

Book

verb

1 (especially BrE) to arrange with a hotel, restaurant, theatre, etc. to have a room, table, seat, etc. on a particular date:
[V] Book early to avoid disappointment. * [VN] I'd like to book a table for two for 8 o'clock tonight. * The performance is booked up (= there are no more tickets available). * I'm sorry-we're fully booked.

compare RESERVE

2 [VN] to arrange for sb to have a seat on a plane, etc:
I've booked you on the 10 o'clock flight.

3 [VN] to arrange for a singer, etc. to perform on a particular date:

We've booked a band for the wedding reception.

4 [VN] (informal) to write down sb's name and address because they have committed a crime or an offence:
He was booked for possession of cannabis.

5 [VN] (BrE, informal) (of a referee) to write down in an official book the name of a player who has broken the rules of the game

PHRASAL VERBS

book in / into sth to arrive at a hotel, etc. and arrange to stay there:

I got in at ten and booked straight into a hotel.

book sb in / into sth to arrange for sb to have a room at a hotel, etc:

I've booked you in at the Sheraton for the night.

smartly adverb (especially BrE):

smartly dressed * He ran off pretty smartly (= quickly and suddenly).

chat /{speaker}t{sh}/ verb, noun

verb (-tt-) [V] ~ (away) (to / with sb) | ~ (about sth/sb)
to talk in a friendly informal way to sb:

My kids spend hours chatting on the phone to their friends. * Within minutes of being introduced they were chatting away like old friends. *
What were you chatting about?

PHRASALVERBS

chat sb<->up (BrE, informal) to talk in a friendly way to sb you are sexually attracted to:

She went straight over and tried to chat him up. * John was in the bar chatting up the barmaid.

abroad noun

1 [C] (especially BrE) a friendly informal conversation:

I just called in for a chat. * I had a long chat with her.

2 [U] talking, especially informal conversation:
That's enough chat from me-on with the music!

abroad /{speaker}{e}br{o}:d/ adverb (especially BrE)

1 in or to a foreign country:
to be / go / travel / live abroad * She worked abroad for a year. *
imports of cheap food from abroad * He was famous, both at home
and abroad (= in his own country and in other countries). * For a
holiday abroad you need a valid passport.

2 (formal) being talked about or felt by many people:
There was news abroad that a change was coming.

3 (old use) outside; outdoors

originally /{speaker}{e}rId{zh}{e}n{e}li/ adverb

used to describe the situation that existed at the beginning of a
particular period or activity, especially before sth was changed:
The school was originally very small. * She comes originally from York.
* Originally, we had intended to go to Italy, but then we won the trip
to Greece.

dacha /{speaker}dʃ t{sh}{e}/ noun
a Russian country house

to be auxiliary verb

1 used with a past participle to form the passive:
He was killed in the war. * Where were they made? * The house was
still being built. * You will be told what to do.

2 used with a present participle to form progressive tenses:
I am studying Chinese. * I'll be seeing him soon. * What have you
been doing this week? * I'm always being criticized.

3 used to make QUESTIONTAGS (= short questions added to
the end of statements):

You're not hungry, are you? * Ben's coming, isn't he? * The old
theatre was pulled down, wasn't it?

4 used to avoid repeating the full form of a verb in the
passive or a progressive tense:
Karen wasn't beaten in any of her games, but all the others were. *
'Are you coming with us?' 'No, I'm not.'

5 ~ to do sth used to say what must or should be done:
I am to call them once I reach the airport. * You are to report this to
the police. * What is to be done about this problem?

6 ~ to do sth used to say what is arranged to happen:
They are to be married in June.

7 ~ to do sth used to say what happened later:
He was to regret that decision for the rest of his life (= he did regret it).

8 ~ not, never, etc. to be done used to say what could not or did not happen:
Anna was nowhere to be found (= we could not find her anywhere). *
He was never to see his wife again (= although he did not know it would be so at the time, he did not see her again). * She wanted to write a successful novel, but it was not to be (= it turned out never to happen).

9 if sb / it were to do sth... | were sb / it to do sth... (formal) used to express a condition:
If we were to offer you more money, would you stay? * Were we to offer you more money, would you stay?

have auxiliary verb used with the past participle to form perfect tenses:
I've finished my work. * He's gone home, hasn't he? * 'Have you seen it?' 'Yes, I have / No, I haven't.' * She'll have had the results by now. * Had they left before you got there? * If I hadn't seen it with my own eyes I wouldn't have believed it. * (formal) Had I known that (= if I had known that) I would never have come.

BRITISH/AMERICAN

have you got / do you have

Have got is the usual verb in BrE to show possession, etc. in positive statements in the present tense, in negative statements and in questions: They've got a wonderful house. * We haven't got a television. * Have you got a meeting today? Questions and negative statements formed with do are also common: Do you have any brothers and sisters? * We don't have a car.

Have is also used but is more formal: I have no objection to your request. * Have you an appointment? Some expressions with have are common even in informal language: I'm sorry, I haven't a clue.

In the past tense had is used in positive statements. In negatives and questions, forms with did have are usually used: They had a wonderful house. * We didn't have much time. * Did she have her husband with her?

In AmE have and forms with do/does/did are the usual way to show possession, etc. in positive statements, negatives and questions: They have a wonderful house. * We don't have a television. * Do you have a meeting today? Have got is not used in questions, but is used in positive statements, especially to emphasize that somebody has one

thing rather than another: 'Does your brother have brown hair?' 'No, he's got blond hair.'

In both BrE and AmE have and forms with do/does and did are used when you are referring to a habit or routine: In my country people usually have large families. * We don't often have time to talk. * Do you ever have headaches?

do auxiliary verb (does /{speaker}d{A}z/ did /{speaker}dId/ done /{speaker}d{A}n/)

1 used before a full verb to form negative sentences and questions:

I don't like fish. * They didn't go to Paris. * Don't forget to write. * Does she speak French?

2 used to make QUESTIONTAGS (= short questions at the end of statements):

You live in New York, don't you? * She doesn't work here, does she?

3 used to avoid repeating a full verb:

He plays better than he did a year ago. * She works harder than he does. * 'Who won?' 'I did.' * 'I love peaches.' 'So do I.' * 'I don't want to go back.' 'Neither do I.'

4 used when no other AUXILIARY verb is present, to emphasize what you are saying:

He does look tired. * She did at least write to say thank you. * (BrE) Do shut up!

5 used to change the order of the subject and verb when an adverb is moved to the front:

Not only does she speak Spanish, she's also good with computers.

noun /{speaker}du:/ (plural dos or do's /{speaker}du:z/) (BrE, informal) a party; a social event:

Are you having a big do for your birthday?

IDIOMS

do's and don'ts (informal) rules that you should follow:

Here are some do's and don'ts for exercise during pregnancy.

moreatFAIRadj.

VOCABULARYBUILDING

household jobs: do or make?

To talk about jobs in the home you can use such phrases as wash the dishes, clean the kitchen floor, set the table, etc. In conversation the verb do is often used instead: Let me do the dishes. * Michael said he would do the kitchen floor. * It's your turn to do the table. Do is often used with nouns ending -ing: to do the shopping/cleaning/ironing/vacuuming.

The verb make is used especially in the phrase make the beds and when you are talking about preparing or cooking food: He makes a great lasagne. * I'll make breakfast while you're having a shower. You can also say get, get ready and, especially in AmE, fix for preparing meals: Can you get dinner while I put the kids to bed? * Sit down - I'll fix supper for you.