkɒm.ˈjuːnɪkən kɔrd/ noun rail travel a wire in a train carriage, which you pull to stop the train in an emergency.

Communications /ˌkɒm.ˌjuːnɪkənз/ plural noun a means of contacting people or passing messages, e.g. telephone and radio.

After the flood, all communications were broken.

Commute /ˈkɒmjuːt/ verb to travel to work in town every day. She commutes 70 miles a day.

Commuter /ˈkɒmjuːtər/ noun somebody who travels to work every day.

Commuter flight /ˈkɒmjuːtər fliːt/ noun air travel a flight between towns used regularly by commuters.

Commuter train /ˈkɒmjuːtər treɪn/ noun rail travel a train used regularly by commuters.

Company /ˈkʌm.pəni/ noun business a business or group of people organized to buy, sell or provide a service.

Company booking, company reservation /ˈkʌm.pəni, ˈkɒmpənɪ ˈre.zərveiʃən/ noun business a booking made on behalf of a company, usually at a discount to the usual rate.

Company discount /ˈkʌm.pəni ˈdɪskɔːnt/ noun business a discount given to people working for a particular company.

Company policy /ˈkʌm.pəni ˈpɒləsi/ noun business the company's agreed way of doing things. It is against company policy to give more than thirty days' credit.

Company policy is to submit all contracts to the legal department.

Companion /ˈkɒmpəni/ noun company bookings, company reservations a way of pre-paying for damage or a loss. The airline refused to compensate him when his baggage was lost.

(Note: You compensate someone for something.)

Compensation /ˌkɒmpənɪˈseɪʃən/ 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 /ˌkɒmpətɪtɪv prɪs/ noun marketing a low price aimed to compete with a rival product.

Complain /ˈkʌmplɛnt/ verb to say that you are not satisfied. He complained about the price of meals in the restaurant.

Complain that no one spoke English in the hotel. (Note: You complain to someone about something or that something is no good.)

Complaint /ˈkʌmplɛnt/ noun 1. an expression of dissatisfaction about something or someone.

Complaints department /ˌkʌmplɛnts ˈdept/ noun business a section of a store or office which deals with complaints from customers.

Complaints procedure /ˌkʌmplɛnts prəˈdrekəs/ noun business a way of pre-
senting complaints formally from a customer to management
compliment /kæmplɪmənt/ 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 /kɒmplɪməntəri/ adjective given free — Each guest receives a complimentary box of chocolates.
complimentary room /kɒmplɪməntərɪ rʊm/ 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 /kɒmplɪməntərɪ tɪkt/ noun a free ticket, given as a present
compliments slip /kɒmplɪmənts slip/ noun a piece of paper with the name and address of the company printed on it, which may be sent with documents or gifts instead of a letter
comply /kɒmplaɪ/ verb — to comply with to observe a rule or obey an order
comport /kɒmpɔ:t/ verb — comport with to allow something to happen — I would have been inclined to do something different but the hotel expected me to comport myself in a certain way.
comprehension /kɒmpriθənʃən/ noun an understanding of how something works — ‘...the starter involved a lot of elements in one dish, including the intricate boning of a quail, comprehension of a classical force, the preparation of a good quality aspic and the neat reconstruction of the quail’ [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]
comprehensive /kɒmprɪhɛnsɪv/ adjective including everything
comprehensive insurance /kɒmprɪhɛnsɪv ɪnˈʃʊərəns/ noun FINANCE an insurance policy that covers you against all risks which are likely to happen
comptroller /kɒmˈtrɔːlə/ noun HOTELS somebody who controls the finances in a hotel
compulsory /kəmˈpʌlsəri/ adjective that must be done, taken or complied with — a compulsory injection against cholera
computer /kəmˈpjuːtər/ 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 /kəmˈpjuːtəraɪz/ — computerize verb to change something from a manual system to one using computers — Our booking system has been completely computerised.
computerised /kəmˈpjuːtərɪzɪd/ adjective — computerized /kəmˈpjuːtərɪzəd/ — computerized
computerized /kəmˈpjuːtərɪzəd/ verb worked by computers — a computerized reservation system
...independent hotels wishing to attract international business will be at a disadvantage if they are not linked to a global computerized booking system’ [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]
computer-linked /kəmˈpjuːtəlkɪŋkt/ adjective linked by computer — All the hotels in the group use a computer-linked booking system.
computer printout /kəmˈpjuːtəpɪntʊt/ 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 /kəmˈpjuːtərrezəˈveɪʃən 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
computer terminal /kəmˈpjuːtər tɪmˈpɪnl/ noun a keyboard and screen, by which information can be put into a computer or can be called up from a database
concession /kənˈseʃən/ noun 1. BUSINESS a business or company that is a going concern — 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 — 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.
concessionaire

concessionaire noun MARKETING somebody who has the right to be the only seller of a product in a place

Concessionary adjectives as a concession to particular types of passengers such as employees or retired employees of the transport company. Concessionary rates are offered to OAPs and students.

Concierge noun 1. a French noun meaning a person who guards the door of a block of flats or offices, and decides who can come in. (in a hotel) a member of staff who provides special services for guests, such as getting theatre or tour tickets for them.

Sometimes think that many of our guests stay at the hotel as much for the concierge service as for the rooms. [The Sunday Times]

condense verb CATERING to make something, especially a food, denser by removing water.

Condensed milk noun DAIRY milk that is thickened by evaporating most of the water content and then sweetened.

Condiment 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, mustard (formal). Could you pass the condiments, please. Compare cruet.

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.

Condition noun 1. a statement that something or someone is in. a condition that provided that. They were granted the lease on condition that they paid the legal costs. 2. MEDICAL a particular illness, injury or disorder. The condition of my skin.

Conditions noun Tourism the terms of a contract of employment.

conditioning noun CATERING the process of making meat more tender by keeping it for some time at a low temperature.

Conditions of employment noun the agreed terms under which a sale takes place.

Concessionary rates are offered to OAPs and students.

Concessionaire 70

cone noun FOOD a round tube of biscuit, tapering to a point, used for serving ice cream. Children like to suck the ice cream out of the bottom of a cone. Also called cornet.

Confectionery noun a shop selling sweets and chocolates.

Conference noun 1. a meeting of people to discuss problems. to be in conference in a meeting. A large 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. 3. AIR TRAVEL 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]

Conference and banqueting manager noun the manager of the department in a hotel which organises conferences and banquets. Abbr C & B manager.

Conference centre noun a series of meeting rooms, with bedrooms, restaurants, etc., built specially for holding large meetings. Also called conference centre.
conference facilities /ˈkɔn(f)ərəns ˈfælɪtɪz/ noun facilities for conferences, e.g. large halls, loudspeakers and video systems, as well as catering and accommodation for large numbers of delegates

congestion charge /kənˈdʒɛstrən/ 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

conference organiser /ˈkɔn(f)ərəns əˌɔrɡənɪzaɪər/ noun somebody whose job is to organise conferences

conference phone /ˈkɔn(f)ərəns ˈfɑn/ noun a telephone so arranged that several people can speak into it from around a table

conference room /ˈkɔn(f)ərəns ˈruːm/ noun a room where small meetings can take place. Also called meeting room

conference sales manager /ˈkɔn(f)ərəns ˈseɪlz ˈmænɪdʒər/ noun HOTELS somebody in charge of organising conferences held in a hotel

conference timetable /ˈkɔn(f)ərəns ˈtɪmətl/ noun a list of speakers or events at a conference

conference venue /ˈkɔn(f)ərəns ˈvɛnju/ noun a place where a conference is being held

configuration /kənˌfɪɡjərən/ noun the layout of the seats in an aircraft

configure /kənˈfɪgər/ verb AIR TRAVEL to plan the layout of seats in an aircraft 'the economy class was configured 3-4-3 and both seat pitch and legroom were comfortable' [Business Traveller]

confirm /kənˈfɜrm/ 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 /kənˈfɜrməʃən/ 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

organise conferences/ events at a conference

congestion /kənˈdʒɛʃən/ 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.

connections /kəˈnektʃən/ plural noun people you know ⊗ he has connections in the theatre he has friends or knows people who work in the theatre

connect /kəˈnekt/ 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

connect /kəˈnekt/ 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 helicop- ter desk for connecting flights to the city centre. ⊗ There are no connecting trains to Halifax after 10.00 p.m.

connections /kəˈnektʃənz/ plural noun the grouping together of items which are next to each other ⊗ consolidation /kənˌsɔlˈdɪʃən/ noun the act of bringing together things from different travel agencies and creating one large booking

consolidation /kənˌsɔlˈdɪʃən/ noun 1. TRAVEL a company which groups together bookings made by various agencies so as to

conference facilities

conference facilities

conference facilities

conference facilities

conference facilities
consummée 72

consummée [kon'somme] noun food a clear soup made from meat, poultry, fish or vegetables. A Many of the passengers were ill, and could only eat a little chicken consummée. ♦ For a change, add some sherry to your beef consummée.

consul /kan'su:l/ noun a representative of a country in another country, dealing with questions relating to nationals of his or her own country and issuing visas for foreigners who wish to enter it. ♦ the British Consul in Lisbon ♦ ambassador

consular /'kon sulər/ adjective referring to a consul ♦ The consular offices are open every weekday. ♦ consular agent a person with the duties of a consul in a small foreign town

consulate /'kon sulət/ noun the house or office of a consul ♦ There will be a party at the consulate on National Day. ♦ The consulate is closed on Sundays. ♦ Members of the consulate staff visited the accident victims in hospital. ♦ embassy

consular general /'kon sulər dʒə'nerəl/ noun the main consul, who supervises several staff, or several consuls, in different parts of the country

consumables /'kon su'məblz/ plural noun things which are bought and used, such as stationery, food and drink

consume /'kən su:m/ verb to use something, especially to eat food ♦ The guests consumed over 100 hamburgers.

consumer protection /'kən su'mər prə'tekʃən/ noun BUSINESS actions that are intended to make sure that people are not cheated by unfair or illegal manufacturers or traders

catering /'kætərɪŋ/ noun the food and drinks in a hotel or restaurant. ♦ The hotel has a heavy consumption of gas. ♦ The meat was condemned as unfit for human consumption. ♦ This is one of the contaminants of our drinking water. ♦ a car with low petrol consumption ♦ The Sunday Times

container terminal /'ke n'tɪmərəl/ noun ships and boats an area of a harbour where container ships are loaded or unloaded

carrier /'kæriər/ noun a person or company that carries something. ♦ He has many contacts in the airline industry. ♦ I have lost contact with them. ♦ Can you contact the courier at the airport?

contents insurance /'kəntənts ɪn'ʃərəns/ noun an insurance policy which covers damage to or theft of items kept in a building

continent /'kɒntɪnt/ 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 ♦ ... on the Continent in Europe ♦ When you drive on the Continent remember to drive on...
control tower

the right. to the Continent to Europe or to the Continent on holiday each year, sometimes to France, sometimes to Switzerland.

continental /ˌkɒntrɪˈnɛnt(ə)l/ adjective 1. referring to a continent 2. referring to or typical of Europe excluding the United Kingdom. We’ve decided to take a continental holiday this year.

continental breakfast /ˌkɒntrɪˈnɛnt(ə)lˈbrekfəst/ noun catering a light breakfast of coffee, chocolate or tea, with rolls, croissants or bread.

continental climate /ˌkɒntrɪˈnɛnt(ə)lˈklaɪmət/ noun a climate of hot dry summers and very cold winters. Germany has a continental climate which is quite different from ours in Britain.

continental plan /ˌkɒntrɪˈnɛnt(ə)lˈplæn/ noun US HOTELS a hotel tariff including accommodation and a continental breakfast.

continental quilt /ˌkɒntrɪˈnɛnt(ə)lˈkwɪlt/ noun same as duvet.

continuity reserve /ˌkɒntrɪˈnɛnt(ə)səri/ noun money set aside in case it is needed urgently. Also called emergency plan.

contraband /ˌkɒntrəˈbænd/ noun or contraband (goods) goods brought into a country illegally, without paying customs duty.

contract /ˈkɒntrækt/ noun a legal agreement between two parties. We signed the contract last week. The contract is binding on both parties. A contract must do what is agreed. Under contract bound by the terms of a contract. The firm is under contract to deliver the goods by November. A contract catering a company that provides food and drink under the terms of a contract. Contract catering catering the work of providing food and drink under the terms of a contract.

contract cleaner /ˌkɒntrɪˈkliːnər/ noun a company that cleans e.g. offices or public buildings under the terms of a contract.

contract cleaning /ˌkɒntrɪˈkliːnɪŋ/ noun the work of cleaning offices, public buildings etc., under the terms of a contract.

contract law /ˈkɒntrækt lɔː/ noun the laws relating to private agreements.

contract of employment /ˌkɒntrækt əv ɪmˈplɔɪmənt/ noun a contract between employer and employee showing what rights and duties each of them has.

contractor /ˈkɒntræktər/ noun somebody who carries out a particular job in accordance with a signed agreement.

contract rate /ˈkɒntrækt rɪt/ noun a special rate received by large companies which regularly use a particular hotel chain.

contract rooms /ˈkɒntrækt ruːmz/ plural noun rooms which are used regularly by a company and so are available at a discounted rate.

contracts manager /ˈkɒntræktz məndʒər/ noun the manager who deals with the contracts for such things as catering and cleaning.

control /ˈkɒntroʊl/ noun the power to keep somebody or something in order or to be able to direct them. Under control kept in check. Expenses are kept under tight control. The police tried to keep the soccer fans under control. Out of control not kept in check. The fans have got out of control.

control button /ˈkɒntroʊl ˈbʌt(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 /ˌkɒntroʊld ˈætmoʊsəfər ˈpækɪŋ/ 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 /ˌkɒntroʊld ˈtɛmpərətʃərəl ˈstɔːrɪŋ/ noun the storage of food at temperatures between −1°C and +4°C.

controller /ˈkɒntroʊlər/ noun BUSINESS somebody who controls something, especially the finances of a company.

control tower /ˈkɒntroʊl ˈtɔːr/ noun AIR TRAVEL a high building at an airport, which houses the radio operators who direct planes on landing or takeoff.
convenience

convenience /kanˈvɪnɪs/ noun  a at your earliest convenience as soon as you find it possible

convenience food /kanˈvɪnɪs fəd/ 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 /kanˈvɪnɪs stɔː/ noun a small store selling food or household goods that is open until late at night or even 24 hours a day

convenient /kanˈvɪniənt/ adjective suitable, handy o A bank draft is a convenient way of sending money abroad. o Is 9.30 a convenient time for the meeting?

conveniently /kanˈvɪniəntli/ adverb handily o The hotel is conveniently situated next to the railway station.

carcin /ˈvənən/ noun 1. a general meeting of an association or political party o They are holding their annual convention in Chicago. 2. a formal agreement between several countries o an international convention on human rights

carcin centre /ˈvənən səntə/ noun same as conference centre

carcin /ˈvərən/ noun the act of changing something into something else

carcin price /kanˈvərən prəs/ noun

carcin rate /kanˈvərən rɑt/ noun rate/ CATERING the rate at which a currency is changed into a foreign currency

convert /kanˈvərt/ verb CATERING to change money of one country for money of another o We converted our pounds into Swiss francs.

convertibility /kanˌvərtəˈbilətə/ noun CATERING the ability to exchange one currency for another easily

convertible /kanˌvərtəbəl/ noun CATERING a car with a roof that can be folded back or removed o You can hire a small convertible for $100 a day.

convertible currency /kanˌvərtəˈbilə fərənən/ noun CATERING a currency which can easily be exchanged for another

cook /kʊk/ CATERING noun somebody who prepares food in a restaurant o He worked as a cook in a pub during the summer. o verb to heat food in order to prepare it for eating o The meat is cooked for six hours in a clay oven.

cookbook /ˈkʊkbʊk/ noun same as cookery book o I gave her an Indian cookbook for her birthday. o 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 /ˈkʊk tʃɪl/ adjective CATERING referring to food that is cooked, packaged and refrigerated, and then reheated before serving

cooked /kʊkt/ adjective CATERING heated to prepare it for eating o The children seem to prefer raw carrots to cooked ones. o The meat isn’t cooked enough – it’s tough.

cooked breakfast /ˌkʊkt ˈbrekfəst/ noun CATERING a breakfast that includes cooked food, e.g. bacon, eggs and sausages

cooker /ˈkʊkər/ noun CATERING a device for cooking food, which runs on gas, electricity, charcoal, etc. o Each suite has a kitchen with a fridge, a dishwasher and a small gas cooker. Also called stove

cookery /ˈkʊkəri/ noun the act of preparing food or a style of preparing food o French provincial cookery o He’s decided to go to cookery classes.

cookery book /ˈkʊkəri bʊk/ noun a book of recipes, showing how dishes should be prepared o The restaurant sells a cookery book, written by the chef.

cookie /ˈkʊki/ noun US BREAD, etc. a small hard sweet biscuit, made of flour, water, sugar and other flavourings

cooking /ˈkʊknɪŋ/ noun CATERING 1. the act of preparing food, usually by heating o The cooking in this restaurant is first-class. o He does the cooking, while his wife serves in the restaurant. 2. a particular style of preparing food o The restaurant specialises in French provincial cooking. o A wok is used for stir-fry cooking.

cooking apple /ˈkʊknɪŋ ˌæpəli/ noun FRUIT a sour apple which is used for cooking, with sugar. Also called baking apple

cooking fat /ˈkʊknɪŋ fæt/ noun CATERING fat used for cooking

cooking oil /ˈkʊknɪŋ oʊl/ noun CATERING refined oil used in frying, roasting, baking, etc.

cooking pot /ˈkʊknɪŋ pot/ noun CATERING a pot used for cooking

cool /kʊl/ adjective quite cold o Wines should be stored in a cool cellar. o It gets cool in the evenings in September. o noun a colder area which is pleasant o After the heat of the square, it is nice to sit in the cool of the monastery garden. o verb to make something cool, or to become cool o It is best to use a blast chiller to cool hot food rapidly.

cool box /ˈkʊl bɒks/ 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 /kˈʊlə/ 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 /ˈkɒpələt/ noun air TRAVEL a second pilot in an aircraft, who helps the captain ○ When the pilot felt ill, his copilot took over the controls.

coq au vin /koˈkɔnwɛn/ noun a dish of chicken cooked in red wine with other ingredients
cordial /ˈkɔrdiəl/ noun a fruit drink, especially one that is sold in concentrated form and diluted with water
cordon bleu /ˌkɔrdən ˈblɔː/ adjective CATERING top-quality, done or working to a very high standard ○ a cordon bleu chef
core /kɔːr/ noun the central part of a fruit such as an apple or pear ○ a core of meat ○ Business guests, organised by a catering company for a large corporation
corer /ˈkɔːrər/ noun a special knife for removing the core from an apple or other fruit
coriander /ˌkɔrɨˈændər/ noun 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.
corkscrew /ˈkɔrkˌskrɛər/ 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 /ˈkɔrkˌskrɛər/ noun BARS a device for taking corks out of bottles ○ I’ve forgotten the corkscrew — how can we open the bottle?
corky /kɔrk/ adjective BEVERAGES same as corked

corn /kɔrn/ noun FOOD maize, a cereal which is used to make flour and of which the seeds are also eaten
corn cob /kɔrn ˈkɒb/ noun VEGETABLES a woody stem of maize, to which the seeds are attached

corned beef /kɔrn ˈbɪft/ noun MEAT beef that has been salted and usually canned
corned beef hash /kɔrn ˈbɪft ˈhæʃ/ 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 ruːm/ noun a room situated at the corner of a building
corner seat /ˈkɔrnər siːt/ noun a seat in the corner
cornet /ˈkɔrnət/ noun US a small, privately owned, general store in a town, often on a street corner
cornflakes /ˈkɔrnfləks/ plural noun FOOD a breakfast cereal, made of flat crisp pieces of corn, eaten with milk and sugar
cornflour /ˈkɔrnflɔːr/ cornstarch US /ˌkɔrnstɔːtʃ/ noun FOOD a powdery flour made from maize, used to thicken sauces
Cornish pasty /kɔrnɪʃ ˈpæsti/ noun FOOD a pie of meat and potatoes wrapped in pastry, a common food in pubs
corn oil /kɔrn ˈɔiəl/ noun FOOD an edible oil made from corn
corn on the cob /kɔrn ɒn ðə ˈkɒb/ noun VEGETABLES a piece of maize, with seeds on it, served hot, with butter and salt
corn syrup /kɔrn ˈsɪrəp/ noun FOOD a sweet liquid made from corn
corporate /ˌkɔrprət/ adjective relating to a company

corporate card /ˌkɔrprət kɑrd/ noun FINANCE a credit card which belongs to a company, and is used by an individual employee
corporate catering /ˌkɔrprət ˈkiːtərɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS catering for business guests, organised by a catering company for a large corporation
corporate client /ˌkɔrprət ˈklɪntənt/ noun a company that is a client of a hotel, restaurant or airline
corporate entertaining /ˌkɔrprət ˈentərteɪnmənt/ noun BUSINESS arrangements made by a company to entertain its business guests
corporate guests /ˌkɔrprət ˈgests/ plural noun businesspeople visiting e.g. a hotel
corporate hospitality

**corporate hospitality** /ˌkɔrəˈpɔːtɪri/ 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 /ˌkɔrəˈreɪt/ noun a special rate for people travelling on business

corporate travel /ˌkɔrəˈtrævəl/ 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** /ˌkɔrəˈpɔːrəʃən ˈteɪks/ noun 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.

**cost** /kɒst/ noun VEGETABLES a type of lettuce with long stiff dark green leaves. Also called **romaine**

cost /kɒst/ 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. **verb** to have a price. How much does the camera cost? This cloth costs £10 a metre.

cost analysis /ˌkɒst əˈnɛlzəs/ noun BUSINESS an examination in advance of how much it will cost to make a new product

cost-benefit analysis /ˌkɒst ˈbɛnɪt əˌnɛlzəs/ noun BUSINESS analysis that compares the costs and benefits of different ways of using available resources

cost centre /ˌkɒst ˈsentə/ noun BUSINESS a group or machine whose costs can be itemised and to which fixed costs can be allocated.

costing /ˈkɒstɪŋ/ 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 /ˌkɒst ˈplʌs/ noun BUSINESS a system of calculating a price, by taking the cost of production of goods or services and adding it percentage to cover the supplier’s overheads and margin. We are charging for the work on a cost plus basis.

cost price /ˌkɒst prɑːs/ noun BUSINESS a selling price that is the same as the price which the seller paid for the item
Road travel is difficult in country areas. A package tour with a party of tourists to guide them on a package tour. The courier met us at the airport.

**courier service** /ˈkʊərɪə/ noun 1. a service provided by a person or company taking messages and 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.

**courier** /ˈkʊərɪə/ noun 1. Business a person or company taking messages or packages or a service provided by a person or company.

**Country club** /ˈkʌntri ˈklʌb/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a club in the country, usually offering special sports facilities such as golf, horse riding, etc.

**Country code** /ˈkʌntri kəʊd/ noun a number dialled after the international access code and before the area code when making a call to another country.

**Country house hotel** /ˈkʌntrɪ həʊs həʊt/ noun a hotel which is in a large house in the country.

**Country inn, country pub** noun BARS a pub in the country.

**Country of origin** /ˈkʌntri av ˈɔrɪdʒɪn/ noun BUSINESS the country where a product is manufactured.

**Country park** /ˈkʌntri park/ noun ENTERTAINMENT an area in the countryside set aside for the public to visit and enjoy.

**Country sides** /ˈkʌntrɪsaɪdz/ noun 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.)

**Country and Rights of Way Act** /ˈkʌntrɪsaɪdz ənd rʌts əv ˈweɪ əkt/ noun 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.

**Court** /kɔːt/ noun 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’.)

**Coupe** /ˈkʊp/ noun 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’.)

**Court yard** /kɔːt ˈjaʊrd/ noun 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** /ˈkɔːsˌkɔːs/ noun 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. 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’ [Cater & Honekeeper]

cover charge /ˈkʌvər tʃaɪdʒ noun catering a charge in addition to the charge for food

covered market /ˈkʌvəd /ˈmeːkət/ 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 noʊt/ noun a letter sent 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 crab meat

crab apple /ˈkræb æpl/ noun fruit a bitter wild apple used to make crab apple jelly

crab meat /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 crab meat

cracker /ˈkrækər noun 1. bread, etc. a dry unsweetened 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).

craddle /ˈkrɛdəl 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 ˈfɔːd noun food that is carefully prepared from high-quality ingredients, as opposed to fast food

compressed /ˈkrɛmpst/ 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 sauce ○ She drank a glass of cranberry juice.

cranberry sauce /ˈkrænbəri ˈsɔːs/ noun sauces, etc. a sharp sweet sauce, eaten with meat, in particular turkey

crash /kræʃ/ 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 /ˈkrɛʃɪʃ/ noun seafood a kind of freshwater crustacean like a small lobster (note: the plural form is crayfish. the US English spelling is crawfish.)

cream /ˈkrɛm noun 1. dairy the rich fat part of milk 2. medicinal a medicinal oily substance, used to rub on the skin ○ verb catering to mix ingredients together until they form a smooth mixture

cream cake /ˈkrɛm ˈkeɪk noun bread, etc. any cake or pastry filled with whipped cream
cream cheese /'kri:m ˈtʃiz/ noun DAIRY a soft smooth cheese which can be spread easily
cream cheese and chives /ˌkri:m ˈtʃiz ən ˈtʃəvəz/ noun FOOD chives, chopped and mixed with cream cheese to form a spread
cream cracker /ˌkri:m ˈkrekə/ noun a crisp savoury biscuit usually eaten with cheese
creamed potatoes /ˌkrıːmzd ˈpətətəs/ plural noun FOOD same as mashed potatoes
creamer /ˈkri:mə/ noun a cream substitute, used especially in coffee or tea
cream horn /ˌkri:m ˈhɔːn/ noun BREAD, ETC, a cone of puff pastry filled with whipped cream
cREAM of asparagus soup /ˌkri:m əv əˈspærəɡəs ˈsuːp/ noun FOOD asparagus soup with milk or cream added
cream of mushroom soup /ˌkri:m əv ˌmjuːʃən ˈsuːp/ noun FOOD mushroom soup with milk or cream added
cREAM tea /ˌkri:m ˈtɪː/ noun CATERING afternoon tea, served with scones, thick cream and jam
crêche /krez/ noun a place where small children can be left by their parents, to be looked after by qualified staff. The ship has a crêche for children over two years old.
credit /ˈkredɪt/ noun 1. BUSINESS the time given to a customer before he or she has to pay. To open a line of credit or a credit line to make credit available to someone. On credit without paying immediately. We buy everything on sixty days’ credit. The company exists on credit from its suppliers. 2. FINANCE money received by a person or company and recorded in the accounts as account in credit an account where more money has been received than is owed
credit account /ˈkredɪt əˈkaʊnt/ noun FINANCE an account that a customer has with a shop which allows him or her to buy goods and pay for them later. To open a credit account
credit agency /ˈkredɪt əˌdʒentsi/ noun a company which reports on the creditworthiness of customers to show whether they should be allowed credit
credit balance /ˈkredɪt ˌbæləns/ noun FINANCE a balance in an account, showing that more money has been received than is owed by a person or company. The account has a credit balance of £1,000.
credit card /ˈkredɪt ˈkaːd/ noun FINANCE a plastic card which allows you to borrow money and to buy goods without paying for them immediately
credit card sale /ˈkredɪt ˈkaːd ˌseɪl/ noun FINANCE a transaction paid for by credit card
credit entry /ˈkredɪt ˈentri/ noun FINANCE an entry on the credit side of an account
credit facilities /ˈkredɪt ˈfeɪlɪtɪz/ plural noun BUSINESS an arrangement with a bank or supplier to have credit so as to buy goods
credit freeze /ˈkredɪt ˈfrɪzi/ noun FINANCE an arrangement with a bank or supplier to have credit so as to buy goods
credit limit /ˈkredɪt ˈlɪmɪt/ noun FINANCE a fixed amount which is the most a customer can owe on credit
credit note /ˈkredɪt ˈnɔt/ noun FINANCE a note showing that money is owed to a customer. The company sent the wrong order and so had to issue a credit note.
credit rating /ˈkredɪt ˈrɪtɪŋ/ noun FINANCE the amount which a credit agency feels a customer should be allowed to borrow
crème /krem/ noun DAIRY a French noun meaning cream
crème brûlée /krem ˈbruːleɪ/ noun DESSERTS a dessert of egg custard with a topping of caramelised sugar
crème caramel /krem ˈkaːrəməl/ 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 /ˌkri:m ˈfriʃ/ noun DAIRY a form of slightly sour cream which keeps well
croele /ˈkriːəl/ 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 /krep/ noun FOOD a thin pancake usually served rolled up or folded with a filling
crêpe suzette /ˌkrep suˈzet/ noun a pancake prepared with orange sauce and...
cress /kres/ noun VEGETABLES a plant whose seedlings are used for salads, especially 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
croquet /kraʊki/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a lawn game played with hoops, balls and mallets.

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 try to hit 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 /kraʊki lɔn/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a special lawn set out with hoops for playing croquet.

croquette /kroʊket/ 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 /kros/ 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-/kros/ prefix across.

cross-country skiing

Cross-country services

A ferry which takes passengers or vehicles between England and France.

cross-channel services /kros /tʃeɪnəl/ plural noun SHIPS AND BOATS a ferry which crosses the English Channel.

cross-contamination

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 skilling

Cross-country skiing for long distances following marked tracks across country, as opposed to downhill skiing. Also called X-C skiing.

crossed cheque /'kros tʃeɪk/ 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 /'kros lайн/ noun a situation when two telephone conversations get mixed.
crossing /ˈkrɒsɪŋ/ 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 /ˈkrɒs ′treɪning/ noun training in the work of several different departments of an organisation

crouton /ˈkrʌtən, kruˈtən/ noun BREAD, ETC., a small piece of fried or toasted bread, served with soup or as part of a salad

crowd /kraud/ 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. ○ The airport was crowded with holidaymakers. 2. busy ○ We have a crowded itinerary.

...recent snow shortages have meant that areas which have had good snow have become especially crowded /[Sunday Times]/

crown /ˈkraʊn/ noun 1. a gold and jewelled headdress for a king, queen, emperor, etc. ○ The crown of St Wenceslas is in Prague cathedral. 2. (rating system) an indicator of quality ○ The hotel rates three crowns in the guide. 3. the monarchy ○ the Crown Jewels jewels belonging to the British monarch, which are on display in the Tower of London. ○ 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 rɔʊst/ 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 /kru/ 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’).

crudités /krudɪtəz/ plural noun small pieces of raw vegetables e.g. carrots and cucumber, eaten as an appetiser or snack, often with a dip

crust /ˈkrʌst/ 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 round the Mediterranean. 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 ′hɔldiər/ noun a holiday that is spent taking a cruise
cruise line /ˈkruːz laɪn/ noun a company offering cruises in large luxurious liners
cruise liner /ˈkruːz ′lɜːnɪ, ′kruːz ′lɜːnɪ, ′kruːz ′lɜːnɪ, ′kruːz ′lɜːnɪ/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a ship which takes holidaymakers on cruises
cruiser /ˈkruːzər/ noun SHIPS AND BOATS a small motorboat, with cabins, which goes on rivers or lakes
cruising altitude /ˈkruːziŋ ′æltətjuːd/ 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. ○ The table was covered with crumbs. (NOTE: To show different types of crumbs, you can say breadcumbs, cake cumbs, etc.)
crumb down /ˈkrʌmb dawn/ verb to remove crumbs from the tablecloth between courses

COMMENT: Crumbling down can be done with a special brush, but is often done by flicking or wiping the table with the service cloth.
crumble /ˈkrʌmbl/ noun DESSERTS a dessert made of fruit covered with a cake mixture of flour, fat and sugar

crumpt /ˈkrʌmpt/ noun a flat bun with small holes in its surface that is eaten toasted with butter

crush /krʌʃ/ verb to reduce fruit or vegetables to juice and pulp by pressing ○ NOUN BEVERAGES a drink containing the juice from crushed fruit

crushed ice /krʌʃt ′aɪs/ noun CATERING ice which has been broken into very small pieces, used to cool dishes set out on a serving table

crust /krʌst/ 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 2. POO the pastry top of a pie ○ The crust of the pie had sagged in the middle.

Crustacea /krʌsˈteɪʃə/ noun a class of animals which have hard shells which are...
crustacean

shed periodically as the animals grow, e.g. crabs or lobsters

**crustacean** /kraˈstæʃən/ noun 
seafood 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 /ˈkrʌsti əʊf/ noun bread, etc. a loaf with a particularly hard crust

cryogenic freezing /ˈkrʌrədʒɪkn/ noun freezing to very low temperatures

crystallised fruit /ˈkrʌstəlaɪzd/ fruit that has been preserved by soaking in a strong sugar solution

**CSO abbreviation** customer service questionnaire

cubic measure /ˈkjʊbɪk/ noun volume in cubic feet or metres, calculated by multiplying height, width and length

cucumber /ˈkjʊkʌmbər/ noun vegetables a long cylindrical green vegetable used in salads or for pickling

**COMMENT:** Cucumber is usually sliced thinly, and can be used to make sandwiches. It is also used with mint and yoghurt to make tsatsiki.

cuisine /'kwaɪzn/ noun a style of cooking ○ *Chinese cuisine is very different from European.* ○ *The hotel restaurant serves Lebaneese cuisine.* (NOTE: *cuisine* comes from the French noun meaning ‘kitchen’.)

culinary /ˈkjʊlɪnərɪ/ adjective referring to cooking ○ *I’m no culinary expert but I love good food.* ○ *Master of Culinary Arts*

‘...the college wishes to appoint a chef/manager to lead its small catering team in providing a high quality service to students and staff. Good culinary skills and a financially aware approach to business are essential’ [Caterer & Hotelkeeper]

cultural /ˈkərəltʃərəl/ adjective relating to the works of art produced by a particular nation or group of people or to their customs and traditional way of life

cultural travel /ˈkərəltʃərəl ˈtrævl/ noun travel for the purpose of seeing works of art or learning about the traditions and way of life of other nations

culture /ˈkərəltʃər/ noun 1. the traditional customs and way of life of a people or group 2. artistic and intellectual activities

cumin /ˈkjʊmən/ 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.* ○ She drank two cups of coffee. ○ *Tea is 50p a cup.*

**cupboard** /ˈkʌbəd/ noun a large piece of furniture with shelves and doors, or an alcove in a wall with shelves and doors

cup cakes /ˈkʌp kɛks/ plural noun bread, etc. little individual cakes baked in special paper cups

curd /ˈkɜrd/ noun dairy the solid substance formed when milk coagulates, which is used for making cheese. Compare *whey*

curd cheese /ˈkɜrd tʃiːz/ noun US dairy same as *cottage cheese*

curdle /ˈkɜrdəl/ verb *catering* to make food, especially milk products, go sour

curds /ˈkɜrdz/ plural noun dairy same as *curd*

cure /ˈkjʊr/ verb *catering* to preserve fish or meat by salting or smoking ■ noun medical a particular way of making someone well or of stopping an illness ○ Some doctors believe that acupuncture is a good cure for arthritis.

**COMMENT:** Meat is cured by keeping it in brine or dry salt for some time; both salting and smoking have a dehydrating effect on the meat, preventing the reproduction and growth of microorganisms harmful to humans.

cured ham /ˈkjʊred ˈhæm/ noun meat which has been soaked in salt water and then smoked

current /ˈkærənt/ noun 1. a small dried black grape ○ fruit cake with currants, sultanas and raisins in it ○ *blackcurrant, redcurrant*

**COMMENT:** Currants are smaller and blacker than raisins or sultanas; they are all forms of dried grapes.

current bun /ˈkærənt bʌn/ noun bread, etc. a bun with currants in it

currency /ˈkærənsɪ/ noun finance money in coins and notes which is used in a particular country (NOTE: *Currency* has no plural when it refers to the money of one country; He was arrested trying to take currency out of the country)

‘...the strong dollar’s inflationary impact on European economies, as national governments struggle to support their sinking currencies and push up interest rates’ [Dansk Business Month]

‘...today’s wide daily variations in exchange rates show the instability of a system based on a single currency, namely the dollar’ [Economist]

currency converter /ˈkærənsɪ kənˈvɜːtər/ noun a table or computer program that enables you to calculate what the value of a sum of money in one currency would be in another currency

currency note /ˈkærənsɪ nət/ noun finance a bank note
current /ˈkærənt/ noun a flow of water or electricity  adjective relating to the present time □ current rate of exchange today’s rate of exchange

current account /ˈkærənt 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 /ˈkærənt ˈæsɛts/ 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 /ˈkærənt laɪˈblɪtɪz/ plural noun BUSINESS debts that a company has to pay within the next accounting period

current price /ˈkærənt ˈpraɪs/ noun the price that is being charged now

curriculum vitae /kaˌrikjuˈlaɪmˌvaɪti/ 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. Abbr CV (NOTE: The plural form is curriculums vitae or curricula vitae. The US English is résumé.)
curried /ˈkʌrɪd/ adjective CATERING served with a curry sauce ○ a plate of curried lamb and rice ○ curried prawns
curry /ˈkʌrɪ/ noun FOOD an Indian food prepared with spices ○ We ordered a lamb curry ○ I want chicken curry and rice.
curry paste /ˈkʌrɪ pɛst/ noun FOOD, SAUCES, ETC. a hot spicy paste or powder, used to make Indian dishes

curtain /ˈkaʊtn/ 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 FOOD, SAUCES, ETC. a sweet yellow sauce made with milk and powder of cornflour and vanilla

custard apple /ˈkʌstərd əˈpɑːl/ 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 /ˈkʌstəm/ 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. ○ 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 /ˈkʌstəm bɪlt/ adjective made especially 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 ˈkeər əˈdʒɛnt/ noun a person whose job is to look after customers and ensure that they receive satisfactory service

customer service department /ˈkʌstəmər ˈsɜːvɪs dɪˈpɔːrtmənt/ 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 /ˈkʌstəms/ 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 /ˈkʌstəmz ənd ˈɛksəs/ 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 /ˈkʌstəms ˈbærɪər/ noun customs duty intended to prevent imports
customs duty 84

Customs duty /ˈkʌstəmz ˈdjuːti/ noun BUSINESS a tax paid on goods brought into or taken out of a country. Also called import duty.

Customs entry point /ˈkʌstəmz ˈɛntrɪ poʊnt/ 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 ɪˌkəmənɪˈʃən/ 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 ˈjuːniʃən/ 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. o He cut off two slices of ham. 2. to damage the skin with something sharp. o She cut her hand opening the can. 3. to make lower. o They have cut the prices of tours. 4. 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 /ˈkʌtlərɪ/ noun knives, forks and spoons. o Can you put the cutlery out on the tables, please? o Airlines say that passengers often steal pieces of cutlery.

cutlet /ˈkʌtlɪt/ noun FOOD a flat cake of minced meat or fish, covered with breadcrumbs and fried. o a veal cutlet.

cut of meat /kʌt ʌv ˈmiːt/ noun MEAT a piece of meat cut in a special way from a larger piece.

cut-price /kʌt ˈprɑːs/ adjective MARKETING sold at a cheaper price than usual. o cut-price goods. o cut-price petrol.

cutting board /ˈkʌtɪŋ bɔr/ noun CATERING same as chopping board.

cvS abbreviation CATERING covers.

cyclamate /ˈsɜːkləmeɪt/ 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. o verb to travel on a bicycle.

cycle hire /ˈsɜːkl ˈhɪər/ 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 ˈpæθ/ noun a special path for cyclists. o There are thousands of cycle paths in Holland.

cycling /ˈsɜːklɪŋ/ noun the activity of riding on a bicycle. o to go on a cycling holiday.

cyclist /ˈsɜːklɪst/ noun somebody who rides a bicycle. o The police told the crowds to stand back as the cyclists were passing.
damage /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ noun 1. the breaking or physical spoiling of something 2. to suffer damage to be harmed 3. to cause damage to harm something 4. The fire caused damage estimated at £100,000. 5. to bring an action for damages against someone to take someone to court and claim damages 6. verb to break or partially destroy something 7. to stock which has been damaged by water 8. The storm damaged the telephone lines.
damages /ˌdæmɪdʒɪz/ plural noun money claimed as compensation for harm done 1. to claim £1,000 in damages 2. to be liable for damages 3. to pay £25,000 in damages
damage survey /ˌdæmɪdʒ ˌsɑːrveɪ/ noun a report on damage done
damson /ˈdæmson/ noun FRUIT a small purple plum, or the tree which bears this fruit
dance /dɑːns/ noun ENTERTAINMENT an evening entertainment where people dance to music 1. There is a 21st birthday dance at the hotel this evening. 2. verb ENTERTAINMENT to move in time to music 3. restaurant licensed for music and dancing a restaurant that has a special permit allowing music to be played for customers to dance to
dance band /ˈdæns ˈbænd/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a band which plays music for dances
dance floor /ˈdæns flɔːr/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a specially polished floor for dancing on
dangerous /dænərəs/ adjective likely to cause injury or damage 1. Tourists are warned that it is dangerous to go out alone at night.
Danish pastry /ˈdænɪʃ ˈpestrɪ/ Danish /ˈdænɪʃ/ noun BREAD, ETC. a sweet pastry cake with jam or fruit folded in it
dark chocolate /dɑːrk ˈtʃɒklət/ noun chocolate that has no added milk and is darker and less sweet than milk chocolate
dash /dæʃ/ noun a small quantity of something added to something else, so as to improve its flavour
date /dɑːt/ noun 1. numbers indicating the day, month and year 2. I have received your letter of yesterday’s date. 3. The dates of the exhibition have been changed. 4. The cheque was dated March 24th. 5. You forgot to date the cheque. 6. To date a cheque forward to put a future date on a cheque
date code /ˈdɑːt ˈkəʊd/ noun signs or numbers which indicate a sell-by date
date coding /ˈdɑːt ˈkəʊding/ noun the act of putting a sell-by date on a product
date of arrival /ˈdɑːt əv əˈrəvəl/ noun TRAVEL same as arrival date
date of birth /ˈdɑːt əv ˈbɜːθ/ noun the date on which someone was born 1. Please write your date and place of birth on the registration form.
date stamp /ˈdɑːt 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
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**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** /ded sizən/ noun TOURISM the time of year when there are few tourists about

dear /dər/ 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 company ○ 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** /ˈdɛbrit/ 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** /ˈdɛbrit bələns noun BUSINESS a balance in an account, showing that the company owes more money than it has received

**debit card** /ˈdɛbrit kɑrd/ 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.

decaf, decaffeinated /dɛrkəfɪnətrd/ noun CATERING coffee ○ decaffeinated drink, especially coffee ○ adjective BEVERAGES same as decaffeinated

decaffeinated /dɪˈkæfɪnətɪd/ adjective BEVERAGES from which the caffeine has been removed ○ decaffeinated coffee ○ decaffeinated tea

decanter /dɪˈkæntər/ noun 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

decanting /dɪˈkæntɪŋ/ noun CATERING 1. the act of pouring wine from a bottle into an empty decanter, so as to remove the sediment ○ The sommelier at the hotel restaurant has good decanting skills. 2. the act of pouring wine from a bottle into a carafe or decanter, so as to remove the sediment ○ The sommelier has a huge decanting skill.

depot /ˈdepot/ noun transportation a place where goods are stored for transport ○ A cargo ship will be waiting in the depot to load the goods from the train.

depreciation /dɪˈprɛʃəneɪʃən/ noun BUSINESS a reduction in the value of an asset over time due to wear and tear, obsolescence, or the potential for obsolescence

derate /ˈdərɛt/ noun TOURISM, BUSINESS a fixed cost charged for using an asset, such as a hotel room ○ The cost of the hotel room was £150 per night.

daylight /ˈdɛlɪflət/ noun the light of day

**Daylight Saving Time** /ˈdeɪlɪft tɪm/ noun a system of putting the clocks forward one hour in summer to provide extra daylight in the evening. Abbrev DST. Also called *Summer Time*

daylight saving /ˈdeɪlɪft savɪŋ/ noun CATERING thinly sliced and baked in milk or cream, sometimes with garlic or cheese

daypack /ˈdeɪpark/ noun a small rucksack ○ for carrying things needed during the day

dead loss /ˈded laʊs/ noun BUSINESS an entry in accounts showing a debt or an expense.

dead season /ˈded sizən/ noun the time of year when there are few tourists about

deadness /ˈded nɪs/ noun the condition of being dead ○ a dead man ○ a dead moment ○ His death was a shocking blow for his family.

dead hand /ˈded hænd/ noun BUSINESS the balance in an account, showing that the company owes more money than it has received

dead balance /ˈded bələns noun BUSINESS a balance in an account, showing that the company owes more money than it has received

dead hand /ˈded hænd/ noun the balance in an account, showing that the company owes more money than it has received

dead weight /ˈded wɛt/ noun BUSINESS a fixed cost charged for using an asset, such as a hotel room ○ The cost of the hotel room was £150 per night.

**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 4. three clear days, two days off 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 /ˈdɛlɪft lɑtɪər/ noun the light of day

**Daylight Saving Time** /ˈdeɪlɪft tɪm/ noun a system of putting the clocks forward one hour in summer to provide extra daylight in the evening. Abbrev DST. Also called *Summer Time*

**day pack** /ˈdeɪpark/ noun a small rucksack ○ bag for carrying things needed during the day

**day rate** /ˈdərɛt riːt/ noun HOTELS a tariff for using a hotel room during the day

**day release** /ˈdɛɪ riˈlɛs/ 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** /ˈdɛɪ tɪrˈtɪkɪt/ noun TRAVEL a ticket available at a lower price if you go and come back on the same day

**day room** /ˈdɛɪ rʊm/ noun a communal room for use during the day rather than the evening

**day shift** /ˈdɛɪ fɪt/ noun a shift worked from early morning to late afternoon ○ There are 150 men on the day shift.

**day trip** /ˈdɛɪ tryp/ noun TOURISM a tour or excursion which leaves in the morning and returns the same evening

**day tripper** /ˈdɛɪ triˈprə/ noun TOURISM somebody who goes on a day trip

**dB** /dɪb/ abbreviation decibel

**DB & B** /dɪb ənd ɛmbəˈtreɪʃən/ abbreviation HOTELS dinner, bed and breakfast
decibel /ˈdezɪbl/ noun a unit used to measure the intensity of sound. People living near the airport complained that the noise from aircraft overhead was well over the decibel limit. The noise readings of 90–95 decibels are considered excessive. Abbr dB

COMMENT: Any sound above the 85 dB level can affect your hearing, especially if it continues for a time. An average conversation is about 60 dB, a motorcycle is 95 dB and a jet plane flying overhead is 130 dB.

decimal /ˈdesməl/ noun a number in a system based on ten. Three-quarters is 0.75 in decimals.

decimal point /ˌdesməlˈpɔɪnt/ noun a dot which indicates the division between a whole unit and its smaller parts, as in 4.25

dec Comparable to 1.5. It is the equivalent of three-quarters of a whole unit and its smaller parts, as in 4.25.

decade chair /ˈdektʃər/ 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 /ˌdektʃərəˈtændənt/ 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 /ˈdektplən/ 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 /ˌdektˈkwɔɪts/ 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 /ˌdekləˈreɪʃən/ noun an official statement.

declare /ˈdeklaər/ verb to make an official statement. To declare goods to customs means to state that you are importing goods which are liable to customs duty. The customs officials asked him if he had anything to declare.

declare /ˈdɪklaɪn/ 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.
dehydrated

Because her taxi had an accident.

After a long tennis match in blistering heat both players were suffering from dehydration.

We are sorry for the delay in replying to your letter. We were sorry for the delay in replying to your letter.

She was delayed because her taxi had an accident. We are sorry for the delay in replying to your letter.

A large turkey will take 24 hours to defrost.

A long flight.

Deep-vein thrombosis can affect air travellers who have not enough leg room in economy class during long-haul flights because airlines have reduced the space between seats. Passengers are recommended to walk up and down the aisle at least once every hour during a long flight.

We are expecting the first of the conference delegates to arrive this evening. We are expecting the first of the conference delegates to arrive this evening.

We are sorry for the delay in replying to your letter.

We are expecting the first of the conference delegates to arrive this evening.

We are expecting the first of the conference delegates to arrive this evening.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>She demanded a refund.</strong></th>
<th><strong>The suppliers are demanding immediate payment of their outstanding invoices.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demerara sugar /demərəra/</td>
<td>jugs/ noun FOOD same as brown sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demi chef de rang /dəmi</td>
<td>chef de rang/ noun CATERING the deputy to a chef de rang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demi-pension /dəmi</td>
<td>penʃən/ noun HOTELS same as half board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demi-tasse /dəmi</td>
<td>tæs/ noun a small coffee cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dengue /ˈdɛŋɡuː/ 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denomination /ˈdenɪməˌʃn/</td>
<td>noun FINANCE a unit of money on a coin, bank note or stamp © coins of all denominations © small denomination notes © The bank refused to accept low denomination coins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>density /ˈdɛnsɪtɪ/ noun</td>
<td>the number of people per unit of area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dep. abbreviation TRAVEL</td>
<td>departs © The plane departs from Paris at 11.15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>department /dɪˈpɑrəmt/</td>
<td>noun 1. a specialised section of a large company © 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 © You will find beds in the furniture department. 3. one of the sections of the government. Abbreviation department.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>department store /dɪˈpɑrəmt stɔ/ noun BUSINESS a large shop with sections for different types of goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>departure /dɪˈpɑrətʃ/ noun</td>
<td>1. the act of going away © Your departure time is 3 o’clock © The plane’s departure was delayed by two hours. © Flight departures are delayed because of the discussions over air traffic controllers’ pay. 2. departure date /dɪˈpɑrətʃ  dət/ noun TRAVEL the day on which a traveller or tour group leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>departure lounge /dɪˈpɑrətʃ lɔʊndʒ/ noun AIR TRAVEL a room in an airport where passengers wait to get on their planes after going through passport control and baggage check.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>departures /dɪˈpɑrətʃ  ′lɔʊndʒ/ noun AIR TRAVEL the part of an airport terminal that deals with passengers who are leaving.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>departure tax /dɪˈpɑrətʃ  ′tæks/ noun TRAVEL a tax payable by passengers leaving a country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deplane /dɪˈplɛn/ verb AIR TRAVEL to get off a plane © The party will deplane at Delhi. Opposite enplane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deposit /dɪˈpɔzɪt/ noun FINANCE money given in advance so that the thing which you want to buy will not be sold to someone else © to pay a deposit on a room © You will need to pay a 10% deposit to secure the booking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deposit account /dɪˈpɔzɪt  ′əʊkkuːnt/ noun BUSINESS an account which pays interest but on which notice usually has to be given to withdraw money</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depot /dɪˈpɑpt/ noun TRAVEL a building where the vehicles used by a transport service are kept © Buses leave the central bus depot every hour.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dept abbreviation department deregulate /dɪˈreɡjʊleɪt/ verb BUSINESS to remove government restrictions from an industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deregulation /dɪˈreɡjʊleɪʃn/ noun the removal of official restrictions © Deregulation of US airlines resulted in fierce competition and price-cutting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desiccated /ˈdeskɪtɪd/ adjective dried desiccated coconut /ˈdeskɪtɪd  ′kɒkənʌt/ noun FOOD the white flesh of a coconut, which has been dried © She used desiccated coconut to make the cakes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>designated carrier /dɪˈzedɪgnətɪd ′kærər/ noun AIR TRAVEL an airline that is licensed to operate a service between two countries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>designator /dɪˈzedɪgnətə/ noun AIR TRAVEL a two-letter code by which an airline is identified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desk /desk/ noun a table, often with drawers, used for writing © desk diary © desk drawer © desk light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desk clerk /desk  klɑːk/ noun a hotel receptionist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desk pad /desk  pæd/ noun a pad of paper kept on a desk for writing notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desk research /desk  rɪ, zɛətʃ/ noun the work of looking for information which has already been published, e.g. in a directory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| dessert /dɪˈzɜːrt/ noun CATERING a sweet dish eaten at the end of a meal © What do you
deshert grapes

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 /ˈdɛzərt ɡrɛɪps/ plural noun FRUIT grapes which are eaten raw, and not used to make wine

dessert menu /ˈdɛzərt ˈmɛnju/ noun CATERING a special separate menu for desserts in a restaurant

dessertspoon /ˈdɛzərstˈspɔn/ noun CATERING a spoon for eating desserts, which is smaller than a soup spoon, but larger than a teaspoon

dessert trolley /ˈdɛzərst ˈtɹɔli/ noun CATERING a table on wheels on which desserts are taken to each table in a restaurant. Also called sweet trolley

dessert wine /ˈdɛzərst wɪn/ 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 /ˌdestɪˈneʃən/ 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 destination for tourists ○ A destination dining destination wedding /ˌdestɪˈneʃən ˈwɛdɪŋ/ noun a wedding that takes place in a far-off location that the couple and their guests have to travel to

detect /dɪˈtek/ verb to notice something that could be difficult to see, hear or smell ○ A smoke detector detects the presence of smoke.

detector /dɪˈtekər/ noun an apparatus that notices something that is difficult to see, hear or smell

detergent /dɪˈtɜrɡənt/ 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 /dɪˈtrɛn/ verb RAIL TRAVEL to get off a train

develop /dɪˈveləp/ verb 1. to grow and change, or to change something so that it becomes 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 /ˈdɛvəld ˈkʌntrɪ/ noun a country which has an advanced manufacturing system

developer /ˈdɛvələpər/ noun 1. a liquid for developing photographs 2. somebody who builds property

developing country /ˈdɛvələpɪŋ ˈkʌntrɪ, ˈdɛvəlpɪŋ ˈneɪʃən/ noun a country which is not fully industrialised

development /ˈdɛvələpmənt/ 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 /ˈdɛvələpmənt ˈzɔn/ 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

dextrose /ˈdɛkstrəs/ noun sugar found in fruit and also extracted from corn stalk

dhal, dial noun FOOD an Indian term for pulses such as lentils and pigeon peas, or a curry or soup prepared from these pulses

diabetes /ˌdaɪəˈbetɪs/ 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 /ˌdaɪəˈbetɪk/ adjective MEDICAL referring to diabetes ○ diabetic food food with a low sugar content which can be eaten by people suffering from diabetes ○ a noun MEDICAL a person who has diabetes

dial /dɪˈəl/ verb to call a telephone number on a telephone ○ to dial a number ○ to dial the operator ○ Dial 9 to get an outside line.

dialling /dɪˈəlɪŋ/ noun the act of calling a telephone number

dialling code /ˈdɪəlɪŋ ˈkɔd/ noun a special series of numbers used to make a call to another town

dialling tone /ˈdɪəlɪŋ ˈtəʊn/ noun a noise made by a telephone to show that it is ready for you to dial a number.
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diet

dieting 5 diamond bed and breakfast  ○ Diamond rating is intended for B & Bs and guesthouses.

. . . because neither rating is appropriate, some of my competitors are diamond-rated (often three and four diamonds), while others are star-rated (two stars). After all, many small hotels are opting for a diamond rating because they get more diamonds than they would stars. Whatever the ETC’s intentions are for educating the public on the difference between the scales, it cannot be denied that more diamonds look better than fewer stars. (Caterer & Hotelkeeper)

diabetes /ˈdaɪətri/ noun MEDICAL a condition in which a patient frequently passes liquid faeces  ○ He had an attack of diarrhoea 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 /ˈdaɪəri/ 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 /ˈdaɪs/ 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.  ○ low-calorie diet a diet with few calories, which can help a person to lose weight 2. the act of eating only particular types of food, either to become thinner, to cure an illness or improve or cure 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 /ˈdaɪətri/ adjective referring to a diet

dietary fibre /ˈdaɪətri ˈfaɪbə/ 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 /ˈdaiətri ˈrefə(r)əns, vəljuːz/ plural noun a list published by the British government of nutrients that are essential for health. ANVR DRV

dieter /ˈdaɪətər/ noun somebody who is on a diet  ○ Dieters should try the new low-fat yogurt.

dietetics /ˈdaɪətətɪks/ noun FOOD the study of food and its nutritional value

dietician /ˈdaɪətʃɪən/ 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 /ˈdɪfə(r)əns/ 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 /ˌdɪfəˈrɛnʃəl/ adjective showing a difference

digest /ˈdaɪəgest/ 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 /ˌdaɪəˈgestəbl/ adjective possible to digest  ○ I don’t find raw garlic very digestible

digestive /ˌdaɪəˈdʒestɪv/ adjective helping you to digest something

digestive biscuit /ˌdaɪəˈdʒestɪv ˈbrɪskt/ noun a sweet wholemeal biscuit containing digestive enzymes which can be absorbed by the body  ○ Brown bread helps the digestion.

digestive /ˌdaɪəˈdʒestɪv/ adjective helping you to digest something

DIGESTIVE BISCUIT /ˌdaɪəˈdʒestɪv ˈbrɪskt/ noun a sweet wholemeal biscuit

digit /ˈdaɪdʒt/ noun a single number  ○ a seven-digit phone number

digital clock /ˈdaɪdʒɪtl 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 /ˈdaɪgnətəri/ noun someone with a high rank or position

dill /dɪl/ noun a herb of the parsley family used as flavouring or a garnish

DIM /ˈdaɪm/ 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 /ˈdɪmər swɪtʃ/ noun a light switch which makes a light less bright
dim sum /ˈdɪm sam/ 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 to dine out to have dinner away from home or in a restaurant outside the hotel where you are staying to dine in to have dinner at home or in the restaurant of the hotel where you are staying
diner /dainə/ noun 1. somebody who is eating an evening meal 2. When the restaurant caught fire, the diners ran into the street

dining car /ˈdainɪŋ kær/ noun rail travel a railway carriage where meals are served
dining room /ˈdainɪŋ ruːm/ noun hotels a room in a hotel where people eat
dining table /ˈdainɪŋ ,tɛbr(ə)l/ noun catering a table where 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 /ˈdائنə/ noun catering an evening meal Dinner is served at 7.30. The restaurant is open for dinner or serves dinner from 7.30 to 11.30. Half-board includes breakfast and dinner, but not lunch.
dinner-dance /ˈdائنər ˈdɑːns/ noun entertainment a formal dinner followed by dancing to music played by a live band The company is having a Christmas dinner-dance at the Imperial Hotel.
dinner jacket /ˈdائنər ˈdʒækɪt/ noun a formal jacket worn with a bow tie, both usually black. Abbr DJ
dinner party /ˈdائنər ˈpɑːti/ entertainment 1. a private dinner to which guests are invited 2. (in a restaurant) a group of people having dinner together

dinner plate /ˈdائنər ˈpleɪt/ noun a wide flat plate for serving the main course on

dinner service /ˈdائنər ˈsɜːvɪs/ noun catering a set of matching plates and bowls for serving a main meal

dip /dɪp/ noun 1. a sudden drop in an area of land Watch out there’s a dip in the road which makes it difficult to see oncoming cars. 2. sauces, etc. a puree into which vegetables or pieces of bread can be dipped as cocktail snacks small pieces of pitta bread with a bowl of avocado dip They served fried prawns with bowls of chilli dip.
direct /ˈdیرəkt/ adjective going straight from one place to another They took the most direct route to Paris. adverb straight, without any changes of direction or stops to fly direct to fly from one place to another with no changes British Airways now flies direct to Nassau four times a week.
to dial direct to contact a phone number yourself without asking the operator to do it for you You can dial New York direct from London if you want.

direct debit /ˈdیرəkt ˈdɪbɪt/ noun business a system where a customer allows a company to charge costs to his or her bank account automatically and where the amount charged can be increased or decreased with the agreement of the customer

direct flight /ˈdɪrəkt flɪt/ noun air travel a flight which goes from one place to another, though with stops in between, as opposed to a nonstop flight

direct mail /ˈdɪrəkt mɔːr/ noun marketing a method of selling a product by sending publicity material to possible buyers through the post
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makes some activities difficult or impossible
by sending leaflets to people through the
post even though they have not asked for
them
don't think the same way as someone

Abbr.

direct-mail advertising /dərktˈrekəl/ noun MARKETING advertising
by sending leaflets to people through the
post even though they have not asked for
them
director /ˈdɪrektaʊr/ noun BUSINESS somebody appointed by the shareholders to help
run a company
directory /ˈdɪrɛktəri/ noun BUSINESS a list of people or businesses with information
about their addresses and telephone numbers
direct service organisation /ˈdɪrɛktˌsɜːvɪs ˈɔːrganɪzaʃən/ noun part of the permanent staff of
a local authority, which runs a section of the
authority's services such as staff catering.

Abbr. DSO
direct tax /ˈdɪrɛkt ˈtæks/ noun BUSINESS a tax paid directly to the government, e.g.
income tax
disability /ˌdɪzəˈbɪləti/ noun a condition
in which part of the body does not function
in the usual way and makes some activities
difficult or impossible ○ Some hotels cater
specifically for people with severe disabili-
ties.

Disability Discrimination Act /ˌdɪzəˈblɪdərətək/ a law in the UK that requires businesses to make
their premises as accessible as possible to
disabled people
disabled /ˌdɪzəˈbɪld/ adjective suffering
from a physical or mental condition which
makes some activities difficult or impossible
(NOTE: More polite or formal terms for the
disabled are people with disabilities or
people with special needs.) ○ noun ○ the
disabled people with physical disabilities,
taken as a group ○ The library has facilities
for the disabled.
disabled access /ˌdɪzəˈbɪldəkɛs/ noun entrances with sloping ramps instead
of steps, which are easier for people in
wheelchairs to use
disabled toilets /ˌdɪzəˈbɪldərəli/ 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 /ˌdɪzəɡrɛ/ verb 1. to say that
you do not think the same way as someone ○
They all disagreed about what to do next. 2. ○
cabbage disagrees with me cabbage
makes me feel ill
disc jockey /ˈdɪsk ˌdʒɒski/ noun ENTERTAINMENT somebody who announces and
plays recorded music at a nightclub or on the
radio ○ He's the most popular disc jockey at
the hotel nightclub. Abbr. DJ
disco /ˈdɪskəʊ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT a place or party where people dance to
recorded music
discoloration /ˌdɪskələrəʃən/ noun a change of colour, especially a change of col-
our of fruit
discolour /ˌdɪskəˈləʊ/ verb to change the
colour of something ○ Fruit can be discoul-
oured by the use of sprays. (NOTE: The US
spelling is discolour.)
discontinue /ˌdɪskənˈtɪnju/ verb not to
continue to do something ○ The ferry service
to the island has been discontinued.
discotheque /ˌdɪskəθiˈkeɪ/ noun ENTERTAINMENT same as disco
discount noun /ˈdɪskɔʊnt/ a percentage
by which a full price is reduced to a buyer by
the seller ○ to give a discount on summer
holidays booked before Christmas ○ 10%
discount for quantity purchases you pay
10% less if you buy a large amount of goods ○
10% discount for cash, 10% cash discount
you pay 10% less if you pay in cash ○
verb /ˌdɪskənt/ BUSINESS to reduce prices
in order to increase sales ○ Tour operators
are discounting prices on package holidays.
discount fare /ˌdɪskənt fɛr/ noun TRAVEL a reduced fare, though with restric-
tions on travel '… 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 /ˌdɪskənt fɔ ˈkeɪʃ/ noun same as cash discount
discount holiday /ˌdɪskənt həʊldi/ noun a package holiday where the price is
reduced
discount store /ˌdɪskənt strəʊ/ noun a shop which specialises in cheap goods
bought at a high discount
discretionary /ˈdɪstrɪkʃərəri/ adjective possible to carry out if someone wants to
discretionary income /ˈdɪstrɪkʃərəri ˈɪnkom/ noun FINANCE income that a person has left after spending
on basic necessities and that is therefore
available for spending on leisure activities
discrimination /ˌdɪstrɪkʃərən/ noun the act of treating people in different
ways because of class, religion, race, lan-
guage, colour or sex
disease /dɪˈziːz/ noun MEDICAL a serious illness of animals, plants or humans
disembark /ˌdɪsəmˈbɑrk/ verb TRAVEL to
get off a vehicle, especially a ship or plane ○
The passengers disembarked at the ocean
terminal.
**Ratatouille** is a Provençal dish of stewed vegetables.

**dismiss** /dɪsɪmɪs/ noun 1. **CATERING** to remove an employee from a job o He is dismissing the food he is serving the meal

**dispensable** /dɪsˈpændəbəl/ adjective designed to be used and then thrown away o disposable cups

**dispensable income** /dɪsˈpændəbəl ɪnˈkʌm/ ' UK income left after tax and national insurance have been deducted

**dispense** /dɪsˈpɛns/ verb o 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 o Ratatouille is a Provençal dish of stewed vegetables.

**distillation** /dɪstɪˈleɪʃn/ noun the act of distilling water or alcohol

**distilled water** /dɪsˈtɪld wɔrət/ noun BEVERAGES pure water

**distiller** /dɪstɪˈlər/ noun BEVERAGES somebody who distills alcohol o He is an important distiller of Scotch whisky.

**distillery** /dɪstɪˈləri/ noun BEVERAGES a factory for distilling alcohol o On our tour of the islands we visited several whisky distilleries. (NOTE: The plural form is distilleries.)

**district** /dɪˈstrɪkt/ noun a section of a country or of a town o the commercial district, the business district the part of a town where offices and shops are located o The hotel is well placed in the main business district of the town.

**disturb** /dɪstɜːb/ verb to bother or worry someone, or to interrupt someone o ‘**do not disturb**’ a notice placed on a hotel room door, to ask the hotel staff not to come into the room

**disturbance** /dɪstɜːrəns/ noun an occasion on which someone is disturbed o The fans caused a disturbance in the hotel bar.

**dive** /dایv/ noun 1. a jump downwards into water head first 2. bars a disreputable bar (informal) o **verb** to jump into water head first
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>diver</th>
<th>/dɪvə/</th>
<th>noun</th>
<th>somebody who jumps into water head first, or who swims under water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diversion</td>
<td>/dɪvərʃən/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>ROAD TRAVEL a change to a planned or normal route in order to avoid e.g. roadworks or flooding. Traffic has to take a diversion and rejoin the motorway 10km further on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>divert</td>
<td>/dɪvɜrt/</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diving</td>
<td>/ˈdʌvɪŋ/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>1. the sport of jumping into water head first. 2. SPORT the activity of swimming under water to explore or as a sport. 3. diving holidays on the Barrier Reef. We went diving in the Red Sea. 4. The resort offers swimming, surfing and diving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diving board</td>
<td>/ˈdʌvɪŋ bɔːd/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>ENTERTAINMENT a plank at a swimming pool from which people jump into the water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DJ</td>
<td>abbreviation</td>
<td>1. dinner jacket 2. disc jockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>docent</td>
<td>/ˈdɒs(ə)nɛnt/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>a tourist guide working in some museums or cathedrals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>/ˈdɒktə/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>1. a person whose job is to look after people who are ill. (NOTE: Doctor is shortened in names to Dr, Dr Thorne is the hotel doctor.) 2. the hotel doctor who is on call to treat guests who become ill in the hotel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dogfish</td>
<td>/ˈdɒgfɪʃ/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>SEAFOOD same as huss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doggy bag</td>
<td>/ˈdɒgi bæɡ/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>a bag that a customer at a restaurant can use to take home any leftover food from a meal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dollar</td>
<td>/ˈdɔlər/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>FINANCE a unit of money used in the United States and other countries. 50 Canadian dollars. The US dollar rose 2%. It costs six Australian dollars. (NOTE: This is usually written $ before a figure: $250.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dollar area</td>
<td>/ˈdɔlər ˈkærə/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>a place where the business is situated. An area of the world where the dollar is the main trading currency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>/dəˈmɛstɪk/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>BUSINESS referring to the home market or to the market of the country where the business is situated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domestic consumption</td>
<td>/dəˈmɛstɪk kənˈsumənt/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>the use of something in the home. Also called home consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domestic flight</td>
<td>/dəˈmɛstɪk flɪt/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>AIR TRAVEL a flight inside a country. Also called internal flight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domestic terminal</td>
<td>/dəˈmɛstɪk ˌteɪmərɪnəl/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>AIR TRAVEL an airport terminal for flights to destinations inside the country only. Passengers arriving on international flights transfer to the domestic terminal for onward flights to destinations inside the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domestic tourist</td>
<td>/dəˈmɛstɪk ˈtʊrɪst/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>TOURISM a tourist who is visiting another area of the same country where he or she lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don</td>
<td>/dɒn/</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>1. to put on clothes. 2. Instructons for donning the life jacket are given on the card in the pocket in front of your seat. 3. Visitors to the factory have to don protective clothing. (NOTE: donning – donned)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>done</td>
<td>/dɔn/</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>cooked as thoroughly as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doner kebab</td>
<td>/dəˈnɪr ˈkɛbəb/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>FOOD a Turkish meat dish, where a large piece of meat is cooked on a spit in front of a grill, and slices are cut off and served with pitta bread and salad, usually as a takeaway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>door</td>
<td>/dɔːr/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>1. a barrier of wood, glass or metal, which closes an entrance. 2. a person whose job is to open and close a door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>documentation</td>
<td>/dɑkˈmənʃən/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>all the papers referring to something. Please send me the complete documentation concerning the sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doorkeeper</td>
<td>/dɔrˈkiːpər/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>somebody who is on duty at a main door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doorkey</td>
<td>/ˈdɔrkri/</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>the key to a door. Do not forget to give back your doorkey when you leave the hotel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**door** /dɔːr/ noun a handle for opening and shutting a door • She hung a ‘do not disturb’ sign on the doorknob.

**doorman** /dəˈmɔːrən/ 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** /dɔːrm/ noun TRAVEL same as dormitory (informal)

**dormitory** /dɔːmətrɪ/ noun a large room in which many people sleep, e.g. at a boarding school or in a hostel

**dormobile** /ˈdɔːməbɪl/ trademark for a small motor car which is already parked at the side of the street

**double** /ˈdʌbl/ adjective 1. twice as large • double quantity 2. with two parts, or for two people • double garage

**double bed** /ˈdʌbl bed/ noun a bed for two people

**double-bedded room** /ˈdʌbl beddɪd rʊm/ noun a room with two beds, usually two twin beds

**double boiler** /ˈdʌbl bolə/ 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** /ˈdʌbl bʊk/ noun 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-booked** /ˈdʌbl bʊked/ adjective the act of reserving two hotel rooms or plane seats for two people at the same time by mistake

**double cream** /ˈdʌbl krɪm/ noun DAIRY thick cream with a high fat content

**double-decker** /ˈdʌbl 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** /ˈdʌbl ˈdɛkər ,sendwɪtʃ/ noun FOOD same as club sandwich

**double glazing** /ˈdʌbl ˈɡleɪznɪŋ/ noun 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** /ˈdʌbl ɔkˈɔmənsi/ noun HOTELS the occupancy of a room by two people

**double park** /ˈdʌbl pɑːk/ verb ROAD TRAVEL to park alongside a car which is already parked at the side of the street

**down** /dʌn/ noun same as down

**downhill** /ˈdaʊn hɪl/ adjective TRAVEL going down a slope • She was downhill skiing.

**downhill skiing** /ˈdaʊn hɪlˌskiːŋ/ noun SPORT the activity of skiing down slopes, as opposed to cross-country skiing

**down-market** /ˈdaʊn mɑːrkt/ adjective cheaper and appealing to a less sophisticated section of the population. Compare up-market

**down payment** /ˈdaʊn peɪmənt/ noun BUSINESS part of a total cost paid in advance

**downpour** /ˈdaʊnpɔːr/ noun a heavy fall of rain

**downstairs** /ˈdaʊnstreɪz/ adverb towards or in the lower part of a building or vehicle • All the guests ran downstairs when the alarm rang. • adjective in the lower part of a building or vehicle • There is a downstairs bar for guests. • noun the lower part of a building or vehicle • If the downstairs is full, there are spare tables upstairs. Compare upstairs

**downtown** /ˈdaʊntənwɔːn/ noun, adjective, adverb US BUSINESS in or to the central area or business district of a town • Her office is in downtown New York. • We want to stay in
a quiet downtown hotel.  They established a restaurant downtown.
draft /draft/ noun US same as draught
draft beer /draft ˈbɪər/ noun US BEVERAGES same as draught beer
drain /dræin/ verb to remove a liquid from something  O Boil the potatoes for ten minutes, drain and leave to cool.
drain cycle /ˈdren ,sərk(ə)n/ noun CATERING the last of a series of operations in a dishwasher, when the water is drained and the dishes left to dry
drapes /drepz/ plural noun US curtains
draught /ˈdraʊt/ noun 1. a current of cold air which blows into a room, train, bus, etc.  O She sat in a draught and caught a cold. 2. SHIPS AND BOATS the depth of water in which a ship can float (NOTE: [all senses] The US spelling is draft.)
draught beer /ˈdraʊt ˈbɪər/ noun BEVERAGES beer which is served from a barrel, and not in a bottle or can
draw /drɔ/ verb 1. BEVERAGES to leave tea to stand so that the flavour is fully extracted from the tea leaves 2. CATERING to remove the innards from a carcass before cooking it
drawer /ˈdraʊər/ noun a sliding compartment in a desk or cupboard which you open by pulling on a handle
drawing room /ˈdrɔ rim/ noun a room for sitting and talking in, but not eating  O The guests’ drawing room is on the right of the main entrance.
dredge /dredʒ/ verb CATERING to sprinkle or cover food with a coating of icing sugar, flour or sugar
dregs /dregz/ plural noun CATERING cold remnants of a drink, left in a cup or glass
dress /dres/ noun 1. a piece of woman’s or girl’s clothing, covering more or less the whole body 2. special clothes  verb 1. to put on clothes, especially formal clothes  O We’re expected to dress for dinner when we’re sitting at the captain’s table. 2. CATERING to prepare something such as a chicken for cooking 3. MEDICAL to clean a wound and put a covering over it
dress circle /ˈdres ˌsərk(ə)n/ noun ENTERTAINMENT the first balcony of seats above the stalls in a theatre
dress coat /ˈdres kəʊt/ noun a man’s formal long black coat
dressed crab /ˈdrest kræb/, 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  O a bottle of Italian dressing  O 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 ˈteɪbl/ noun a bedroom table with mirrors
dried /ˈdraid/ adjective preserved by dehydration, which removes water and so slows down deterioration  O dried mushrooms  O sun-dried tomatoes

dried fruit /ˈdraid ˈfruːt/ noun fruit that has been dehydrated to preserve it for later use

dried milk /ˈdraid ˈmilk/ noun DAIRY same as dehydrated milk
drier /ˈdraidər/ noun same as dryer
drill /drɪl/ noun 1. 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  O Would you like a drink?  O Drinks are served before the meal on transatlantic flights. 2. BEVERAGES an alcoholic drink  O Drinks are being served on the terrace.  O He has a drink problem he is an alcoholic  O He was much the worse for drink he was drunk  O He was too swollen to swallow liquid  O She was so thirsty she drank four glasses of lemonade.  O Do you want something to drink with your meal?  O She doesn’t drink she never drinks alcohol  O Let’s drink to the success of the tour let us raise our glasses and wish it success

COMMENT: The word ‘drink’ is often used to refer to alcoholic drinks.
drinkable /ˈdrɪŋkəb(ə)n/ adjective to be drunk, or quite nice to drink  O This wine is hardly drinkable.
drinking chocolate /ˈdrɪŋk ˈkɒkət/ noun FOOD sweet chocolate powder, used to make a hot drink  O I have a cup of drinking chocolate before I go to bed.
drinking-up time /ˌdrɪŋk ˈtʌm/ noun a period allowed in a public house after official closing time, when drinks already bought may be finished

drinking water /ˈdrɪŋk wɔtər/ noun BEVERAGES water which is safe to drink, as opposed to water for washing  O Don’t use that tap, it’s not drinking water.
drinks trolley /ˈdrɪŋkz ˈtɒlri/ 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 /ˈdrɪping/ 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 treɪ/ noun bars a tray placed under a tap to catch drips, e.g. under a beer tap

drive /draɪv/ noun 1. road travel a ride in a motor vehicle 2. road travel the way in which a car is propelled or guided 3. car with front-wheel drive a car where the engine is connected directly to the front wheels 4. car with left-hand drive a car where the driver sits on the left-hand side 5. a path leading to a house wide enough for a car to drive along it 6. verb road travel to make a car, lorry, etc., go in a particular direction 7. He was driving to work when he heard the news on the car radio. 8. She drives a tour bus. (note: driving – drove – has driven)
drive along /ˈdraɪv əl/ verb road travel to ride along a road in a motor vehicle
drive away /ˈdraɪv ən/ verb road travel to go away in a motor vehicle
drive back /ˈdraɪv ˈbæk/ verb road travel to go or come back in a motor vehicle
drive in /ˈdraɪv ɪn/ verb to go in by car 1. Each car that drives in is issued with a ticket.
drive-in /ˈdraɪv ɪn/ adjective, noun entertainment a bank, cinema or restaurant, where customers are served as they sit in their cars 2. We went to see the movie at the local drive-in. 3. drive-in cinema or restaurant a cinema or restaurant where you can drive in in a car and watch a film or eat while still sitting in the car
drive on /ˈdraɪv ən/ verb to continue one’s journey 1. The policeman signalled us to drive on.
driver /ˈdraɪvər/ noun road travel somebody who drives 1. You pay the driver as you get on the bus. 2. Don’t talk to the driver when the bus is in motion.
driving licence /ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˈlaɪsns/ noun, driver’s license US /ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˈlaɪsns/ noun road travel a permit that allows you to drive
drizzle /ˈdrɪzəl/ noun a thin mist of rain 1. A thin drizzle was falling so we took our umbrellas. 2. verb to rain lightly 3. It’s drizzling outside, so you’d better wear a raincoat.
dizzly /ˈdrɪzli/ adjective raining lightly 1. We get a lot of drizzly weather in September.
drop /drɒp/ verb to fall, to go to a lower level 1. Take a warm sweater, because at night the temperature can drop quite sharply. 2. the wind dropped the wind stopped blowing hard
drop off /ˈdrɒp əf/ verb to drop someone off to let someone who is a passenger in a car get out somewhere 3. Can you drop me off at the post office?
drop-off charge /ˈdrɒp əf  tʃɑrʒ/ noun 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 4. A dry white wine is served with fish. 5. Some German wines are quite dry. 6. I prefer dry champagne to sweet champagne. 7. Forbidding alcohol. 8. The whole state is dry.
dry-clean /ˈdraɪ ˈkliːn/ verb to clean something with chemicals 1. We have sent the curtains away to be dry-cleaned.
dry-cleaner’s /ˈdraɪ ˈkliːnzər/ noun a shop where clothes are dry-cleaned 1. 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 be dry-cleaned or which have been returned after having been dry-cleaned 1. She ran through the rain to her car with an armful of dry-cleaned clothes.
dry-cure /ˈdraɪ ˈkjuər/ verb catering to preserve fish or meat in salt crystals as opposed to brine
dry-cured bacon /ˈdraɪ ˈkjuəd ˈbeɪkən/ 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 ˈɡɪndʒər/ 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 /'drɑːm mɑrtɪni/ noun BEVERAGES a cocktail of gin and French vermouth, served with an olive
dry season /'drɑːr sizən/ noun a period of the year when it does not rain much
dry slope /'drɑːr slæp/ noun SPORT a ski slope made of artificial snow
dry slope skiing /'drɑːr slæp 'skiɪŋ/ noun the activity of skiing on artificial snow slopes
dry stores /'drɑːr stɔːr/ noun BUSINESS a storeroom where dry goods such as tins and packets of food are kept
dry wine /'drɑːr 'win/ noun BEVERAGES wine which is not sweet

DST abbreviation Business Direct Service Organisation

dual carriageway /'djuːəl 'kærɪdiweɪ/ 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 /'dʌblɪn beɪ 'prɔn/ noun SEAFOOD a large prawn, often served as scampi

duchesse potatoes /'dʌʃes pɔtəˌtəʊz/ plural noun FOOD creamed potatoes with beaten egg added, piped into small mounds and baked in an oven
duck /duːk/ noun 1. a common water bird 2. MEAT the meat of this bird used as food

COMMENT: Roast duck is traditionally eaten with orange sauce.

ducking /'dʌkŋ/ noun a small duck ○ We had roast duckling and orange sauce.
dud cheque /'dʌd 'tʃek/ noun FINANCE same as bouncing cheque (informal)
dude /djuːd/ noun US a visitor to a dude ranch
dude ranch /'dʌd ræŋ̅f/ noun TOURISM a ranch that people visit as a tourist attraction and where they can stay and spend a holiday
due diligence /ˌdjuː dɪnlɪdʒəns/ 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 /'dʌm 'wɛtər/ 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 /'dʌm əpæk/ noun an empty pack for display in a shop
dumping /'dʌmpɪŋ/ noun BUSINESS the act of getting rid of excess goods cheaply in an overseas market
dumping /'dʌmpɪŋ/ 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 /'duːriən/ noun FRUIT a tropical fruit from a tree that grows in south-east Asia

COMMENT: The fruit has an extremely unpleasant smell, but is highly regarded as a dessert fruit in south-east Asia.
durum wheat /'duːrəm wɪt/ noun FOOD a hard type of wheat grown in southern Europe and used to make pasta

COMMENT: The best pasta is made with 100% durum wheat and should be labelled to this effect.
dusk /dʌsk/ noun TWILIGHT, the period in the evening just before it gets dark ○ The garden close at dusk.
dust /dʌst/ noun 1. a thin layer of dry dirt 2. verb 1. to remove dust from something ○ The chambermaid has not dusted the room.
2. CATERING to sprinkle sugar onto a cake
dustbin /'dʌstbɪn/ noun a large container for collecting rubbish ○ She put the rest of the dinner in the dustbin. ○ He threw the litter into the dustbin. Also called trashcan, garbage can
duster /'dʌstər/ noun a cloth for removing dust ○ Rub the surface down with a duster.
dustpan /'dʌstpæn/ noun a small wide shovel for scooping up dirt
dustproof cover /'dʌstprʌf 'kʌvər/ noun a cover that prevents dust from getting into something
dutch /dʌtʃ/ adjective coming from or made in the Netherlands ○ to go Dutch to share the cost of a meal equally between everyone

dutch treat /'dʌtʃ trɪt/ noun a party where each person pays his or her share
dutiable goods /'djuːtɪəbl əʊdʒz/, dutiable items plural noun BUSINESS goods on which a customs duty has to be paid
duty /'djuːti/ noun 1. a piece of work that a person has to do ○ One of her duties is to
duty-free 100

see that the main doors are locked at night.

2. something that you are legally or morally expected to do. BUSINESS a tax that has to be paid to take the duty off alcohol to put a duty on cigarettes 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 /ˌdjuːtiˈfriː/ adjective, adverb sold with no tax to be paid

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 /ˌdjuːtiˈfriː əlˈkɔːləl/ noun BEVERAGES an alcoholic drink which can be bought in a duty-free shop

duty-free allowance /ˌdjuːtiˈfriː əˈlɔːns/ 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 /ˌdjuːtiˈfriː ʃɒp/ noun a shop at an airport or on a ship where goods can be bought without paying duty

duty manager /ˌdjuːtiˈmæŋɡər/ noun the manager who is on duty at the present time

duty of care /ˌdjuːti ˈkeər/ noun a duty which every citizen has not to act negligently
duty of care code /ˌdjuːti əˈkɔːr kəd/ noun a list of guidelines which staff must follow, e.g. regarding the safe disposal of waste

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 /ˌdjuːti ˈpeɪd ˈɡʊdz/ plural noun BUSINESS goods on which tax has been paid

duty roster /ˌdjuːti ˈrɔːstər/ 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 /ˈdjuːvet/ noun a large bag filled with feathers, used to cover a bed or I prefer a duvet to blankets, because it is lighter.

duvet cover /ˈdjuːvet ˈkʌvər/ noun a decorative bag used to cover a duvet

DVT abbreviation MEDICAL deep-vein thrombosis

dysenteric /ˌdaɪsəntəri/ adjective MEDICAL referring to dysentery

dysentry /ˌdaɪsəˈntrɪ/ 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.
E111 noun MEDICAL a form used in the EU, which entitles a resident of one EU country to free medical treatment in another EU country excepted
e. & o.e. abbreviation errors and omissions excepted
early /ˈeəli/ adjective, adverb 1, before the usual time 造 Let’s have an early lunch. 造 You should leave the hotel early to miss the rush-hour traffic. 造 at an early date very soon 2, at the beginning of a period of time 造 He took an early flight to Paris. 造 we hope for an early resumption of services we hope services will start again soon
early arrival /ˈeəri əˈrəvn(ə)l/ noun HOTELS a guest who arrives at a hotel earlier than expected
early bird special /ˈeəri bɔrd ˈspeʃ(ə)l/ noun 1, a specially reduced fare for travel very early in the morning 2, a specially cheap meal if the meal is taken early in the morning
early closing day /ˈeəli ˈkləʊzɪŋ deɪ/ noun a weekday, usually Wednesday or Thursday, when many shops close in the afternoon
early morning call /ˈeəli ˈmɔrɪŋ kɔl/ noun same as morning call
early morning tea /ˈeəli ˈmɔrɪŋ ˈtiː/ noun BEVERAGES tea brought to a guest’s bedroom early in the morning, often with the day’s newspaper and sometimes with letters
earplug /ˈɪərpʌɡ/ noun a ball of wax or cotton, which is pushed into the ear so that you cannot hear anything 造 Luckily we took earplugs with us, as the traffic outside our room was very noisy.
early /ˈeəli/ noun one of the points of the compass, the direction of the rising sun 造 The sun rises in the east. 造 The pilgrims turned towards the east 造 the Far East countries to the east of India 造 the Middle East countries to the east of Egypt and west of Pakistan 造 referring to the east 造 adverb towards the east 造 Drive east along the motorway for ten miles.
eastbound /ˈɛstbaʊnd/ adjective going towards the east 造 All eastbound trains have been cancelled. 造 The eastbound carriage-way of the motorway is closed.
East End /ˈɛst ənd/ noun the part of London to the east of the City of London, regarded as having a very distinctive traditional culture
Easter /ˈɛstər/ noun a Christian festival in March or April
Easter Day /ˈɛstər deɪ/, Easter Sunday /ˈɛstər ˈsʌndər/ noun a Sunday holiday celebrating Christ’s rising from the dead
Easter egg /ˈɛstər eɡ/ noun FOOD a chocolate or sugar egg eaten at Easter
easterly /ˈeɪstəlɪ/ adjective towards the east 造 in an easterly direction towards the east
eastern /ˈɛstərn/ adjective referring to the east 造 Bulgaria is part of Eastern Europe. 造 The best snow is in the eastern part of the mountains.
easternmost /ˈɛstərnməʊst/ adjective furthest east
eastward /ˈɛstwərd/ adjective, adverb towards the east
eastwards /ˈɛstwɜːrdz/ adverb towards the east
east wind /ˈɛst wʊnd/ noun a wind that blows from the east
easy terms /ˈɛzi ˈtɜːrnz/ plural noun BUSINESS a price that is easy to pay because it is spread in instalments over a period of time 造 The shop is let on very easy terms.
eat /ɪt/ verb 1, to put food into your mouth 造 to have a meal 造 Eat as much as you like for £5.95! (NOTE: ate – eaten) 造 to eat in to have a meal at home or in the restaurant of the hotel where you are staying 造 to eat out to have dinner away from home or in a restaurant outside the hotel where you are staying
eatable /ˈɛtəbl/ adjective good enough to eat 造 This meat is hardly eatable.
eatables /ˈɛtəblz/ plural noun things to eat
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eater /ɪˈtɛə/ noun somebody who eats ○ She’s a light eater — she just picks at her food.
eater /ɪˈtɛər/ 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 /ˈɛtiŋ ˌæpl/ noun fruit a sweet apple which may be eaten raw
eating place /ˈɛtiŋ 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).)
ECOCLAIR /ˌɛkəʊˌklɛər/ noun a long thin cylinder of choux pastry filled with whipped cream and topped with chocolate or coffee icing
ecolabelling /ˌɛkəʊˌleɪbəlɪŋ/ 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 /ˌɛkəʊˈkɒli/ noun medical a gram-negative bacillus associated with acute gastroenteritis and traveller’s diarrhoea. Full form Escherichia coli
economic cycle /ˌɛkəʊnəmɪk/ ˈsɛrækəl/ noun business same as trade cycle
economic, 1.'kəʊnomɪk/ 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
economic car /ˈɛkəʊnomɪk ˈkær/ noun road travel a car which does not use much petrol
economic class /ˈɛkəʊnomɪk kluːs/ 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]
ecological syndrome /ˈɛkəʊnəmɪkl 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 /ˈɛkəʊnəmɪ flɑːt /ˈɛkəʊ/ noun air travel the lowest fare available
economy passenger / ˈɛkəʊnəmɪ ˈpæsɪndər/ noun air travel somebody who travels in economy class ○ The airline provides more leg-room for full-fare economy passengers.
economy size pack / ˈɛkəʊnəmɪ saɪz / ˈpæk/ noun business a packet of goods that works out cheaper to buy, usually because it contains more. Also called family pack
ecotourism /ˌɛkəʊˌtʊərərɪzm/ noun 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 /ˌɛkəʊˌtʊərɪst/ 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
edible /ˈɛdɪbl/ adjective referring to something that can be safely eaten ○ How can you tell which mushrooms are edible and which are poisonous?
EDP /ˌɛdɪp/ noun electronic data processing
eel /ɪl/ noun seafood a long thin fish which looks like a snake ○ She ordered some smoked eel. ○ He had a plate of jellied eels. comments: 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 /ɪˈfekt/ noun a change that happens as the result of an action done by somebody
efficiency /ɪˈfɪʃənɪs/ 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 /ɛft/ noun 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 eggs 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.
egg cosy /ˈɛɡ kɔzi/ noun CATERING a little cover put over a boiled egg to keep it hot (NOTE: The plural form is egg cosies.)
eggcup /ˈɛgkʌp/ noun a holder for a boiled egg. If they served boiled eggs in egg-cups shaped like chickens.
egg custard /ˈɛg ˈkʌstəd/ noun DESSERTS a sweet sauce, made with eggs and milk, flavoured with vanilla, baked until set and eaten warm or cold.
egg noodles /ˈɛg ˈnʌdəlz/ plural noun FOOD noodles made with flour, water and egg.
eggplant /ˈɛgpələnt/ noun US VEGETABLES a plant with shiny purple-black fruit, used as a vegetable. It is also called aubergine.
eggs Benedict /ˈɛɡz ˈbɛndikst/ noun ham and a poached egg in hollandaise sauce on a slice of toast or a split toasted muffin.
eggsHELL /ˈɛgʃel/ noun the shell around an egg or I found a big piece of eggshell in my omelette.
egg timer /ˈɛg ˈtɜːmər/ noun a device for timing how long an egg is boiled for.
egg white /ˈɛg ˈwʌt/ noun FOOD the part of the egg which is not yellow. Also called white.

EHO abbreviation Environmental Health Officer.
elastic /ˈeləstɪk/ adjective not rigid, able to stretch and contract.
elastic demand /ˈeləstɪk ˈdrəmand/ 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 /ˈelətrɪkəl/ adjective referring to electricity. "The engineers are trying to repair an electrical fault."
electricity /ˈelətrɪksɪti/ 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."
elo
ektronik/ adjective referring to machines that use transistors or integrated circuits to operate, or to systems that rely on computers and computer networks.
elo
ktronik billing /ˈelətrənɪk ˈbɪlnɪŋ/ noun a system for charging customers and paying bills by credit or debit card online.
elo
da
data processing /ˈelətrənɪk ˈdɛta ˈproʊsəsɪŋ/ noun the act of selecting and examining data stored in a computer to produce information. Abbr EDP.
elo
ts electronik/ tənˈrenteɪʃən noun a system for transferring money from one account to another electronically, as when using a smart card. Abbrev EFT.
elo
ter /ˈelətər/ noun BUSINESS a system for charging customers and relying on computers and computer networks to send a message using electronic mail.
elo
ter /ˈelətər/ noun BUSINESS a computerised system used by airlines which gives passengers a special code number instead of a physical ticket. Compare EPOS.
elo
ter /ˈelətər/ noun也會/ˈelətər/ verb TRAVEL to go onto a ship or aircraft. "The passengers embarked at Southampton."