

cab *n* (F *cabriolet*, shortened as *cab* in 1826, from *cabrioler* to caper, leap, so called for its bouncing motion, from obsolete French *caprioler* to caper, It *capriolare*, from *capriolo* roebuck, L *capreolus* wild goat; a horse-drawn carriage; the word was applied to motor-driven vehicles in 1899); **F** taxi m, (of truck, train, etc) cabine f, **S** taxi m (of truck) cabina f, **I** tassi m, (of truck) cabina f, **G** Droschke f, Taxi n, (of truck) Führersitz m; a taxi, the place where the driver sits in a truck, in a train, etc

cabal *n* (F *cabale*, MedL *cab(b)ala*, post-Biblical Hebrew *qabbālāh* tradition, in 17c meaning secret tradition, in 16c recorded as Jewish interpretation of the Old Testament, the extended sense of mystery, esoteric doctrine appearing in 17c); **F** cabale f, coterie f, **S** cábala f, camarilla f, **I** cábala f, **G** Kabale f, Intrige f; a small group of people who make secret plans for political action, *the cabal of his enemies*

caba-ret *n* (see F *cabaret*, from Old Picard *cambrette*, dimin. of *cambre* room, LL *camera*; the meaning was extended to the entertainment in the 1920's); a floor show of dancing, singing, etc, that takes place in a bar

cab·bage *n* (ME *caboch*, Middle French *caboch*, MedL *caputium* head-cabbage, It *capocchia*, L *caput* head; 14c as *caboge*); **F** chou m, pl choux, **S** col f, berza f, **I** cävolo m, vérza f, **G** Kohl(pflanze) f; a round vegetable with large green leaves that can be eaten

cabby also **cabbie** *n coll* a taxi-driver

caber *n* in the traditional Scottish sport **tossing the caber**, a long wooden pole that is thrown as a test of strength

cabin *n* (OF *cabane*, *cabine* hut, LL *capanna* hut; late 16c); **F** (hut) cabane f, (naut) cabine f, **S** (hut) cabaña f, (naut) camarote m, (of lorry, plane, etc) cabina f, **I** (hut) capanna f, (naut, of lorry, plane, etc) cabina f, **G** Hütte f, Kabine f; a small house or shelter made of wood, in a ship a small room where you sleep, in an aircraft a compartment for the crew or the passengers

cabin boy *n old fashioned* **F** mousse m, **S** grumete m, **I** mózzo m, **G** Kabinesteward m; a boy who acts as a servant on a ship

cabin crew *n* the crew whose job in a plane is to take care of the passengers

cabin cruiser *n* **F** cruiser m, yacht m de croisière, **S** yate m de motor, **I** cabinato m, **G** Kabinenkreuzer m; a large motor boat with living quarters

cab·inet *n* (MF *cabinet*, dimin. of *cabine*, OF *cabane*, It *gabinetto* closet; 16c in the meaning of secret receptacle, early 17c in the sense of a group of persons meeting in a private chamber, in the phrase *cabinet council*); **F** meuble m à tiroirs, coffret m, cabinet m, ministère m, **S** armario m, vitrina f, gabinete m (de ministros), **I** armadio m, vetrina f, gabinetto m, **G** Vitrine f, Schrank m, Kabinett n; a piece of furniture used for storing things, *china dishes on display in a glass cabinet*, a government body consisting of the senior ministers chosen by the premier, *the war cabinet*

cab·inet·maker *n* (*cabinet + maker*; late 17c); **F** ébéniste m/f, **S** ebanista m, **I** ebanista m, **G** Kunsttischler m; a joiner specializing in the making of fine furniture in wood

cab·le¹ *n* (OF *cable*, MedL *capulum*, rope, halter, L *capēre* to seize; 12c; 19c in the sense of *cable* for conducting electricity and message sent by underwater, shortened from *cablegram*); **F** câble m, **S** cable m, **I** cävö m, **G** Kabel n; metal rope used for supporting bridges, used in ships, etc, a set of wires covered in plastic or rubber to transport electricity etc

cab·le² *v* (from the noun; early 16c); **F** câbler (un message), **S** cablegrafiär, **I** inviäre un cablogràmma, **G** kabeln, telegraphieren; to send (a message) via cable

cable car *n* **F** téléphérique m, **S** coche m de teleférico, **I** teleférica f, **G** Kabine f; a vehicle that hangs from a cable and is used to transport people up and down steep slopes

cable television *n* a television system in which the signals are relayed via cable

cab·ling *n* (*cable* verb + *-ing*; 18c; 19c in the sense of conducting electricity); the action of the verb to cable, all the cables that are required for a particular system

cab·boo·dle *n* *AmE* (probably a corruption of the phrase *kit and boodle*, from Dutch *boedel* property; 19c); **F** tout le bazar, **S** todo el rollo, **I** tütta la baracca, **G** der ganze Klimbim; a group of persons or things, everything

cab·boose *n* *AmE* (apparently from Dutch *kabuys*, MLG *kabūse*, from *kab* related to OF *cabane* hut, cabin + MHG *hūs* house; 18c); **F** fourgon m de queue (*d'un train de marchandises*), *naut* cuisine f, **S** furgón m de cola, cocina f, **I** vagone m di servizio, cambusa f, **G** Dienstwagen m, Kombüse f; a cabin for the crew at the back of a goods train, a ship's kitchen

cacao *n* a tropical tree whose seeds are used to make chocolate

cache¹ *n* *AmE* (F *cache* hiding place, OF *cachier* to hide, see *cachet*; late 18c); **F** dépôt m, réserve f cachée, **S** escondite m, escondrijo m, **I** nascondiglio m, depósito m segreto, **G** geheimes Lager n, Versteck n; a hiding-place, *eg* for weapons, *a cache of explosives*, sth hidden in a cache, *computing* a part of a computer's memory that stores copies of data

cache² *v* (from the noun; early 19c); **F** cacher, **S** esconder, ocultar, **I** nascóndere, **G** verstecken; to put or collect in a cache

cachet *n formal* (F *cachet* seal, stamp, as in *lettre de cachet* letter under the seal of the king, OF *cachier* press together, L *coāctāre* constrain, from *coactus*, pple of *cogēre* collect, press, see *cogent*; 17c); **F** cachet m, **S** caché m, cachet m, **I** sigillo m, impróna f, **G** Siegel n, Stempel m; an official seal on a document, a particular quality that gives prestige, *that man has cachet*

cack *n* *BrE slang* the solid matter that is passed from the body through the bowels

cack-handed *adj informal* said of a person who does things badly

cackle¹ *v* (ME *cakelin* to cackle like a hen, apparently imitative of the sound made by fowls, but see Middle Dutch *cakelen*; early 13c); **F** (of hen) caqueter, (of goose) cacarder, **S** cacarear, **I** chiocciare, **G** gackern; to laugh in a loud unpleasant way

cackle² *n* (from the verb; 17c); **F** caquet m, **S** cacareo m, **I** coccodè m, **G** Gegacker n; the loud noise that a hen makes

cab·oph·ony *n* (probably via French *cacophonie*, Greek *κακοφωνία* ill-sound, *κακός* bad + *φωνή* the sound of the voice; 17c); **F** cacophonie f, **S** cacofonia f, **I** cacofonia, **G** Kakophonie f; a combination of disagreeable sounds

cab·tus *n* (L *cactus* cardoon, Greek *κάκτος*, a prickly plant of non-European origin; in 16c used for the Spanish artichoke or cardoon, in 17c in the current sense of the plant with sharp spines); a plant that has scales or spines instead of leaves, and is found especially in desert areas

CAD *abbr* computer-aided design

cad *n old fashioned* (apparently an abbreviation of *cadee*, *caddie*, *cadet*, from Scottish *caddie* errand boy; 18c); **F** canaille f, **S** canalla m, **I** canaglia f, **G** ordinärer Kerl; a man who behaves in an unfair way, an ill-mannered person, especially one who treats women badly, or deceives them

cab·da·ver *n* (L *cadāver*, from *cadēre* to fall; late 14c); **F** cadavre m, **S** cadáver m, **I** cadāvere m, **G** Leichnam m, (of

animals) **Kadaver** m; a medical word, meaning a corpse, a dead human body

ca-da-ver-ous *adj* literary (L *cadaverōsus*, from *cadāver* + *-ous*; early 15c); **F** *cadavéreux/euse*, **S** *cadavérico/a*, **I** *cadavérico/a*, **G** *leichenhaft*; extremely pale, looking ill, *his cadaverous appearance*

cad·die *n* also **caddy** (Scottish use of **cadet**, **F** *cadet* younger brother; 17c); a boy who carries the golf clubs around the course, in 18c Edinburgh, a messenger

ca·dence *n* (OF *cadence* rhythm, It *cadenza*, VL **cadentia* a falling, L *cadēre* to fall; late 14c); rhythm of prose or poetry, *he delivered the Milton lines in slow cadence*

ca·denza *n* (see **cadence**); in music, a virtuoso solo passage, that occurs at the end of a long section

cadet *n* (**F** *cadet*, Gascon *capdet*, Romanic type **capitetto*, diminutive of *caput* head, or MedL *capitellum*, hence inferior head of a family; the original meaning arose because Gascon officers were usually younger sons or lesser heads of noble families; early 17c); **F** *élève d'une école militaire*, **S** *cadete* m/f, **I** *cadétto* m, **G** *Kadett* m; trainee in a military academy

cadge *v* informal (apparently related to Scottish *cadge* to carry, a back formation from *cadger* an itinerant pedlar; see also ME *caggen* to fasten; early 19c); **F** *mendier*, *quémander*, **S** *gorronear*, *obtener mendigando*, **I** *mendicàre*, *vivere a scròcco*, **G** *schnorren*; to get something by begging, *he lives by cadging off his wealthy brother*

cadger *n* (*cadge* verb + *-er*; 15c); **F** *quémandeur/euse*, **S** *gorrón/ona*, **I** *uno che vive mendicàndo*, *scroccóne*, **G** *Schnorrer* m; a person who is always asking for things from other people

cad·mium *n* (New Latin, from L *cadmīa*, *cadmēa* zinc ore, Greek *καδμεία γῆ* Cadmean earth, from *Kadmos*, *Cadmus* the legendary founder of Thebes; word coined in 1817 by the German chemist Friedrich Stromeyer); **F** *cadmium* m, **S** *cadmio* m, **I** *cadmio* m, **G** *Kadmium* n; metallic chemical element, used in alloys

cadre *n* (**F** *cadre* frame, It *quadro* framework, L *quadrum* a square, related to *quattuor* four; early 19c); **F** *cadre* m, **S** *cuadro* m, **I** *quàdri* m/pl, **G** *Kader* m, *Führungsgruppe* f; a group of trained people around whom an organization is formed, *a cadre of executives*

Caesar·ean *n* also **Caesarian section** (L *Caesarianus*, so called from the belief that Caesar was born by means of this operation; early 17c); **F** (opération f) *césarienne*, **S** (operación f) *cesàrea*, **I** (tàglio m) *cesàreo*, **G** *Kaiserschnitt* m; an operation in which an opening is cut in a woman's abdomen to take the baby out, *the baby was born by Caesarean section*

cae·sium *n* (L *caesium* neuter of *caesius* bluish grey); **F** *césium* m, **S** *cesio* m, **I** *cèsio* m, **G** *Zäsium* n; a rare chemical element of the alkali group discovered in 1860-61, used in photoelectric cells

caes·ura *n* (L *caesūra* a cutting, from *caesus*, past part. of *caedēre* to cut; 16c); **F** *césure* f, **S** *cesura* f, **I** *cesūra* f, **G** *Zäsur* f; in poetry, a pause in a line

cafe *n* also **café** (from French *café* coffee house, It *caffè* coffee; early 19c); **F** *café* m, **S** *café* m, *cafeteria* f, **I** *caffè* m, **G** *Café* n; a small restaurant where you can buy coffee and simple drinks, but not alcoholic drinks

cafe·teria *AmE* (from Mexican-Spanish *cafeteria* coffee-shop; early 19c); **F** *cafétéria* f, **S** *cafeteria* f, **I** *caffetteria* f, **G** *Kaffeehaus* n, *Cafeteria* f; a restaurant, generally found in factories, colleges, etc, in which the customers pay for their meal at a counter and carry it to a table

cafe·tière *n* *AmE* **French press** (19c); **F** *cafetière* f, **S** *cafetera* f, **I** *caffettiéra* f, **G** *Kaffeemaschine* f; a glass pot used to make coffee, pouring hot water onto coffee

caff *n* *BrE* informal for **café**

caff·eine *n* (**F** *caffèine*, from *café* coffee + *-ine*, early 19c); an alkaloid found in coffee beans, which is a stimulant of the central nervous system

caffè latte *n* (from Italian) a drink made adding hot coffee to a glass of frothy steamed milk

caf·tan *n* see **Kaftan**

cafe¹ *n* (OF *cage*, L *cavea*, from *cavus* hollow, related to jail; early 13c); **F** *cage* f, **S** *jaula* f, **I** *gabbia* f, **G** *Käfig* m; a container made of metal bars, used to keep animals or birds

cafe² *v* (from the noun; 16c); **F** *encager*, *mettre en cage*, **S** *enjaular*, **I** *ingabbiare*, **G** (in einen Käfig) *einsperren*; to put in a cage, *the tiger was caged (up) after a long search*

cafey *adj* informal (of uncertain origin, probably from **cafe**; late 19c); **F** *prudent/e*, *circonspecte*, **S** *cauteloso/a*, *reservado/a*, **I** *cauto/a*, *riservato/a*, **G** *verschlossen*, *vorsichtig*; secretive, cautious, *Peter is cafey about his sentimental life*

ca·goule *n* (French 'cowl'; 20c); a long water-proof jacket with a hood, to protect against rain and wind

ca·hoots *n* *slang* (*AmE*, of uncertain origin, probably from French *cahute* cabin; early 19c); **in cahoots with somebody**, *derogatory*, working in close partnership with someone in a dishonest activity, *policemen in cahoots with the thieves*

cai·man *n* also **cayman** (a name originally from Congo, naturalized in America by the Spaniards; 16c); a saurian of the crocodile family, also called **alligator**

cairn *n* (Old Scottish *carne*, Gaelic *carn* heap of stones, rocky hill, from Old Irish *carn*; 16c); pile of stones piled up as a memorial

ca·jole *v* (**F** *cajoler* persuade by flattery, probably from OF *gaioler* entice into a cage, from *gaiole* cage, L *cavea*; 17c); **F** *enjôler*, **S** *halagar*, *camelar*, **I** *allettare con lusinghe*, *circuire*, **G** *schmeicheln*; to persuade someone to do sth by pleasant talk, *she cajoled him into marrying her*

cajology *n* (**F** *cajolerie*; 17c); **F** *cajolerie(s)* pl, **S** *halagos* m/pl, *marrulleria* f, **I** *allettamento* m, *raggiro* m, **G** *Schmeichelei* f; the art of persuading something by pleasant talk or false arts

Cajun *n* in the US, someone from Louisiana descendant of French-Canadian colonists; *adj* relating to Cajuns and their culture, *Cajun food*, *Cajun music*

cake¹ *n* (about 1200 as *ake* a kind of flat cake, from a Scandinavian source, cp Old Icelandic *kaka* cake, cognate with OHG *kuoko* cake, ModG *Kuchen*); **F** *gâteau* m, **S** *pastel* m, *tarta* f, **I** *tòrta* f, *focaccia* f, **G** *Kuchen* m; a sweet made with flour, eggs and sugar, *a slice of cake*, a food made by pressing fish, potato, etc., *a fish cake*, *a potato cake*

cake² *v* (from the noun; early 17c); **F** *sécher*, *coaguler*, **S** *endurecer*, **I** *incrostare*, *coagulare*, **G** *verkrusten*; to cover with a thick layer, *shoes caked with mud*, *face caked with blood*

cal *abbr* for computer-aided learning

cala·mine *n* (**F** *calamine*, OF *calemine*, MedL *calamina*, alteration of L *cadmīa* zinc ore, Greek *καδμεία*, see **cadmium**; 1601); **F** *calamine* f, **S** *calamina* f, **I** *calamina* f, **G** *Kalamin* m; a chemical element containing zinc, oxide and ferric oxide, used to treat eczema

ca·lami·tous *adj* **F** *calamiteux/euse*, *désastreux/euse*, **S** *calamitoso/a*, *desastroso/a*, **I** *calamitóso/a*, *disastróso/a*, **G** *katastrophal*; disastrous, causing suffering

ca·lam·ity *n* (MF *calamité*, L *calamit-ātem* disaster, apparently related to L *incolumis* undamaged, unharmed; early 15c); **F** *calamité* f, *désastre* m, **S** *calamidad* f, *desastre* m, **I** *calamità* f, *disàstro* m, **G** *Katastrophe* f; a disaster, a bad event causing suffering, *the calamity of drought in Saharian Africa*

cal·cify *v* (L *calx* lime + *-fy*; 19c); **F** calcifier, **S** calcificar, **I** calcificare, **G** verkalken; to change into bone by deposits of calcium, to change into lime, *calcified bones*

cal·cium *n* (ModL *calcium*, from L *calx*, lime, limestone; early 19c); metallic chemical element found in limestone, first separated in 1808 by Sir Humphry Davy

cal·cul·able *adj* (L *calculāre*, F *calculer* + *-able*; early 18c); **F** calculable, **S** calculable, **I** calcolabile, **G** berechenbar, kalkulierbar; that can be calculated, *a calculable risk*

cal·cu·late *v* (L *calculātus*, past part. of *calculāre*, from L *calculus* account or reckoning, diminutive of *calx* small stone, Gr *χάλιξ* stone; 16c); **F** calculer, estimer, **S** calcular, **I** calcolare, **G** berechnen, kalkulieren; to add, subtract, multiply or add numbers, to determine by reasoning, etc, *to calculate the amount of money necessary to build a mansion*

cal·cu·lated *adj* carefully planned, *a calculated risk*

cal·cu·lat·ing *adj* derogatory, cunning, said of somebody who deliberately use other people for their own advantage, *Joan is a calculating person*

cal·cu·la·tion *n* (AF *calculation*, LL *calculate-ōnem*, from *calculāre* calculate; 16c); **F** calcul m, **S** cálculo m, **I** calcolo m, **G** Kalkulation f, Berechnung f; the act of calculating, *by my calculation there are high risks in undertaking this endeavour*

cal·cu·la·tor *n* (L *calculātor* teacher of arithmetic; before 1425 *calkelatour* mathematician, late 18c in the meaning of calculating device); **F** machine f à calculer, **S** calculadora f, **I** (máquina f) calcolatrice, calcolatore m, **G** Kalkulator m, Rechner m; an electronic device for performing mathematical operations

cal·cu·lus *n* (L *calculus* pebble, small stone, diminutive of *calx* stone, used in counting, see *calculate*; 17c); **F** calcul m, **S** cálculo m, **I** calcolo m, **G** Rechnung f, (Blasen-)Stein m; a branch of mathematics that deals with rates of change of functions, *medical* a hard stone-like mass or concretion that forms within hollow body structures, and is removed with a surgical operation

cal·dron see **caul·dron**

cal·en·dar *n* (AF *calender*, OF *kalendier* list, register, L *calendārium* account book, from *calendae* calends or the day on which accounts were due, from *calāre* call out, proclaim, cognate with Gr *καλέιν* to call; late 11c as *kalender*); **F** calendrier m, **S** calendario m, **I** calendario m, **G** Kalender m; a set of pages showing the day and month of the year, fig. *a calendar of my weekly commitments, the Roman calendar*

calendar month *n* one of the twelve periods in which a year is divided, *the second Sunday of each calendar month*

calendar year *n* the period of 365 or 366 days starting on January 1st and ending on December 31st in the same year

calf¹ *n pl calves* (OE *cælf*, *cealf*, cognate with OS and Middle Dutch *calf*, OHG *kalb*, from proto-Germanic, related to Old Icelandic *kálfr*, Danish and Swedish *kalv*); **F** veau m, **S** ternero/a, **I** vitello m, **G** Kalb n; the young of a cow, and of animals like the elephant or whale

calf² *n pl calves* (Old Icelandic *kálfr*, related to *kálfr* calf; early 14c); **F** mollet m (de la jambe), **S** pantorrilla f, **I** polpaccio m, **G** Wade f; the thick part of the leg below the knee

calf·skin *n* (*calf* + *skin*; late 16c); **F** (cuir m de) veau, **S** piel f de becerro, **I** pelle f di vitello, **G** Kalbleder n; leather made from the skin of a calf

cali·brate *v* (English *calibre* + *-ate*; 19c); **F** calibrer, tarer, graduer, **S** calibrar, **I** calibrare, graduare, **G** kalibrieren, mit einer Gradeinteilung versehen; to mark a scale on an instrument

cali·bra·tion *n* (*calibrate* verb + *-ation*; 19c); the act of the verb calibrate, the marking of a piece of equipment for measuring things correctly

cali·bre *n* AmE **caliber** (MF *calibre*, possible sources being Arabic *qālib* mold for casting metals, L *quā librā* of what weight?, more directly *caliver* the name of a species of harquebus "which is the Height of the Bullet and not the Piece", 1754, OED); **F** calibre m, **S** calibre m, **I** cábriro m, **G** Kaliber n; inside diameter of a gun barrel

cal·ico *n* (1540 as *kalyko*, *Callicut*, *Calicut*, a city on the Malabar coast, from which cotton cloths were imported by European merchants in 16c); white cotton originally imported from India

cali·pers *n* AmE for **callipers** (apparently the same word as **calibre**, "calliper compasses being compasses for measuring the calibre of a bullet, etc", as in OED; late 16c); **F** compas m, **S** calibrador m, **I** compasso m, **G** Greif-, Tastzirkel m; a tool for measuring width or distances

cal·liph *n* (ME *califfe*, *caliphe*, OF *calife*, MedL *califa*, Arabic *khalīfa* successor, from *khalafa* to succeed; late 14c); **F** calife m, **S** califa m, **I** califfo m, **G** Kalif m; a Muslim leader

cal·liph·ate *n* (F *caliphat*, MedL *caliphātus*, *caliph* + *-ate*; 18c); **F** califat m, **S** califato m, **I** califfato m, **G** Kalifat n; the rank of caliph, the area ruled by a caliph

cal·is·then·ics see **callisthenics**

call *abbreviation* for computer assisted language learning

call¹ *v* (OE *ceallian*, ME *callen*, *kallen*, from ON *kalla* to call, to summon in a loud voice, Swedish *kalla*, MLG *kallen*, MHG *kallin* to talk loud); **F** appeler, s'appeler, convoquer (une assemblée), téléphoner à, faire une visite, **S** llamar, llamarse, convocar, telefonar, hacer una visita, **I** chiamare, chiamarsi, convocare, telefonare, far visita a, **G** nennen, heißen, einberufen, rufen, besuchen; to give someone a name, *they called the child Vincent*, to order sth to happen, *to call a meeting*, to phone, *she called at midnight*, to make a visit to a person, *Peter called in soon after lunch*

call² *n* (from the verb; early 14c); a phone call, *give me a call tonight*, a short formal visit, *the Doctor is out on a call*, a cry or shout, *the call of the cuckoo*, a strong wish to do sth, *the call of the wild*

call box *n* BrE **phonebox** a box with a telephone

call centre *n* an office providing information via phone to the customers of a company or of an organization

call·er *n* a person who is making a phone call

call girl *n* a prostitute who arranges her meetings with the telephone

cal·lig·raphy *n* (F *calligraphie*, New Latin *calligrafia*, Gr *καλλιγραφία* beautiful writing; early 17c.); **F** calligraphie f, **S** caligrafia f, **I** calligrafia f, **G** Kalligraphie f; the art of producing handwriting, *the amanuenses' minute and clear calligraphy*

call·in *n* AmE **phone-in**

call·ing *n* formal (*call* + *-ing*, early 14c); **F** vocation f, **S** vocación f, **I** vocazione f, **G** Beruf m, Berufung f; a strong feeling towards a particular job, vocation, *historical studies were his calling*

calling card *n* AmE phone card, BrE visiting card

cal·li·pers *n* see **calipers**

cal·lis·then·ics *n* (κάλλος beauty + στήνος strength + *-ics*; 19c); physical exercise done without special equipment, for improving the muscle tone

call letters *n* also **call·sign**, the letters and numbers used to identify a radio operator or a station

cal·lous *adj* (MF *calleux*, L *callōsus* hard-skinned, from *callum* hard skin; 16c); **F** insensible, sans cœur, **S** insensible, cruel/elle, **I** insensibile, crudele, **G** gefüllos, schwielig; hardened, indurated, not caring towards other people's feelings, *a dictator callous to the sufferings of his people*

cal-loused *adj* made rough and hard through hard work, *calloused hands*

call-out *v* to summon somebody in an emergency, *the firemen were called out at seven a.m.*

cal-low *adj* (OE *calu* bald, ME *calewe*, cognate with OHG *kalwer*, *calawe* bald, probably an adoption from L *calvus* bald; the meaning 'young and inexperienced' first occurred in 1580 as a synonym of unfledged, being without feathers, hence inexperienced); **F** jeune homme imberbe, **S** novato/a inexperto/a, **I** inesperto/a, immaturo/a, **G** ungefiedert, nackt; someone, especially a young person, lacking experience, *John is a callow youngman*

call sign *n* the letters and numbers assigned to a radio station for identification

call-up *n* (*call* + *up*; 1940); an order to join the armed force, *he received his call-up just two weeks after his marriage*

cal-lus *n* (L *callus*, see **callous**; 16c); **F** cal *m/pl* cals, durillon *m*, **S** callo *m*, **I** cãllo *m*, **G** Knochennarbe *f*, Schwiele *f*; an area of hard skin on the feet or hands

calm¹ *adj* (OF *calme*, It *calma*, MedL *cauma* heat, from *calēre* be warm or hot, Gr *καῦμα* burning heat; late 14c); **F** calme, tranquille, **S** tranquilo/a, sosegado/a, **I** cãlmo/a, tranquilo/a, **G** still, ruhig; quiet, not excited, *Peter's calm manners, a calm day after the riot*

calm² *v* (late 14c); **F** calmer, apaiser, **S** calmar, tranquilizar, **I** calmàre, tranquillizzare, **G** beruhigen; to calm, to stop feeling angry or excited

calm³ *n* (late 14c); **F** calme *m*, tranquillité *f*, **S** calma *f*, tranquilidad *f*, **I** cãlma *f*, tranquillità *f*, **G** Stille *f*, Ruhe *f*; a quiet period, *the calm after the storm*

Calor gas *n* a type of gas that is sold in metal containers, *a calor gas stove*

cal-orie *n* (borrowing of F *calorie*, from L *calor-ōris* heat, from *calēre* be warm or hot; 19c); **F** calorie *f*, **S** caloría *f*, **I** caloría *f*, **G** Kalorie *f*; *physics*, unit of heat

cal-or-if-ic *adj* producing heat or energy, *the high calorific value of sugar*

calque *n* (from French *calquer*, L *calcāre* to tread; 20c); a loan translation of a word or of a phrase in another language

calu-met *n* (Canadian French *calumet* pipe, OF *chalemel*, L *calamus* reed, Greek *κάλᾱμος*; 17c); a long pipe smoked by the Indians of North America as a symbol of peace

cal-umny *n* (MF *calomnie*, L *calumnia* trickery, cognate with Greek *κηλέιν* to bewitch, beguile; 15c); **F** calomnie *f*, **S** calumnia *f*, **I** calūnnia *f*, **G** Verleumdung *f*; a false statement about a person, aiming at reducing other people's respect for them, a defamation

calve *v* (OE *cealfian*, from *cealf* calf, possible cognates being MHG *kalben*, Old Icelandic *kelfa*, Swedish *kalva*, Norwegian *Kalve*, Dutch *calven*; late 14c); **F** (said of the cow) vêler, **S** parir, **I** figliàre, partorire, **G** kalben; said of a cow, whale, etc, to give birth to (a calf), said of an iceberg or glacier, to release masses of ice in breaking up

calves *plural of calf*

Cal-vin-ism *n* the doctrine of John Calvin and his followers

cal-lypso *n* (apparently from the Nymph Calypso who detained Odysseus on her island; 20c); a Caribbean song, usually satirizing current events

calyx *n* (L *calix*, Greek *κύλιξ* wine-cup; late 17c); **F** calice *m*, **S** cáliz *m*, **I** cãlice *m*, **G** Kelch *m*; the outer envelope of a flower that holds the petals

cam *abbr* computer-aided manufacturing

cama-rad-erie *n* (from French, see **comrade**; 19c); **F** camaraderie *f*, **S** camaradería *f*, **I** cameratismo *m*, **G**

Kamaradschaft(lichkeit) *f*; a feeling of friendship between people who are in a group or share common experiences

cam-ber *n* (MF *cambre* bent, L *camurum*, accusative of *camur(us)* curved, Greek *κάμᾱρα* curved or arched inwards, related to *camera* vault, see **camera**; early 17c); a slight curve on the middle of a road, on a ship, on the wing of an aeroplane

cam-beric *n* (Flemish *Kameryk*, *Kamerijk*, French *Cambrai*, city in Flanders, where the cloth was originally made; late 14c); **F** batiste *f*, **S** batista *f*, **I** batista *f*, **G** Batist *m*; fine linen or cotton cloth

cam-cord-er *n* (*cam(era)* + (*re*)*cord(er)*; 20c); a portable video camera incorporating a video recorder

came *v past simple of come*

camel¹ *n* (OE *camel*, L *camēlus*, Gr *κάμηλος*); **F** chameau *m*, **S** camello *m*, **I** cammello *m*, **G** Kamel *n*; a mammal with long neck and legs and one or two humps on his back, used in the deserts of Asia and Africa

camel² *n also camel hair* a soft silky cloth made from the hair of a camel

cam-el-lia *n* (ModL *camellia*, named by Linnaeus after *Kamel*, latinized *Camellus*, a Moravian Jesuit who described the flora of the island of Luzon; 18c); **F** camélia *m*, **S** camelia *f*, **I** camèlia *f*, **G** Kamelie *f*; a genus of evergreen shrubs shaped like a rose, chiefly natives of China and Japan

Cam-em-bert *n* (named after Camembert, a city in France where it was originally made; late 19c); a soft creamy cheese that is yellow inside but white in the rind

cameo *n* (borrowing from It *cameo*, *cammeo*, earlier borrowed as *camfeo* from Spanish *camafeo*, as *camhew* in 1437, from MF *camahieu*, OF *cameu*, MedL *camahutus*, the ultimate source being unidentified); **F** camée *m*, **S** camafeo *m*, **I** cammèò *m*, **G** Kamee *f*; a semiprecious stone with a figure carved on it in relief

cam-era *n* (L *camera* vault, arched chamber, Greek *κάμᾱρα* anything with an arched cover, LL in sense *chamber*, see **chamber**; in English used only as a Latin word, eg *camera obscura*, popularized in connexion with photography; early 18c); **F** caméra *f*, appareil *m* (photographique), **S** máquina *f* (fotográfica), cámara *f*, **I** macchina (fotografica), **G** Kamera *f*, Fotoapparat *m*; an equipment for taking photographs or films

cam-era-man *n* a person who operates a camera for making films or television programmes

cam-era work *n* the way in which cameras are used in making films, *the camera work of this film is exceptional*

cami-sole *n* (F *camisole*, It *camisola*, Sp *camisola*, dimin. of *camisa* shirt, LL *camīsia* shirt; early 19c); **F** corsage (de femme), **S** camisola *f*, **I** corpétto *m*, **G** Mieder *n*; a piece of women's underwear for the top part of the body

camo-mile *n* (F *camomille*, LL *chamomilla*, an altered form of *chamaemelon*, Greek *χαμαί* on the ground + *μηλον* apple; late 14c); **F** camomille *f*, **S** camomila *f*, **I** camomilla *f*, **G** Kamille *f*; a scented plant used to make herbal tea

cam-ou-flage *n* (F *camouflage*, from *camoufler*, It *camuffare*, Old Italian *camuffo*, of uncertain origin, but see MedL *muffula* manipulation; early 20c); **F** camouflage *m*, **S** camuflaje *m*, **I** travestimiento *m*, **G** Tarnung *f*; the disguising of military equipment, using paint, leaves or nets, *the camouflage of the battalion among the trees*, concealment by means of disguise, e.g. on the part of animals that match the surroundings with their colour or shape, *the camouflage of the chameleon*, fig. behaviour meant to hide the truth, *a camouflage of his true intentions*

camp¹ *n* (MF *camp*, It *campo*, L *campus* field of battle, Old Frisian *camp*, Middle Dutch *camp*, MLG *kamp*, OHG

champf, all adoptions from L *campus*, which is apparently cognate with Greek *καμπή* flexion, bending; 16c); **F** camp m, **S** campo m, campamento m, **I** càmpo m, accampaménto m, **G** Camp n; a place where people or troops live in tents or in temporary structures, *the refugee camp, the camp of the tenth legion*

camp² v (MF *camper* to encamp, from the noun; 16c); **F** camper, **S** poner el campamento, **I** accampàrsi, fare il càmpo, **G** campen, kampieren; to put a tent somewhere and stay there for a while, *we camped in the meadow for two nights*

cam-paign¹ n (F *campagne* country, It *campagna*, LL *campānea* level country, L *campus* field; introduced into English in the 17th c., was at length restricted to the military sense); **F** campagne f, **S** campaña f, **I** campagna f, **G** Kampagne f, Feldzug m; a planned group of activities that are intended to achieve a particular aim, *a campaign against apartheid, a campaign for raising funds, in the military field, Napoleon's campaigns*

cam-paign² v (from the noun; early 18c); to participate in a campaign, to try to persuade people for or against something, *to campaign for racial equality*

cam-paign-er n somebody who campaigns

cam-pa-nile n (F *campanile*, It *campanile*, LL *campāna* bell, originally bronze ware from Campania, the territory around Naples; 17c); **F** clocher m, beffroi m, campanile m, **S** campanario m, **I** campanile m, tórra f campanària, **G** Glockenturm m, Kampanile m; a tower that contains a bell, especially if it is not part of another building

cam-pan-ology n (L *campana* bell + *-logy*; 19c); the art of bell-ringing, the study of bells

cam-pan-olo-gist n somebody expert in campanology, a bell-ringer

camp-bed n a small bed that you can fold and use in camping

camp-er n (*camp* v + *-er*; 15c); someone who camps, a motor vehicle for people to sleep in

camp-fire n a fire made by people who are sleeping outside or camping in a tent

camp follower n a person who supports a political group without being a member

camp-ground n a piece of land where people on holiday can camp

cam-phor n (early 14c as *caumphre*, early 15c as *camphor*, from Anglo-French *camphor*, ML *camphora*, Arabic *kāfir*); **F** camphre m, **S** alcanfor m, **I** cànfora f, **G** Kampfer m; a substance with a strong aromatic odour, used as a medicinal and to keep insects away

camp-ing n (*camp* verb + *-ing*; 15c); to live in a tent on holiday, *a camping holiday*

camp-site n a piece of land where people on holiday can camp, *a campsite next to the lake*

cam-pus n *AmE* (L *campus* a flat expanse of land, field, see **camp** n; first used in 1774 at Princeton University); the buildings of a university or college and the land surrounding them, *university campus*

cam-shaft n *technical* (Dutch *kam*, G *kamm*, Danish and Sw *kam*, the same word as English **comb**, applied to a 'toothed rim or part of a wheel, teeth of a wheel', as in German *kammrad* + *shaft*; 18c); **F** arbre m à came(s), **S** árbol m de levas, **I** àlbero m a càmmè, **G** Exzenterwellenzahnrad n; a bar fixed to a cam, that causes the valves of an engine to open or close at the right time, a shaft bearing a cam or cams

can¹ v (an irregular verb, that belongs to a group of Germanic verbs, such as **may** and **shall**; OE *can*, infinitive *cunnan*, Old Frisian *can*, *kunna*, OS *can*, *cunnan*, OHG and Gothic *kan*, *kunnan*); **F** pouvoir, savoir, **S** poder, saber, **I** potère, sapère, **G** können, dürfen; to be able to, *she can speak*

French well, can you help me?, to be allowed to do something, *you can do it, if you like*

can² n (OE *canne* container, vessel, cognate with OS *kanna* container, OHG *channa*, apparently all borrowings from LL *canna* container, L *canna* reed, Gr *κάννα*); **F** boîte f, **S** lata f, bote m, **I** baràttolo m, lattina f, **G** (Blech)Kanne f; a vessel for holding liquids, the sense being now restricted to vessels of tin or other metal

can³ v *AmE* (from the noun; 1861); **F** mettre ou conserver en boîte, **S** conservar en lata, enlatar, **I** inscatolàre, conservàre in scàtola, **G** in Büchsen konservieren; to put or preserve in a can

canal n (F *canal*, L *canālis* a channel for supplying water, It *canale*, see **channel**; early 15c); **F** canal m, **S** canal m, **I** canàle, **G** Kanal m; a tube inside the body through which food passes, *alimentary canal*, an artificial channel filled with water for ships to travel along, *the Suez canal*

can-al-ize v (*canal* n + *-ize*; 19c); **F** canaliser, **S** canalizar, **I** canalizzàre, **G** kanalisieren; to furnish with canals, to make into an artificial channel, fig. to direct people's actions or aspirations into a profitable course

can-apé n (F *canapé*, a sofa or couch, OF **conopé**, see **canopy**; late 19c); **F** canapé m, **S** canapé m, **I** canapé m, tartina f, **G** Appetithappen m; a piece of bread or toast with cheese, fish, etc, served at parties

can-ard n (OF *quanart* duck, from *caner* to cackle, quack, of imitative origin; 19c); **F** fausse nouvelle f, **S** noticia f falsa, **I** notizia f infondàta, **G** Falschmeldung f; a false report or piece of news

can-ary n (F *Canarie*, Sp *Canaria*, L *Canāria Insula* island of dogs, because of the large dogs found there; 16c); **F** canari m, **S** canario m, **I** canarino m, **G** Kanarienvogel m; a small bird with a beautiful song, native to Canary Islands, the Azores and Madeira

can-asta n (Spanish basket, because a basketful of cards are required, L *canistrum*, see **canister**; 20c); a card game

can-can n (F *can-can*, of unclear origin, probably from L *quamquam*, or OF *caquehan* tumultuous assembly; 19c); a French dance originating in Parisian theatres

can-cel v (OF *canceller*, L *cancellāre* to cancel a writing by crossing, from *cancellus* a latticed barrier or grating; late 14c); **F** annuler, supprimer, **S** cancelar, suprimir, **I** cancellàre, sopprimere, **G** annullieren, aus-streichen; cross out with lines, to decide that an event already planned will no more take place, *to cancel a flight, to cancel a hotel reservation*

can-cel-la-tion n the action of cancelling, *the cancellation of the flight*

can-cer n (see next); the fourth sign of the Zodiac, the crab; it is between 22 June and 22 July

can-cer n (OE *cance*, *cancor*, L *cancer* crab, cognate with Greek *καρκίνος* crab); **F** cancer m, **S** càncer m, **I** càncro m, **G** Krebs m; an illness caused by cells that grow in an uncontrolled way, *a skin cancer, fig. the cancer of society*

can-cer-ous adj (*cancer* + *-ous*; 16c); **F** cancéreux/euse, **S** canceroso/a, **I** canceróso/a, cancerògeno/a, **G** krebsbefallen; having the nature of cancer, *cancerous cells*

can-de-la-bra also **candelabrum** (ME *chaundelabre*, OF *chaundelabre*, L *candelābrum*, from *candēla* candle; 19 c); **F** candélabre m, **S** candelabro m, **I** candelàbro m, **G** Kandelaber m; a candlestick, a chandelier

can-did adj (F *candide*, L *candidus* white, from *candēre* to shine; early 17c); **F** franc/che, sincère, **S** franco/a, sincero/a, **I** frànco/a, sincéro/a, **G** offen, freimütig; telling the truth, *a candid man*

can-di-dacy, also **can-di-da-*ture*** the condition of being a candidate in the elections, *he announced his candidacy for the presidential elections*

can-di-date *n* (F *candidat*, L *candidātus*, so called because in Rome candidates for political office wore white togas, from *candidus* white, see **can-did**; late 16c); **F** *candidat/e*, **S** *candidato/a*, **I** *candidato/a*, **G** *Kandidat m*; a person seeking some office or honour, *a candidate in the political elections*

can-di-da-*ture* *n* see **can-didacy**

can-died *adj* (*candy* verb + *-ed*; early 17c); preserved with sugar, cooked in sugar, *candied fruit*

can-dle *n* (OE *candel*, L *candēla* candle, from *candēre* to shine; the word was introduced at the English Conversion); **F** *chandelle f*, *bougie f*, **S** *candela f*, **I** *candēla f*, **G** (Wachs) *Kerze f*; a cylindrical piece of wax with a string, called a **wick**, through the middle, that you can burn to give light

candle-light *n* (OE *candel leoht*, see *candle* + *light*; 1000); **F** *lueur f d'une bougie ou d'une chandelle*, **S** *luz f de una vela*, **I** *lume m di candēla*, **G** *Kerzenlicht n*; the light given off by a candle

candle-lit *adj* only before *noun* lit by the light of candles, *a candlelit dinner with Catharine*

candle-stick *n* (*candle* + *stick*, OE *candelsticca*); **F** *chandelier m*, **S** *candelerio m*, *candelabro m*, **I** *candelière*, **G** (Kerzen) *Leuchter m*; a metal or wooden holder for candles

candle-wick *n* (OE *candel-weoca*, see *wick*); **F** *chenille f* (de cotton) *m*, **S** *pabulo m* or *pábulo m*, **I** *stoppino m*, *lucignolo m*, **G** *Kerzendocht m*; the string used for the wick of candles, a cotton fabric used for bedcovers and other garments

can-do *adj* keen to do difficult jobs, *a can-do man*

can-dour *n* (L *candōr-em*, from *candēre* to shine; late 14c); **F** *franchise f*, *sincérité f*, **S** *franqueza f*, **I** *franchézza f*, *sincerità f*, **G** *Offenheit f*, *Aufrichtigkeit f*; frankness, sincerity, *the candour of his words*

C&W *abbr* Country and Western

candy *adj* (ME *sugre candy*, F *candi* in *sucre candi*, MedL *saccharum candi*, Persian *qand* sugar, the crystallized juice of the sugar-cane; of Indian origin, 13c); **F** *sucre m candi*, **S** *azúcar m cande*, **I** *zucchero m candito*, **G** *Kandis(zucker) m*; crystallized sugar, made by repeated boiling, more fully called *sugar candy*,

candy apple *n* AmE **toffee apple**

candy-floss *n* AmE **cotton candy**, a type of sweet candy made from melted sugar wound round a stick, sold especially at fairgrounds

cane¹ *n* (ME *cane*, *canne*, OF *cane*, L *canna*, Gr *κάννα* pole-reed; late 14c); **F** *canne f*, **S** *caña f*, **I** *canna f*, **G** (Bambus-, Zucker-) *Rohr n*; the stem of plants like the bamboo, used for making furniture and baskets, a long thin stick that old people use to walk, a stick used for supporting plants or for punishing children in schools; **to get the cane**, to be punished with the cane

cane² *v* (from the noun; 17c); to punish children at school by hitting them with a cane

cane sugar *n* sugar obtained from sugar cane

ca-nine¹ *adj* (F *canin(e)*, L *canīnus* from *canis* dog + suffix *-ine*; early 17c); **F** *de chien*, *canin/e*, **S** *canino/a*, **I** *canino/a*, **G** *Hunde....., fig. hundisch*; of or like a dog, *canine teeth*, *canine disease*

ca-nine² *n* (by influence of the adjective; late 14c); **F** (dent) *f canine f*, **S** *diente m canino*, **I** *dènte m canino*, **G** *Eckzahn*; a canine tooth

can-is-ter *n* (L *canistr-um* a basket used for holding food, Gr *κάναστρον* wicker basket, *κάνειον* basket of reed or cane, bread-basket, from *κάννα* reed, see **can-e**; 15c); **F** *boîte f*, **S** *lata f*, *bote m*, **I** *scàtola f* (o *baràttolo m*) *di metallo*, **G**

Kanister m; a metal container for gas or dry things, like coffee, sugar, etc, *tear gas canisters*

can-ker *n* (OF *cancre* gangrene, OE *cancer*, ME *cancor*, *cancre*, L *cancer* crab, see **can-cer**); **F** *ulcère m rongeur*, *chancrè m*, *gale f de l'oreille*, **S** *llaga f cancrenosa*, *úlcerà f en la boca*, *fig. cancer m*, **I** *úlcerà f delle orecchie*, *cancrena f*, **G** *Mund- oder Lippengeschwühr n*, *fig. Krebseschwür n*; an ulceration of the mouth or lips, a disease which attacks the wood of trees, *fig. ignorance is the canker of society*

canker sore *n* AmE *mouth ulcer*

can-na-bis *n* (L *cannabis*, Gr *κάνναβις* hemp; 18c); **F** *cannabis m*, **S** *cañamo m* (indico), *canabis m*, **I** *cànapa f* *indiàna*, *hashish m*, **G** *Cannabis m*, *Haschisch n*; a drug made from the hemp, that gives the user a feeling of relaxation

canned *adj* (from **can** verb; 19c); **F** *en boîte*, *en conserve*, **S** *en lata*, *de lata*, **I** (cibo) *m* in *scàtola f*, **G** *konserviert*, *Dosen-*, *Büchsen-*; sold in a can, *canned food*, previously recorded for electronic reproduction, *canned laughter of the public*

can-*ner*y *n* (see prec); a factory where food is put into cans

can-ni-bal *n* (Sp *Canibales*, from the ethnic name *Carib* or *Caribes*, a nation of the West Indies who are recorded to be *anthropofagi*; 16c); **F** *cannibale m/f*, **S** *canibal m/f*, *antropófago m*, **I** *cannibale m*, *antropófago m*, **G** *Kannibale m*; someone who eats human flesh, especially among primitive tribes

can-ni-bal-ism *n* (F *cannibalisme*; late 18c); **F** *cannibalisme m*, **S** *canibalismo m*, **I** *cannibalismo m*, **G** *Kannibalismus m*; the practice of eating human flesh

can-ni-bal-ize *v* (*cannibal* + *-ize*; 20c); to take parts from an unit, *eg* from an airplane, for incorporation in another one

can-non¹ *n* (OF *canon*, augmentative of *canna*, *canne*, *cane*, barrel, pipe, tube, L *canna* tube, Gr *κάννα*; 16c); **F** *canon m*, **S** *cañón m*, **I** *cannòne m*, **G** *Kanone f*; a powerful gun used to fire metal heavy balls, *to aim a cannon*

can-non² *v* (from the noun; late 17c); to discharge a cannon, *BrE* to hit against someone or something, *he was running from the corner when he cannoned into an old gentleman*

can-non-ade *n* (*cannon* + *-ade*, It *cannonata*; 17c); **F** *canonnade f*, **S** *cañoneo m*, **I** *cannonàta f*, *cannoneggiamento m*, **G** *Kanonade f*; a period of heavy attack by cannons

can-non-ball *n* **F** *boulet m* (de canon), **S** *bala f de cañón*, **I** *pàlla f di cannòne*, **G** *Kanonenkugel f*; a heavy ball fired from a cannon

cannon fodder *n* **F** *chair f à canon*, **S** *carne f de cañón*, **I** *carne f da cannòne*, **G** *Kanonenfutter n*; low-rank soldiers regarded as expendable in battle

can-not *v* *modal verb* the negative form of the verb **can**, *I cannot do it*

canny *adj* *Scottish and northern* (apparently from English *can* in the sense of to know, know how + *-y*; 17c); **F** *prudent/e*, *circonspect/e*, **S** *astuto/a*, **I** *astùto/a*, *circospèto/a*, **G** *schlau*; careful, especially in business, *a canny salesman*, good, pleasant, *a canny lassie*

cano-e¹ *n* (Sp *canoa*, Haitian *canoà*, the name found in use by Columbus; in 16c spelt as *canoa* and *canow*); **F** *canoë m*, *pirogue f*, **S** *canoa f*, **I** *canòia f*, **G** *Kanu n*, *Paddelboot n*; a light narrow boat that you can push using a paddle

cano-e² *v* (from the noun; 19c); to travel in a canoe

ca-noe-ing *n* (*canoe* + *-ing*; 19c); the sport of racing a canoe

ca-noe-ist *n* a person who travels in a canoe

canon¹ *n* (OE *canon*, in the sense of *regular*, Old French *canonie*, L *canonicus*, Gr *κάνονικός*, from *κάνων* rule); **F** *chanoine m*, **S** *canónigo m*, **I** *canònico m*, **G** *Kanoniker m*; a Christian priest with special duties in a cathedral

canon² (OE *canon*, OF *canon*, LL *canon*, L *canon* rule, Gr *κάνων* rule); **F** *canon m*, **S** *canon m*, *critério m*, **I** *cànone m* (di giudizio), *critèrio m*, **G** *Kanon m*, *Regel f*; *formal a*

generally accepted principle by which sth is judged, *our canon of judgment in matters of good taste*, all the writings that are generally accepted as the genuine work of an author, *the Shakespeare canon*, a piece of music in which the singers and instruments repeat the melody, an established law of the Christian church

ca-non-ic-al *adj* (ME, ML *canonicālis*, L *canonicus*, Gr *κανονικός*, from *κανών* rule); **F** canonique, autorisé/e, **S** canónico/a, **I** canónico/a, **G** kanonisch, authentisch; conforming to general rules, according to canon law, included in a list of holy books that are accepted as genuine, *canonical texts*, referring to the simplest laws in mathematics, *canonical laws of physics*

can-on-ize *v* (late ME, LL *canonizāre* to consider or to uphold as canonical, L *canon*, Gr *κανών* rule); (of the Pope) to state officially that a (dead) person is a saint

canon law *n* the law governing the Christian Church

ca-noo-dle *v coll BrE* (of uncertain origin; 19c); **F** se faire des mamours, **S** besuquearse, **I** sbaciucchiarsi, **G** schmusen, knutschen; to kiss and touch in a sexual way

can-opener *n* a device for opening cans, also **tin-opener**

can-opy *n* (OF *canapé*, *canopé*, MedL *canapeum*, *canoepum*, L *conōpēum*, *conōpium*, Gr *κωνώπιον* couch with mosquito-net, bed provided with mosquito-nets, from *κώνωπις* mosquito, gnat, ultimately from the Egyptian town *Canopus*; late 14c); **F** dais m, baldaquin m, **S** dosel m, baldaquin m, **I** baldacchino m, tēnda f, **G** Baldachin m, ThronHimmel m; a covering hung over a throne or bed, as a decoration or shelter, the branches or leaves forming a kind of roof in a forest, *the forest canopy*

cant¹ *v* (OF *canter* to sing, *chant*, L *cantāre*, freq. of *canĕre*, late in 12c used contemptuously in reference to the church services, later used in reference to the language of beggars; 16c); **F** faire l'hypocrite, parler en argot, **S** camandular, **I** parlare in mòdo insincéro, **G** frömmeln; to speak in a way that is not sincere, **speak cant** to talk using cant, i.e. using special words typical of a particular group of people, *thieves' cant*

cant² *n* (from the verb; 17c); **F** langage m hypocrite, argot m, **S** jerga f, hipocresías f/pl, **I** gérgo m, linguaggio m ipòcrita, **G** Jargon m, Frömmelei f; insincere talk, statements about morals or religion, that are not sincere, hypocrisy, *their cant does not enchant me*

cant¹ *n* (OF *cant*, Romanic *canto*, ML **cantus*, *cantonus*, L *canthus* a tyre, Gr *κανθός* corner of the eye, tyre of a wheel; 14c); **F** inclinaison f, **S** inclinación f, sesgo m, **I** inclinazione f, **G** (Ab)Schrägung f, Wendung f; a slope, a leaning

cant² *v* (from the noun; 16c); **F** incliner, pencher, **S** inclinarse, **I** inclinārsi, **G** abschrägen, sich neigen; to slope

can't³ *v* shortened form of **cannot**

Cantab *adj abbr* of Latin *Cantabrigiensis*, belonging to Cambridge, e.g. *MA (Cantab)*

can-tan-ker-ous *adj coll* (apparently an alteration of ME *conteckour* troublemaker, quarrelsome, probably from OF *contechier*; 18c); **F** acariâtre, grincheux/euse, **S** malhumorado/a, irritable, **I** stizzoso/a, litigioso/a, **G** streitsüchtig; bad-tempered, *a cantankerous woman*

can-tata *n* (It *cantata*, past part. of L *cantāre* to sing; early 18c); a musical work, generally of religious inspiration

can-teen *n* (F *cantine*, It *cantina*, of unclear origin; 18c); **F** cantine f, **S** cantina f, comedor m, **I** mēnsa f aziendāle, **G** Kantine f; a place where food is served in a library, in a factory, etc

can-ter¹ *v* (shorter for *Canterbury gallop*, an allusion to the easy pace of pilgrims riding to Canterbury; early 18c); **F** aller au petit galop, **S** pasarse a caballo, **I** andare al piccolo

galoppo, **G** im kurzen Galopp reiten; to make a horse run between trotting and galloping

can-ter² *n* (from the verb; 18c); **F** petit galop, **S** medio galope m, **I** piccolo galoppo, **G** Kanter m, kurzer Galopp; a ride at the speed of cantering; **at a canter**, easily, with little effort

can-ticle *n* (L *canticulum*, dimin. of *canticum* song, from *cantus* song; 13c); **F** cantique m, **S** cántico m, **I** càntico m, **G** Lobgesang m; a religious song with a text taken from the Bible

can-ti-lever (of unclear origin, but see *cant* slope + *-i* + *lever*; 17c); **F** encorbellement m, **S** viga f voladiza, **I** trave f a sbälzo, mēnsola f, **G** Konsole f; a projecting structure that is supported at only one end, a bracket that supports a balcony, *a cantilever bridge*

canto *n* (It *canto*, L *cantus* song, from *canĕre* to sing; late 16c); main division of a long poem

canton *n* (MF *canton* piece, from It *cantone* region, in the mountainous parts of Northern Lombardy contiguous to Switzerland, augmentative form of *canto* corner; early 16c); **F** canton m, **S** cantón m, **I** cantón(e), **G** Kanton m; political division or part of a country, *the canton Ticino in Switzerland*

can-tor *n* (L *cantor* singer, from *canĕre* sing, see **chant**; early 16c); **F** chantré m, chanteur m, **S** chantre m, **I** cantóre m, **G** Sänger m, Kantor m; a man who chants the liturgy in a church choir

can-vas¹ *n* (OF *canevas*, MedL *canavasium*, VL **cannapaceus* made of hemp, from *cannapus*, variant of L *cannabis* hemp, Gr *κάνναβις*; 14c); **F** (grosse) toile, toile de tente, **S** lona f, velamen m, **I** gròssa téla di cànapa o cotóne, **G** Kanevas m, Segeltuch n; strong cloth used in tents, sails, etc

can-vass² *v* (from *canvas* in the sense 'to toss in a canvas sheet', hence 'to discuss, examine carefully', 'to solicit votes'; 16c); **F** solliciter, **S** discutir, hacer que se discuta, **I** sollicitare, **G** werben; ask for votes or support

can-yon *n AmE* (Mexican Spanish *cañón*, apparently from Spanish *callón*, from *calle* street, L *callis* a rough track, in the sense 'narrow way', alternately from Sp *caña* tube, hollow, L *canna* pipe; 19c); in North-America, a deep valley, formed by the down-cutting of a river, *the Grand Canyon of Colorado*

can-yon-ing *n* the sport of canyoning, i.e. of jumping into a stream which is flowing very fast

cap *abbr* for Common Agricultural Policy

cap *abbrev* for *capacity*, *capital*, *capital letter*

cap-abil-ity *n* (of modern English formation, see **capable**; early 17c); **F** capacité f, **S** capacidad, aptitud f, **I** capacità f, attitudine f, **G** Fähigkeit f; the ability of doing sth, *the capability to think of oneself*

cap-able *adj* (F *capable*, LL *capabilis* from *capĕre* to take, take hold of; 16c); **F** capable, **S** capaz, competente, **I** capace, àbile, **G** fähig; able to contain, *a capable bottle*, able to perceive or comprehend, *a capable man*

cap-acious *adj* (L *capāx-ācis* from *capĕre*, see **capable**; early 17c); **F** vaste, spacieux/euse, **S** grande, capaz, **I** vāsto, capace, **G** weit, umfassend; having a lot of space, roomy, *a capacious bottle*

cap-acity *n* (MF *capacité*, L *capacit-ātem*, from *capāx* + suffix *-ity*; early 15c); **F** capacité f, contenance f, **S** capacidad f, cabida f, **I** capacità, **G** Kapazität f, (Raum)Inhalt m; of container, *a capacity of 1,000 litres*, ability, *her capacity of winning the most difficult endeavours*, role, *in his capacity as acting full professor*

cape¹ *n* (MedL *cappa* cloak, MF *cape*, Sp *capa*; late 12c); **F** cape, **S** capa f, **I** càppa f, mantellina f, **G** Cape n, Umhang m; a loose piece of clothing without sleeves that hangs from your shoulders

caped *adj* wearing a cape

cape² *n* (MF *cap*, L *caput* the head; late 14c); **F** cap m, promontoire m, **S** cabo m, promontorio m, **I** cào m, promontório m, **G** Kap n, Vorgebirge n; point of land extending into the water, *Cape of Good Hope*

caper¹ *n* (ME *caperis*, *caperes*, L *capparis*, Gr *κάππαρίς*; late 14c as *capar*); **F** cåpre f, **S** alcaparra f, **I** cåppero m, **G** Kaper f, Kapernstrauch f; the flower bud of a Mediterranean bush, preserved in vinegar and used to flavour dishes

caper² *v* (short for English *capriole* to leap, borrowed from It *capriolare*, from *capriolo* roebuck; late 16c); **F** faire des cabrioles f, **S** hacer cabriolas, **I** fare capriòle, **G** Luftsprünge machen; to run and leap around happily

caper³ *n* (from the verb; late 16c); **F** cabriole f, **S** cabriola f, **I** capriòla f, **G** Kapriole f; the act of jumping around happily, *derogatory*, an activity which is not honest, *he got involved in a caper which perplexed his admirers*

capillary¹ *n* (F *capillaire*, L *capillāris* of hair, from *capillus* hair; 17c, 14c as *capillar*); **F** capillaire m, **S** vaso m capilar, **I** capillāre m, **G** Kapillargefäß n; a very thin tube connecting small arteries

capillary² *adj* resembling a hair, *capillary tube*

capital¹ *n* *archit* (L *capitellum*, It *capitello*, OF *capitel*; late 13c); **F** chapiteau m, **S** capital m, **I** capitello m, **G** Kapitell n; the top part of a column, *the capitals of the Corinthian columns*

capital² *n* (MedL *capitale* assets, L *caput*; early 17c); **F** capital m, **S** capital m, **I** capitale m, **G** Kapital n; wealth used to produce further wealth or to start a business, saved, or invested

capital³ *n/adj* (OF *capital*, L *capitālis* relating to the head, from *caput* head; late 13c); **F** capital/aux, (lettre) majuscule f, **S** capital, (letra) mayúscula, **I** capitale, (lèttera) maiúscola f, **G** Großbuchstabe m, Kapitalschrift f, Majuskel f; of the main importance, hence *capital city*, *capital letters*, *capital punishment*, etc

capital gains *n* a tax you pay on the profit that you make from selling property or from investments, *capital gains tax*

capital goods *n* goods such as machines in a factory, which are used to produce other goods

capital-intensive *adj* said of a business or industry that needs large amounts of money to operate well, *a capital-intensive business*

capitalism *n* (see **capital**²; 19c); **F** capitalisme m, **S** capitalismo m, **I** capitalismo m, **G** Kapitalismus m; an economic system based on private ownership of capital

capitalist *n/adj* (late 18c); **F** capitaliste m, **S** capitalista m, **I** capitalista m, **G** Kapitalist m; one who owns large amount of capital for investment in business

capitalize *v* (*capital* n + *-ize*; late 19c); **F** écrire en majuscules, capitaliser, **S** escribir con mayúscula, capitalizar, **I** scrivere con la maiúscola, capitalizzare, **G** mit Großbuchstaben schreiben, kapitalisieren; to begin a word with a capital letter, to sell property in order to change it into money, to provide a company with the money it needs in order to function

capital punishment *n* punishment by death

capitation *n* (L *capitatio*, from *caput* head; 17c); **F** capitation f, **S** capitación f, **I** impòsta f pro-cåpite, **G** Kopfsteuer f, Zahlung f pro Kopf; a tax of an equal amount paid for each person

capitulate *v* (MedL *capitulatus*, past part. of *capitulāre*, probably directly from L *capitulum* chapter, diminutive of *caput*; late 16c; the current sense of 'surrender' appeared in 1689, and was influenced by French *capituler*); **F** capituler, **S** capitular, ceder, **I** capitolare, **G** kapitulieren; to surrender under particular conditions

capon *n* (OE *capun*, OF *capon*, L *cap-ōn-em*, from *capōnis*, cognate with Gr *κόπτειν* to cut off, chop off); **F** chapon m, **S** capón m, **I** cappone m, **G** Kapaun m; a castrated cock

capuccino *n* (Italian, meaning *capuchin*, because the colour of the coffee was thought to resemble the colour of the capuchin's habit; 1940s); a cup or glass of coffee and hot milk, often with chocolate powder on top

caprice *n* (Fr *caprice* whim, apparently from *capo* head + *riccio* frizzled (hair), from L *ericius* hedgehog; 17c); **F** caprice m, **S** capricho m, **I** capriccio m, **G** Kaprice f, Laune f; an unpredictable change of mind

capricious *adj* said of people who change their mind suddenly, *a capricious boy*

Capricorn *n* (OF *capricorne*, L *capricōrnus* having horns like a goat, *caper-capri* goat + *cornū*; 14c); **F** Capricorne m, **S** Capricornio m, **I** Capricorno m, **G** Steinbock m; the tenth sign of the Zodiac, a person born between December 22 and January 20 under this sign

capsicum *n* (see L *capsa* box or case; 18c); **F** piment m, **S** pimienta m, **I** càpsico m, **G** Kapsikum n; any tropical shrub belonging to the potato family, some types of it, for example sweet pepper and chillies, being eaten as vegetables

capsize *v* (probably from Spanish *cabezar* pitch, and *capuzar* sink a ship by the head; late 18c); **F** chavirer, **S** volcar, *naut* hacer zozobrar, **I** capovòlgersi, **G** kentern; if a boat capsizes, it turns over in the water, *the Royal George capsized at Spithead on 29 August 1782*

capstan *n* (Old Provençal *cabestran*, pres. part. of **cabestrar* roll up cables, from *capestre*, L *capistrum* a halter or headstall, from *capere* to hold, take; late 14c); **F** cabestan m, **S** cabrestante m, **I** àrgano, **G** Ankerwinde f, Gangspill n; a round machine shaped like a drum, used to wind up a rope or a cable, for example that of a ship's anchor

capsule *n* (F *capsule*, L *capsula* little box, diminutive of *capsa* box, repository; 17c, but the sense of gelatin case enclosing a dose of medicine appeared in 1875, the aerospace use was first recorded in 1958); **F** capsule f, **S** càpsula f, **I** càpsula f, **G** Kapsel f; a small case for medicine that you swallow, see also, in recent use, *space capsule*

Capt. *abbr.* for **captain**

captain *n* (OF *capitain*, LL *capitāneus* commander, noun use of *capitaneus* *adj*, prominent chief, L *caput* head; 1375 as *capitayn*, the sense of a naval officer appeared in 1554, that of master of a vessel before 1649, that of a pilot of an aircraft in 1929); **F** capitaine m, **S** capitán m, **I** capitāno m, **G** Kapitän m; a rank in the army, the officer in charge of a ship or of an aeroplane *Captain Smith*

captaincy *n* (*captain* + *-cy*, after *infancy*, *chaplaincy*, etc; early 19c in Sir Walter Scott); **F** grade m de capitaine, **S** capitania f, **I** capitanato m, **G** Kapitānsposten m, rang m; the position of being a captain, the period during which somebody is a captain

captain of industry *n* said of a person who manages an important business

caption¹ *n* (L *capti-ōnem* a taking, from *capere* to take; late 14c as *capcioun*, from OF *capcion*, in the sense of seizure or capture; late 14c as *capcioun*); **F** légende f, **S** título m, leyenda f, **I** legènda, **G** Überschrift f, Titel m; the words that explain a photograph, a cartoon, etc

caption² *v* (from the noun; early 20c); **F** légènder, écrire la légende de, **S** titular, **I** intitolare, dare il titolo a, **G** untertiteln; to write a caption for a photograph, for a picture, etc

captivate *v* (LL *captivātus*, past part. of *captivare*, L *captivus* captive + suffix *-ate*; early 16c); **F** captiver,

charmer, **S** cautivar, encantar, **I** incantàre, attrarre, **G** gefangennehmen, bestriicken; to enchant, to charm

cap-tiv-at-ing *adj* (*captivate* + *-ing*; 17c); **F** séduisant/e, **S** cautivante, encantador/ora, **I** affascinànte, incantévole, **G** bezaubernd, fesselnd; that enchants or charms

cap-tive *n* (L *captivus* from *captus*, pple of *capĕre* to take, seize, cognate with Greek *κάπτειν* gulp down; early 15c as *captif*); **F** prisonnier/ère, **S** cautivo/a, **I** prigioniero/a, **G** in Gefangenschaft; prisoner, kept in prison, *he was held captive in a camp*

cap-tiv-ity *n* (OF *captivité*, L *captivit-ātem*, nominative *captivitas*; late 14c); **F** captivité f, **S** cautividad f, cautiverio m, **I** cattività f, prigionia f, **G** in Gefangenschaft; the condition of being a captive, *he was released from captivity after six months*

cap-tor *n* (L *captor*, agent noun from *capĕre* to take, see **capture**, cf **F** *capteur*; late 17c); **F** ravisser/euse, **S** apresador/ora, **I** rapitore/trice, **G** Kaper m, Räuber m, Entführer m; a person who captures an animal and keeps it as a prisoner

capture *n* (MF *capture* a catching, learned borrowing from L *captūra* a catching, from *captus*, past part. of *capĕre* to take, *capture*, see **captive**; 16c); **F** capture f, **S** captura f, apresamiento m, **I** cattūra f, **G** Gefangennahme f; the act of capturing or being captured

capture *v* (from the noun; late 18c); **F** capturer, s'emparer de, **S** apresar, capturar, **I** catturare, färe prigioniero/a, **G** fangen, gefangennehmen; to take sb prisoner, *he was captured in action*, fig. *to capture the beauty of Raphael's paintings*

car *n* (OF *carre*, L *carra*, plural of *carrus*, *carrum*, a Gallic type of waggon; about 1350 as *carre*); **F** voiture f, automobile f, **S** coche m, automóvil m, **I** automobile m, **G** Auto n, Wagen m; a road vehicle with an engine and four wheels, *my new car is an Alfa Romeo*

car bomb *n* a bomb hidden inside a car

car-rafe *n* (Fr *carafe*, It *caraffa*, Sp *garrafa*, Arabic *gharafa* to draw or lift water; late 18c); **F** carafe f, **S** jarro m, **I** caràffa f, **G** Karaffe f; a glasswater bottle with a wide neck for the table, bedroom, etc, *a carafe of red wine*

car-a-mel *n* (F *caramel*, It & Sp *caramelo*, apparently from L *calamellus* little tube, dimin. of *calamus* a reed or cane, MedL *cannamella* or *canna mellis* sugar-cane; early 18c); **F** caramel m, **S** caramelo m, **I** caramèlla f, **G** Karamel m; a hard sweet made from sugar

car-a-mel-ize *v* (F *caraméliser*; early 18c); to turn (sugar) into caramel

car-a-pace *n* (F *carapace*, Sp *carapacho* upper shell of a tortoise, of uncertain origin; 19c); **F** carapace f, **S** carapacho m, **I** carapàce m, **G** Rückenschild m; the upper body-shell of tortoises and crustaceans, fig. an attitude that somebody has developed as a protection against other people

carat *n* (MF *carat*, It *carato*, Arabic *qīrāt*, Gr *κεράτιον*, dimin. of *κέρας* small horn; 16c); **F** carat m, **S** quilate m, **I** caràto m, **G** Karat n; a measure of weight used for diamonds and other precious stones

car-a-van *n* AmE **camper** or **trail-er** (MF *caravane*, MedL *caravana*, from Persian *kārwan*; late 16c); **F** caravane f, **S** caravana f, carricoche m, **I** carovàna f, **G** Karawane f; a large vehicle without an engine and pulled by a car, equipped to live in

car-a-van-ning *n* (*caravan* verb + *-ing*; late 19c); the activity of spending a vacation in a caravan, *our caravanning in Scotland*

car-a-way *n* (MedL *carui*, old Sp *alcarahueya*, Arabic *karawiyā*, L *carum*, *careum*, Gr *κάρων*, *κάρειον*; late 13c); **F** carvi m, cumin m des près, **S** alcaravea f, **I** càrvi m, cumino

m dei pràti, **G** Kümmel m; an umbrelliferous plant, whose small fruits produce small aromatic fruits called 'caraway seeds'

car-bine *n* (MF *carabine*, apparently from *calabre* an ancient engine of war, or MedL *chadabula* an engine for throwing stones, Gr *καταβολή* throwing down; 17c); **F** carabine f, **S** carabina f, **I** carabina f, **G** Karabiner m; a short light rifle used by the cavalry and other troops

car-bo-hy-drate *n* (English *carbo-* carbon + *hydrate* a compound produced when certain substances combine with water; 19c); **F** hydrate m de carbone, **S** hidrato m de carbono, **I** càrbo-idràti m/pl, **G** Kohle(n)hydrat n; an organic compound derived from carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, for example sugar, which, when used for food, provide the body with energy

car-bol-ic *adj* a (*carb* + *-ol* + *-ic*; 19c); a chemical used as a disinfectant and as an antiseptic to kill bacteria

car-bon *n* (F *carbone*, made by Lavoisier from L *carbo-ōnis* charcoal; late 18c); **F** carbone m, **S** carbono m, **I** carbòne, **G** Kohlenstoff m; a non-metallic element occurring in nature as diamond, graphite, etc.; it forms a constituent of coal, petroleum and other carbonates

car-bon-ate *n* (F *carbonate*, *carbon* + *ate*, ModL *carbonātium*, L *carb-ōnem*; late 18c); **F** carbonate m, **S** carbonato m, **I** carbonàto m, **G** kohlensaures Salz; a salt that contains carbon and oxygen, *calcium carbonate*

car-bon-ated *adj* said of a drink containing small bubbles of carbon

carbon copy *n* a copy made with carbon paper

carbon dating also **radiocarbon dating** a method for calculating the age of rocks, minerals, etc., by measuring the quantity of the different forms of carbon contained in it

carbon dioxide *n* a gas produced by burning carbon

car-bon-ifer-ous *adj/n* (L *carbo-ōnis* coal + *-iferous* combining form of suffix *-fer* bearing + *ous*; late 18c); **F** carbonifère, **S** carbonifero/a, **I** carbonifero/a, **G** kohlehaltig, *geol* Karbon n; *adj* containing carbon, *carboniferous rocks*, *n geol* referring to the fifth period of the palæozoic era, when carbon deposits were formed

carbon monoxide *n* a gas formed burning carbon partly but not completely

carbon paper *n* paper with a dark substance, which is put between two sheets of paper, and is used for making copies of typed documents

car boot sale *n* an event when people sell goods which they do not want anymore, using the back of their cars

car-boy *n* (Persian *qarabah*, *qarrabah*, a large glass flagon; early 18c); **F** bonbonne f, ballon m, **S** garrafon m, damajuana f, **I** damigiàna f (per àcidi), **G** Korbflasche f; a large glass or plastic bottle, protected by a frame of wood or basket-work, used for storing or transporting corrosive liquids

car-bun-cle *n* (OF *charboucle*, L *carbunculus*, *carbo* + *unculus*; 13c as *charbucl*, *charbugle*); **F** furoncle m, escarboucle f, **S** carbùnculo m, **I** carbòncchio m, **G** Karbunkel m; an inflamed painful swelling under the skin

car-bur-et-tor *n* (English *carburet* to combine with carbon, *carb* + *-uret* a suffix used in chemistry + English suffix *-or*; 19c); **F** carburateur m, **S** carburador m, **I** carburatore m, **G** Vergaser m; the part of an engine where petrol and air are mixed together, producing the gas needed to operate the engine

car-cass *n* (OF *carcois*, MedL *carcosium*, of uncertain origin; 14c as *carkas*); **F** carcasse f, cadavre m, **S** cadáver m de animal, **I** carcàssa f, **G** Kadaver m; dead body of a man or of an animal

car-cino-gen *n* (back formation from *carcinogenic* *adj*, from *carcino*(*ma*) + *-genic*; 20c); **F** substance f cancérogène,

S agente m cancerígeno, agente m carcinogénico, **I** cancerògeno m, **G** Karzinogen n, Krebsreger m; a substance which causes cancer

car·cino·ma *n* (L *carcinōma*, Gr *καρκίνωμα* disease cancer, from *καρκίνος* crab; early 18c); **F** carcinome m, **S** carcinoma m, **I** carcinòma m, **G** Karzinom n; a cancer, a tumour forming from epithelial tissue

card¹ *n* (MF *carte*, L *charta* leaf of paper; late 16c); **F** carte f à jouer, **S** carta f, **I** bigliétto m, càrta f (da giòco), cartolina f (postàle), **G** (Spiel)Karte f, Karte f; a piece of paper or plastic containing information, a *postcard*, a *membership card*, a *credit card*, etc

card² *n* (14c as *kard*, AL *cardo*, MedL *cardo* a teasel, L *carduus* thistle, related to *carrère* to clean or comb with a card); **F** carde f, peigne m, **S** carda f, **I** scardàsso m, **G** Wollkratze f, Krempel f; toothed tool or wire brush used to card wool

card³ *v* (from the noun; late 14c as *karde*); **F** carder, **S** cardar, **I** cardàre, **G** karden; to comb or clean wool, cotton, etc, using a wire instrument

car·da·mon *n* (L *cardamōmum*, Gr *καρδάμωμον*, from *κάρδαμον* cress + *ἄμωμον* a spice; late 14c); **F** cardamome m, **S** cardamomo m, **I** cardamòmo m, **G** Kardamom m/n; an Indian plant whose aromatic fruits are used as a spice

card·board *n/adj* (see **card**¹; 19c); very thick and stiff paper used to make boxes, *we used a sheet of corrugated cardboard*; *adj* made from cardboard, a *cardboard box*, said of a person who has no substance, a *cardboard man*

cardboard city *n informal* an area of a city where homeless people sleep in cardboard boxes using them as a shelter

card-carrying *n* officially registered as a supporter of a political organization

card catalog *n AmE* see **card index**

card·hold·er *n* a person who has a credit card from a bank

card table *n* a table for playing card games on

car·diac *adj* (F *cardiaque*, Gr *καρδιακός*, from *καρδία* heart; early 17c); **F** cardiaque, **S** cardíaco/a, **I** cardíaco/a, **G** Herz-; concerning the heart, *cardiac problems*

car·di·gan *n* (after the Earl of Cardigan, who distinguished himself in the Crimean war, 1855; 19c); **F** cardigan m, gilet m (de laine), **S** càrdigan m, rebeca f, **I** càrdigan m, **G** Strickjacke f; a long-sleeved jacket that fastens at the front

car·din·al¹ *n* (MedL *cardinālis*, from *episcopus cardinālis* chief bishop, LL *cardinālis* chief, pivotal; early 12c); **F** cardinal m /aux m, **S** cardenal m, **I** cardināle m, **G** Kardinal m; high official of the Roman Catholic Church

car·din·al² *adj* (OF *cardinal*, LL *cardinālis* chief, pivotal, having to do with a door hinge, from *cardo-īnis* pivot, turning point; early 14c); **F** cardinal/aux, **S** cardinal, **I** fondamentale, **G** grundsätzlich, Kardinal; fundamental, of the main importance, *cardinal principles*, *cardinal virtues*

cardinal points *n* one of the four points of the compass, north, south, east, west

cardinal sin *n* a main sin in the Christian church

card index *n* a box of cards arranged in alphabetical order

cardio- combining form of Gr *καρδία* heart, as in *cardiogram*, *cardiology*, *cardiopathy*, etc.

car·di·olo·gist *n* (see next); **F** cardiologue m, **S** cardiòlogo/a, **I** cardiòlogo/a, **G** Kardiologe m; a doctor who treats heart diseases

car·di·olo·gy *n* (Gr *καρδία* heart + *λογία* discourse; 19c); **F** cardiologie f, **S** cardiologia f, **I** cardiologia f, **G** Kardiologie f; the branch of medicine concerned with the study of the heart

care¹ *n* (OE *caru*, *cearu*, OS *cara*, OHG *chara*, Gothic *kara*, from assumed Proto-Germanic **karó*; according to *OED* the word is 'in no way related to L *cura*'; apparently

cognate with L *garrīre* to chatter); **F** souci m, inquiétude f, **S** inquietud f, cuidado m, **I** ansietà f, affanni m/pl, **G** Sorge f, Kummer m; trouble, concern

care² *v* (OE *carian*, *cearian*, from *caru*, *cearu* n; the OE verb corresponds to OS *karōn* to care, OHG *karōn*, *karēn* to lament, Gothic *karōn* to care); **F** soin(s) m/pl, attention f, **S** interesarse, preocuparse, **I** preoccuparsi, prendersi cura di, **G** sich sorgen, für, sich kümmern um; to look after somebody or something, *care of yourself*, to look after, *he takes care of his mother*

care assistant *n* care worker

car·een *v* **careened**, **careening** (see Fr *caréner*, It *carenàre*, from MF *carène* keel, It *carena*, L *carina* keel, cognate with Gr *karion* nut; early 17c); **F** mettre un navire en carène, **S** carenar, **I** carenàre, **G** kielholen; to turn a boat over on its side for cleaning, to move forward quickly in an uncontrolled way, *the economic situation of the country is careening*

car·eer¹ *n* (MF *carrière* race course, It *carriera*, Sp *carrera* road, MedL *via carraria* carriageway, L *carrus* car, cart; early 16c); **F** carrière f, **S** profesión f, carrera f (profesional), **I** carriéra f, **G** Karriere f; a job you do in your life, the progress in your professional life, *he made a career in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, a *career-minded person*

car·eer² *v* (from the noun; late 16c); said of a vehicle, to move forward very quickly, *John's car careered down to the descent and hit the wall*

career break *n* a short period of time during which you don't do your usual job

car·eer·ist *n* *disapproving* (*career* + *-ist*; early 20c); **F** carriériste m/f, **S** ambicioso/a, **I** carrierista m/f, **G** Karrieremacher m; a person for whom the career is more important than any other consideration

care-free *adj* (*care* + *free*; late 18c); **F** sans souci, **S** despreocupado/a, **I** senza pensieri, **G** sorgenfrei; having no worries or problems, *a carefree period of my life*

care-ful *adj* (OE *carful*, *cearful*, from *caru* care + *-ful*; 1000); **F** prudent/e, **S** cuidadoso/a, **I** prudente, **G** vorsichtig; giving a lot of attention to what you are doing, *a careful driver*, *a careful consideration of the risks of the investment*

care-giver *n AmE* carer

care-less *adj* (OE *carlēas*, type **karalaus*, see *care* n + *-less*; 1000 as *carleas*); **F** négligent/e, **S** descuidado/a, **I** negligente, **G** nachlässig, unvorsichtig; not paying enough attention to what you are doing, *a careless behaviour*, *a careless way of writing*

carer *n* (from *care* verb + *-er*; late 17c); **F** aide m/f à domicile, **S** curador/ora, **I** badànte m/f, **G** Haushaltshelfer/in; someone who looks after a person who is ill or disabled, *my old mother's carer*

ca·ress¹ *n* (F *caresse*, It *carezza*, LL **caritia*, from *carus* dear; 17c); **F** caresse f, **S** caricia f, **I** carézza f, **G** Liebkosung f; a gentle touch to somebody

ca·ress² *v* (F *caresser* to caress, fondle, It *carezzare*, from *carezza* caress; 17c); **F** caresser, **S** acariciar, **I** accarezzare, **G** liebkosen, streicheln, schmeicheln; to touch somebody gently

care-taker *n* Scots also **janitor**, AmE also **custodian** (from *care* n + *take*; 19c); **F** (of a building) concierge, gardien/enne, **S** vigilante m, guardian m, **I** custòde m/f, **G** Hausmeister, Verwalter m; a person who looks after a house in the absence of the owner, the custodian of a public building like a school, etc

care worker *n* someone whose job is to look after people who need help

care-worn *adj* looking tired and sad, a *careworn look*

cargo *n, pl -goes, AmE -gos* (Sp *cargo* a loading, from *cargar* to load, LL *carricāre* to load on a cart, L *carrum* cart;

17c); **F** cargaison f, **S** carga f, cargamento m, **I** càrico m, **G** Ladung f, Fracht(gut) n; the goods carried by a ship, aircraft or vehicle, freight

caribou *n* (Canadian/French *caribou*, from Algonquian *xalibú*, literally *pawer*, *scratcher*, in reference to the animal's habit of pawing snow to find grass; 17c); a large animal with horns that lives especially in North America and Siberia

caricature¹ *n* (F *caricature*, It *caricatura* from *caricare* overload, exaggerate, LL *carricāre* to load; 18c); **F** caricature f, **S** caricatura f, **I** caricatura f, **G** Karikatur f; a drawing or writing that exaggerates somebody's features for satirical reasons, *a caricature of the Premier*

caricature² *v* (from the noun, by influence of F *caricaturer* represent in caricature; 18c); **F** caricaturer, **S** caricaturizar, **I** caricaturare, **G** karikieren; to represent people in a way that makes them seem ridiculous, *Cervantes caricatures cavalry in his Don Quijote*

car-ies *n* (L *caries* a decay, F *carie*, cognate with Gr *κῆρ* death, *ἀκέρατος* intact, see also *κερᾶζειν* ravage, plunder; early 17c); **F** carie f, **S** caries f, **I** carie f, **G** Karies f; the process of decay of a tooth, caused by a bacterium

carillon *n* (F *carillon*, OF *quarellon*, from Gallo-Romance *quadriñōnem*, L *quaterniōnem* a set of four, from *quaterni* four each, *quater* four times, *quattuor* four; 18c); **F** carillon m, **S** carillón m, **I** carillón m, **G** (Turm)Glockenspiel n, Glockenspielmusik f; a set of bells which plays a tune

car-ing *adj* (see **care**); **F** humanitaire, **S** afectuoso/a, bondadoso/a, **I** affettuoso/a, **G** liebevoll, mitfühlend; showing concern for others, helpful, sympathetic, *a caring daughter*

car-jack-ing *n* the crime of forcing the driver of a car to take you somewhere or of stealing their car

car-load *n* the amount of people a car can contain

car-mine *n/adj lit* (F *carmine*, MedL *carminium*, from Arabic *qirmiz* the kermes insect and L *minium* red lead; 1712); a dark red colour

carn-age *n* (MF *carnage*, It *carnaggio* slaughter, LL *carnaticum* flesh, meat in tribute to a feudal lord, from L *caro-carnis* flesh; early 17c); **F** carnage m, **S** matanza f, carnicería f, **I** carneficina, **G** Blutbad n; violent killing of a large number of people, *the battle of Floddenfields was a carnage of Scottish nobility*

carnal *adj* (OF *carnal*, MedL *carnalis*, frequently used as an attribute of relationship, as *frater* or *soror carnalis*, brother or sister by blood, from *caro-carnis* flesh; early 15c); **F** charnel/elle, sensuel/elle, **S** carnal, **I** carnale, sensuale, **G** fleischlich; relating to body or sex, *carnal desires*

carnal knowledge *n* sexual activity

car-na-tion *n* (MF *carnation*, It *carnagione* flesh color, LL *carnatiōn-em* fleshiness, from *caro-carnis* flesh + suffix *-tion*; 16c); **F** incarnat m, carnation f, **S** clavel m, **I** garofano m, **G** (Garten-)Nelke f; a flower of the pink family, with fragrant pink, white or red flowers

car-ni-val *n* (It *carnevale*, MedL *carnelevamen* Shrovetide 'the putting away or removal of flesh', L *carn-em* flesh + It *levare*, L *levāre* to lift or raise up; 16c); **F** carnaval m, **S** carnaval m, **I** carnevale m, **G** Karneval m; "The season immediately preceding Lent, devoted in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries to revelry and riotous amusement, Shrove-tide; the festivity of this season" (*OED*)

car-ni-vore *n* (F *carnivore*, L *carnivorus* flesh-eating, from *carnis* + *vorāre* devour, L *vorax* having an insatiable appetite; 19c); **F** carnivore m, **S** carnívoro/a, **I** carnívoro/a, **G** fleischfressend; an animal that feeds on flesh, cp *herbivore*

car-ni-vor-ous *adj* (L *carnivorus*, *carni* flesh + *-vorous* devouring; 17c); **F** carnivore, carnassier/ère, **S** carnívoro/a, **I** carnívoro/a, **G** fleischfressend; flesh-eating, feeding on flesh, *carnivorous animals*

carob *n* (F *carobe*, *carrobe*, MedL *carrubia*, Sp *garrobo*, It *carrubo*, Arabic (*al*) *kharrubah*; 16c); **F** caroubier m, **S** algarroba (bean) f, algarrobo (tree), **I** carruba (frutta), carrubo (pianta) f, **G** Johannisbrot(baum) n; the seed of a Mediterranean tree

carol¹ *n* also **Christmas carol** (OF *carole* a ring-dance, see L *chorus*, Gr *χορός*, or L *corōlla* garland, also LL *choraula* choral sing, Gr *κοραύλης* 'flute player accompanying the chorus'; late 13c); **F** chant m, chanson f, chant de Noël, **S** villancico m, **I** cānto di giòia, **G** Freuden- *bsd.* Weihnachtslied n; a religious song sung at Christmas

carol² *v* (OF *caroler*, from *carole* n; early 14c); **F** chanter des chants de Noël, **S** cantar alegremente, **I** cantare allegramente, **G** Weihnachtslieder singen; to sing joyfully, *the farmers carolled joyfully while doing their work in the fields*

car-otid ar-tery *n* one of the two arteries in man's neck that supply blood to the head

car-ou-sal *n* (*carouse* verb + *-al*; 18c); **F** bombe f, **S** jarana f, juerga f, **I** bicchierate f, bevūta f, **G** Trinkgelage n, Zecherei f; a drinking party, a noisy revel, see **carouse**

car-rou-se¹ *v literary* (MF *carrousser*, from *carous* a bout of drinking, probably the verb is from the phrase *drink carouse*, in which *carouse* is an adverb meaning 'to the bottom, all out', see **G** *garaus*, from the phrase *trink gar aus!*, *drink all up!* 16c); **F** faire la bombe, **S** jaranear, estar de juerga, **I** bère smodatamēnte, **G** zechen; drink freely, spend time drinking and enjoying yourself in a noisy way with other people

car-rou-se² *n* (MF *carous*; 16c); a bout of drinking; this word has been largely superseded by **carousal**

car-ou-sel *n* (F *carrousel*, It *car(r)osello*, from *carro* chariot, Gaulish Latin *carrus*; 17c); **F** carrousel m, **S** carrusel m, **I** carosello m, **G** Karrussell n; a joust with wooden horses, in an airport a belt which conveys your luggage

carp¹ *n* (F *carpe*, LL *carpa*; late 14c); **F** carpe f, **S** carpa f, **I** cāpa f, **G** Karpfen m; a large freshwater fish which has sensory barbels under its mouth

carp² *v* (see ON *karka*; about 1225 as *carpen* to talk; the sense 'find fault with' developed in ME and first recorded in about 1378, was apparently influenced by L *carpēre* to pluck, tear to pieces); **F** épiloguer, gloser, **S** criticar (sin motivo), murmurar de, **I** cavillare, trovāre da ridire su), **G** nörgeln (*an dat*), kritteln (*über acc*); to complain about things that are unimportant, in a way that is annoying, *she always finds something to carp about*

car-pal tun-nel syn-drome *n medical* a medical condition of pain in the hand, caused by repeated pressure on a nerve

car park *n* an area where people can leave their car

car-pen-ter *n* (OF *charpentier*, LL *artifex carpentārius* carriage maker, L *carpentum* two-wheeled carriage; early 14c); **F** charpentier m, menuisier m en bâtiments, **S** carpintero m, **I** carpentiēre m, **G** Zimmermann m; an artificer in wood, as distinguished from a joiner, who does framework of houses, ships, etc

car-pen-try *n* (AF *carpenterie*; 14c); **F** charpenterie f, **S** carpintería f, **I** carpenteria f, **G** Zimmerhandwerk n, Zimmerarbeit f; the skill or work of the carpenter

car-pet *n* (OF *carpite*, MedL *carpita* sort of coarse cloth, Old Ital *carpita* thick cloth, L *carpēre* to pluck wool, flowers, etc; 14c as *karpete*); **F** tapis m, **S** moqueta f, **I** tappeto m, **G** Teppich m; a thick covering for floors made of a heavy fabric, *a fitted carpet for the lounge room*

car-pet-bag-ger *n AmE* said of politicians who try to be elected in an area where they are not welcome, *BrE* people who invest in a building society hoping that it will soon become a bank

car-pet-ing *n* (*carpet n/v* + *-ing*; 18c); **F** moquette f, **S** moqueta f, tapizado m, **I** moquette f, **G** Teppichboden n; a

thick fabric that cover floors, *a room with very expensive carpeting*

carpet slipper *n* a slipper made of a heavy fabric that resembles carpet

carpet sweeper *n* a device with a long hand and a brush, used to sweep carpets

car phone *n* a radio telephone used in a car

car pool¹ *n* (*car* *n* + *pool*; 20c); a group of car owners, who in turn use one's car to go to work

car pool² *v* said of people who go together to work in one car and divide the cost

car-port *n* a shelter for the car attached to a house, and consisting of a roof supported on pillars

car-rel *n* (see *carole*, from its early meaning of 'circle'; 16c); **F** box pour lecteurs, **S** box por lectores, **I** box m per lettura, **G** Lesenische *f*; a bay, e.g. in a library, with a desk and a chair, where a person can study in private

car-riage *n* (OF *cariage*, from *carier* carry; late 14c); **F** voiture *f*, **S** vagón *m*, coche *m*, **I** carròzza *f*, vagóne, spése *f/pl* di trasportòto, **G** Wagen *m*, Kutsche *f*, Transportkosten *f/pl*; the action of carrying, *the carriage of food*, a vehicle pulled by horse, *a four-wheeled carriage*, the cost of transporting, *the costs include carriage*, a moving section of a machine, *the carriage of the typewriter*, fig. the way one holds oneself when standing and walking, *Joan's fine carriage*

car-riage-way *n* **F** chaussée *f*, voie *f*, **S** carretera *f*, calzada *f*, **I** corsia *f*, stràda *f* rotàbile, **G** Fahrbahn *f*; the side of a major road used by vehicles travelling in the same direction, *the southbound carriageway*, *dual carriageway*

car-rier *n* (OF *carier* to carry, *carry* *v* + *-er*; late 14c as *caryer*); **F** porteur/euse, **S** transportista *m*, **I** portatòre *m*, **G** Spediteur *m*, Überbringer *m*; a messenger, *the carrier of this parcel*, an organization or an individual which undertakes to transport goods, messages, etc, *a national carrier*, *medical* someone who passes a disease to other people without being affected himself, *a carrier of bacteria*, mil. *aircraft carrier*

carrier bag *n* a plastic bag with handles for carrying shopping

carrier pigeon *n* (17c); a breed of pigeons trained to carry messages

car-ri-ôn *n* (ME *caronye*, OF *caroigne*, VL *carōnia*, from L *carō-carnis* flesh; early 14c); **F** charogne *f*, **S** carroña *f*, **I** carògna *f*, **G** Aas *n*, verdorbenes Fleisch; the putrefying flesh of a dead animal, *carrions of dead animals*

car-rot *n* (MF *carotte*, L *carōta*, Gr *κάρωτόν* a carrot, from *κάρα* head; about 1680 as *carrot*, the earlier forms including *carot*, *caret*, *carette*); **F** carotte *f*, **S** zanahoria *f*, **I** caròta *f*, **G** Karotte *f*; the root of the carrot plant that is used as a vegetable

car-rot-y *adj* said of hair, having a strong reddish colour

carry *v* (ME *carien*, OF *charier*, *carier* to transport in a vehicle, L *carrum* cart, see **car**; the spelling **carry** was established by the early 1600's); **F** porter, transporter, **S** traer, transportar, **I** portàre, trasportàre, **G** tragen, bringen; the action of bringing goods from one place to another, *to carry the hay from the fields to the hay-loft*, fig. *to carry the load of misfortune*

carry-cot *n* a box-like bed with handles for carrying a baby

carry-on¹ *n* an annoying situation, *coll* a love affair

carry-on² *v* to continue moving, to go on

carry-out *v* to put a plan into execution, *he is carrying-out with all his plans*

car seat *n* a child's seat in a car

car-sick *adj* said of a person who feels sick from the motion of the car he is travelling in

car wash *n* a station where you can have your car washed

cart¹ *n* (OE *cræt*, ON *kart*; early 13c as *carte*); **F** charrette *f*, chariot *m*, **S** carro *m*, carreta *f*, **I** càrro *m* da trasportòto, **G** (Fracht)Karren *m*; an open horse-drawn vehicle used in farm operations, coll. *put the cart before the horse* reverse the ordinary course of things

cart² *v* (from the noun; late 14c); **F** charrier, voiturier, **S** acarretar, carretear, **I** trasportàre (con càrro), **G** karren; to carry in a cart, *the stones were carted from the quarry*

carte blanche *n* French the complete freedom to do what you think necessary, *the commissioners had carte blanche from Government*

car-tel *n* (MF *cartel*, It *cartello*, MedL *cartellus*, dimin. of *carta* paper, letter, from L *charta* paper, see **chart**; 16c in the sense of written challenge, 1902 in the modern, current sense, under the influence of G *Kartell*); **F** cartel *m*, **S** cartel *m*, **I** cartèllo *m*, **G** Kartell *n*; an agreement between rival businesses to fix prices in order to reduce competition and to keep profits high, etc, *the oil cartel*

cart-horse *n* (late 14c); a strong horse used for pulling cars

car-til-age *n* (F *cartilage*, learned borrowing from L *cartilago* gristle; early 15c); **F** cartilage *m*, **S** cartílagó *m*, **I** cartilagine *f*, **G** Knorpel *m*; an elastic tissue that makes the skeleton of young vertebrates, and in mammals is found in the nose, throat and ear,

cart-load *n* (1300); the amount that a cart can hold, *a cartload of potatoes*

car-tog-raph-er *n* (F *carte*, L *c(h)arta*, Gr *χάρτης* leaf of paper + *-γράφος* writer + *-er*; cf **geographer**; 19c); **F** cartographe *m*, **S** cartógráfo *m*, **I** cartògráfo *m*, **G** Kartograph *m*; someone who makes maps or charts

car-tog-raph-y *n* (F *cartographie*, MedL *carta* map + F *-graphie*, *-graphy*; 19c); **F** cartographie *f*, **S** cartografia *f*, **I** cartografia *f*, **G** Kartographie *f*; the art of making maps or charts

car-ton *n* (F *carton* pasteboard, It *cartone*, augmentative form of L *c(h)arta* paper; early 19c); **F** carton *m*, **S** cartón *m*, **I** cartóne *m*, **G** Karton *m*; a box made of thick cardboard for storing goods, *a carton of milk*

car-toon *n* (F *carton* pasteboard, It *cartone*, see **carton**; 17c); **F** dessin *m*, **S** cartón *m*, **I** vignètta *f*, disegno *m* umoristico, **G** Karikatur *f*; a humorous drawing in a newspaper or magazine, especially about politics, *a cartoon of Margaret Thatcher*

car-toon-ist *n* (*cartoon* + *-ist*; late 19c); an author of cartoons

car-t-ridge *n* (F *cartouche* a full charge for a pistol, which was held in paper, It *cartuccia* cartridge, cylinder or cone of paper, from *carta* paper, L *charta* paper, Gr *χάρτης*; 16c as *cartage*); **F** cartouche *f*, **S** cartucho *m*, **I** cartùccia *f*, **G** Patrone *f*, Kartusche *f*; a cylindrical casing containing an explosive charge and a bullet that you put in a gun, a small container to store ink for printers, *an ink cartridge for my new printer*

cartridge paper *n* a heavy paper used to make cartridges or for drawing cartoons

cart track *n* a rough track in a rural area

cart-wheel *n/v* a movement in which you bring your legs over your head and turn the body completely over, the wheel of a cart

carve *v* (see Norwegian *karve* to carve, cognate with MLG and Middle Dutch *kerven* to cut, Old Frisian *kerva*, from proto-Germanic, commonly held to be cognate with Gr *γράφειν* to write, scratch, engrave; late 12c as *kerven*); **F** sculpter, ciseler, **S** esculpir, tallar, **I** cesellàre, intagliàre, **G** (in Holz) schnitzen, (in Stein) meißeln; to cut words or designs on metal, wood, stone, etc, *to carve one's own initials in a tree*, *stones carved in prehistoric times*

car-ver *n* (*carv* verb + *-er*; late 14c); someone who carves wood or stones, a knife with an electric blade to cut roast meat

car-very *n* (*carve* verb + *-ery*; 19c); a restaurant or buffet where roast meat is served

carv-ing *n* (the action of the verb *to carve*; early 13c); a shape cut into wood or stone, the activity of carving something

carving knife *n* a knife to carve roast meat

cary-atid *n* (L *caryatides*, Gr *κάρυάτιδες* priestesses of Artemis at Caryae, or *Κάρυαί*, a village in Laconia; 16c); **F** cariatide f, **S** cariatide f, **I** cariatide f, **G** Karyatide f; marble statues of women used as pillars, originally in Greek temples, *Caryatides carved in wood or in marble*

Casa-nova *n* (after Giacomo Casanova, 1725-98, Venetian adventurer known for his love affairs); a man who has love stories and sex with many women

cas-cade *n* (F *cascade*, It *cascata* fall, from *cascare* to fall, ultimately from L *cadēre* + suffix *-ade*; 17c); **F** cascade f, **S** cascada f, salto m de agua, **I** cascata f, **G** Wasserfall m; a waterfall or series of waterfalls flowing down a rock, *the rivulet falls in a series of cascades towards the river*

case¹ *n* (F *casse*, L *capsa* box, from *capēre* to take, hold; early 14c); **F** caisse f, boîte f, **S** caja f, **I** scàtola f, contenitore m, **G** Kiste f, Koffer m; a box, a container used for storage, etc, *suit-case, glass-case, a case of cans*

case² *v* (from the noun; 16c); **F** encaisser, emballer, **S** encajonar, **I** imballare, incassare, **G** in ein Gehäuse stecken; to put in a case, *to case books*

case³ *n* (OF *cas* circumstance, event, learned borrowing from L *casus* event, chance, from *cās-* past part. stem of *cadēre* to fall; 13c); **F** cas m, **S** caso m, **I** cāsò m, esèmpio m, **G** Umstand m, Frage f; an example in a particular situation, *cases of infectious disease*, situation, *in our case*, an argument, *a case for/against sth*

case-book *n* a written record kept by doctors etc. of cases they have dealt with

cased *adj* covered with a particular material, *cased in glass*

case history *n* a record of a person's health, kept by a doctor or social worker, *the case history of several people was put under scrutiny by the doctors*

case law *n* law based on decisions made by tribunals in the past

case-load *n* the number of cases dealt with in a period of time by a doctor, a lawyer, a social worker, etc

case-ment *n* (MedL *casamentum*, It *casamento* house-frame, see **case**¹); **F** châssis m de fenêtrè à deux battants, **S** ventana a bisagra, **I** telàio m di finèstra a battènti, **G** Fensterflügel m; a window that opens on hinges, like a door, as distinct from the one that slides up and down

case study *n* an analysis of a person, of a community, etc, over a period of time, *the development of that village is a peculiar case study*

case-work *n* the work that a social worker does concerning the background of a particular person or family

case-work-er *n* the person who does this kind of work

cash¹ *n* (MF *caisse* coffer, It *cassa*, L *capsa* box; late 16c); **F** argent m comptant, espèces f/pl, **S** dinero m contante, efectivo m, **I** denàro m in contànti, **G** (Bar)Geld, Kasse f; money in the form of notes and coins, rather than cheques or credit cards, *I prefer to pay in cash*

cash² *v* (from the noun; early 19c); **F** encaisser, **S** cambiarle a uno un cheque, **I** incassare (un asségno), **G** (Scheck) kassieren; convert a cheque into cash, *he cashed my cheque*

cash and carry *n/adj* a wholesale store, especially one that sells goods to retailers on a basis of cash payment

cash card *n* a card that is released by a bank or building society, and is used to get money from a cash machine

cash cow *n informal* the part of a business that always makes money

cash crop *n* a crop that is produced mainly to be sold

cash desk *n* in a shop, the place where you pay for goods that you have acquired

cash dispenser *n BrE* **cash machine**

cashew *n also* **cashew nut** a nut produced from a tropical American evergreen tree

cash flow *n* the amount of money which is cashed and spent by a company

cash-ier *n* (MF *caissier* treasurer, from *caisse* money box; late 16c); **F** caissier/ère, **S** cajero/a, **I** cassière m, **G** Kassierer(in); the person who cashes and pays out money in a bank

cash-less *adj* done without using cash, *a cashless society*

cash machine *n* a machine in a bank where you can get cash using a special card

cash register *n* a machine that records the cash that is received from customers

cash-starved *adj* not having enough money

cash-strapped *adj* not having enough money, *a cash-strapped research field*

cash-mere *n* (from *Cashmere*, variant of *Kashmir*, region in the Himalayas north of India; 17c); fine soft wool obtained from a breed of long-haired goats of Kashmir

cas-ing *n* (*case* v + *-ing*, see **case**¹; 16c); **F** encaissage m, cartonnage m, **S** envoltura f, revestimiento m, **I** custòdia f, rivestimènto m, **G** Umkleidung f; a protective covering, e.g. the sheath of an electrical cable

cas-ino *n* (Ital *casino*, diminutive of *casa* house, from L *casa*; 18c); **F** casino m, **S** casino m, **I** casinò m, luògo m di ritròvo, **G** Kasino n; building or room for gambling, dancing, etc

cask *n* (MF *casque* a cask, helmet, Sp *casco* helmet, cask, from *cascar* to crack, break, shatter, ultimately from L *quassāre* shake repeatedly; 15c); **F** barrique f, tonneau m, **S** tonel, barril m, barrica f, **I** barile m, bótte f, **G** Faß n, (hölzerne) Tonne f; a wooden barrel used for storing alcoholic drinks, *a wine cask*

cas-ket *n* (etym. uncertain, English *cask* + *-et*, or an alteration of MF *casset* small box, probably an adoption of Ital *cassetta*; 15c); **F** coffret m, **S** cajita f, cofrecito m, **I** cofanétto m, scrigno m, **G** (Schmuck)Kästchen n; small box for valuables, *a casket of silver coins*

cas-sava *n* (MF *cassave*, Spanish *casabe*, *cazabbi*, from Taino (Haiti) *caçábi*; 16c); **F** cassave f, manioc m, **S** tapioca f, mandioca f, **I** maniòca f, cassàva f, **G** Kassawa f, Manioc m; a tropical plant with edible thick roots, the flour made from these roots

cas-ser-ole *n* (F *casserole* saucepan, dimin. of MF *casse* pan, MedL *catia*, *cazola*, of unclear origin; early 18c); **F** cocotte f, ragoût m en cocotte, **S** cacerola f, cazuela f, **I** casseruòla f, tegàme m, sformàto m, **G** Kasserolle f; a deep metal container in which food can be cooked, a food made of meat and vegetables and that is cooked in liquid in a metal container, *beef casserole*

cas-sette *n* (F *cassette*, MF *casset*, OF *casse*, L *capsa*, see **case**¹; late 18c); **F** cassette f, **S** casete m, cassette m, **I** cassétta f, **G** Kassette f; a small case containing an audiotape or a videotape for recording and playing, *an audiocassette, a videocassette*

cassette recorder, cassette player *n* a cassette containing a tape for playing or recording music, *a video cassette*

cas-sock *n* (MF *casaque* long coat, It *casacca* a horseman's coat, see Arabic *kazāgand*, Persian *kazhāgand*; 16c,

originally in military use, the ecclesiastical use appears to have arisen in the 17th century); **F** soutane f, **S** sotana f, **I** àbito m talàre, tònaca f, **G** Soutane f; a garment worn by Roman Catholic and Anglican clergy in church choirs

cast¹ v (late 12c as *casten*, from a Scandinavian source, cp Old Icelandic *kasta* to throw, related to *kōs* pile, heap thrown up); **F** distribution f, jet m, coup m, **S** echar, lanzar, **I** gettère, lanciàre, **G** werfen; to throw, to *cast dice*, the *ship cast anchor at midnight*, to shape metal, a *statue cast in bronze*, fig. to *cast a glance at*, to *cast doubt on sth*

cast¹ n (in part from the verb, and in part from Scandinavian, see Old Icelandic *kast* n; 13c); **F** jeter, lancer, **S** echada f, pieza f fundida, **I** làncio m, tiro m, **G** Wurf m, (Rollen)Besetzung f; all the actors who act in a film or play, *the cast included well known actors*, appearance, *the arrogant cast of her face*, the action of throwing sth, *the cast of a stone*, a mould, *the cast of a bronze statue*, he *broke the arm and had to wear a cast*, fig. *a cast of his mind appeared in his face*

cas·ta·nets n (Sp *castañeta*, diminutive of *castaña* chestnut, L *castanèa* a chest-nut tree, Gr *κάσταννα*, so called for their similarity to chestnuts; 17c); **F** castagnettes f/pl, **S** castañuela f, **I** castagnette f/pl, **G** Kastagnette f; a musical instrument used by Spanish dancers, that consists of two small pieces of wood that you hit together rhythmically with the fingers

cast-away n (*cast* verb + *away*; 16c); **F** naufragé/ée, **S** náufrago/a, **I** náufrago m, reiétto m, **G** Ausgestoßener m, Schiffbrüchiger m; a person who has shipwrecked

caste n (Sp & Port *casta* race, lineage, earlier *casta raça* unmixed race, from L *castus* pure, related to *castrāre* to cut off; 16c); **F** caste f, **S** casta f, **I** càsta f, **G** Kaste f; the social system of Indu society, based on four hereditary social classes

cas·tel·lated adj archit (MedL *castellātus*, past part. of *castellāre*, L *castellum* castle + *-ed*; 17c); **F** crénelé/e, **S** almenado/a, **I** castellàto, **G** mit Türmen und Zinnen; with battlements, a *castellated manor*, with castles as part of the landscape, *the castellated countryside in southern Scotland*

cas·ter n also **castor** (*cast* v + *-er*; 18c); **F** roulette f, **S** ruedecilla f de meuble), **I** rotèlla f, **G** Laufrolle f; a small wheel fixed to the legs of a piece of furniture, to move it easily in any direction; the word indicates also a container with a perforated top for springling powder or granulated food

caster sugar n a white sugar cast in the form of small grains

cas·ti·gate v (L *castigātus*, past part. of *castigāre* to chastise, from *castus* pure, with suffix *-ate*; early 17c); **F** châtier, corriger, **S** reprobar, censurar, **I** castigāre, punire, **G** züchtigen; criticize, punish severely, *his arrogance was severely castigated*

cas·ti·ga·tion n (L *castigati-ōnem* chastisement, noun of action of *castigāre*, see *castigate* verb, late 14c); **F** châtiment m, correction f, **S** reprobación f, censura f, **I** castìgo m, punizióne f, **G** Züchtigung f; the action of the verb *castigate*, a punishment, *castigation for the past sins*

cast·ing n (*cast* verb + *-ing*); **F** distribution f des rôles, coulée f, coulage m, **S** reparto m, pieza f fundida, **I** assegnazióne f delle pàrti, fusióne f, **G** Rollenverteilung f, Guß m; the process of choosing actors for a play or film, *the casting director*, the process of forming a solid object by pouring liquid metal into a mould, or specially shaped container, to allow it to solidify, *the casting of the bronze statue*

casting vote n the vote given by the chairman to decide an issue when votes on each side are equal

cast iron n a hard type of iron that is shaped by pouring the hot liquid metal into a mould

cast-iron adj made of cast iron, a *cast-iron bridge*

cas·tle n (OE *castel*, OF *castel* fortress, L *castellum* a fortified settlement, dimin. of *castrum* fort, plural *castra* camp); **F** château m, **S** castillo m, **I** castellò m, **G** Schloß n; a large, fortified building with battlements and towers, *the castles of Scotland*

cast-off adj clothes that their owners no more want, *cast-off shoes*

cas·tor¹ see **caster**

cas·tor² n (ME, in the sense *beaver*, L *Castor*, Gr *κάστωρ*, the hero of Greek mythology; 14c); beaver oil, an aromatic substance secreted from the beaver's glands

castor oil n an oil obtained from the seeds of the castor-oil plant

castor sugar see **caster sugar**

cas·trate v (L *castrātus*, past part. of *castrāre* cut off; 17c); **F** châtrer, **S** castrar, **I** castrāre, **G** kastrieren; to emasculate removing the testicles of an animal or of a man, to *castrate the pigs*

cas·tra·tion n (L *castrati-ōnem*, from *castrāre*; early 15c as *castracioun*); **F** castration (of an animal), éviration f (of a man), **S** castración f, **I** castrazióne f, **G** Kastration f; the removal of the testicles from a male animal or a man

cas·ual adj (OF *casuel*, L *casuālis*, from *cāsus* accident, chance; late 14c as *casuel*; see **case**²); **F** fortuit/e, désinvolte, **S** fortuito/a, casual, **I** fortùito/a, casuale, **G** zufällig, unerwartet; not regular, *casual sex*, not formal, *casual clothes*, without care, *casual manners*, by chance, a *casual contact*

cas·ual·ly adv (*casual* + *-ly*; late 14c); **F** en passant, avec désinvolture f, **S** por casualidad, de manera fortuita, **I** con disinvoltùra f, **G** zufällig, durch Zufall; accidentally, by chance, *these events take place quite casually*

cas·ual·ness n (*casual* + *-ness*; late 19c); **F** désinvolture f, fortuité f, **S** contingencia f, **I** disinvoltùra f, indifferènza f, distàcco m, **G** (Nach)Lassigkeit f, Gleichgültigkeit f; casual state or quality, *with casualness she mentioned the story*

casu·alty n (ME *casuel* + *-tee*, *-ty*, OF *casualité*, MedL *casualitās*, L *casuālis*; early 15c as *casueltee* a causal or incidental payment, 16c in the sense of losses resulting from accidents); **F** victime f, **S** pérdidas f/pl, **I** vittime f/pl, **G** Unfall m; a case of death or serious injury in an accident, etc., *the heavy report of casualties*

casu·is·try n (*casuist* + *-ry*, F *casuistique*, from L *casus*; early 18c); **F** casuistique f, **S** casuística f, sofismas m/pl, **I** casistica f, sofisma f, **G** Kasuistik f; a reasoning extremely subtle in the use of arguments that may aim at misleading people

cat n (OE *cat*, *catte*, ONF *cat*, Gr *κάττα*, LL *catta*, MedL *gattus*, *gatta*); **F** chat m, chatte f, **S** gato m, **I** gatto/a, **G** Katze f; an animal of the genus *felis*, that people often keep as a pet; it kills mice and birds

cata·clysm n (F *cataclysm*, L *cataclysmos*, Gr *κατακλισμός* flood, *κατά* down + *κλύζειν* to wash, dash over; early 17c); **F** cataclysm m, **S** cataclismo m, **I** cataclisma m, **G** Kataklysmus m; a disastrous flood or earthquake, *the cataclysms of prehistoric ages*, fig. *a political cataclysm*

cata·combs n usually pl (OE *catacumbas*, LL *catacumbae*, probable alteration of the phrase Gr *κατά* down + L *tumbas*, pl accusative of *tumba* tomb); **F** catacombes f/pl, **S** catacumbas f/pl, **I** catacómbe f/pl, **G** Katakombe f; in ancient Rome, an underground burial place

cata·logue¹ n AmE also **catalog** (OF *catalogue*, LL *catalogus*, Gr *κατάλογος* register, *κατά* completely + *λέγειν* pick up, choose; 15c as *cateloge*); **F** catalogue m, **S** catálogo m, **I** catàlogo m, **G** Katalog m; a complete list of books, *the*

catalogue of the British Library, a complete list of items that people can buy, *a mail order catalogue*

cata-logue² *v* (from the noun; late 16c); **F** cataloguer, **S** catalogar, **I** catalogàre, **G** katalogisieren; to record in a catalogue

cata-lyse *v* *AmE* **catalyze** (see **catalysis**, after **analyse**, **analysis**; late 19c); **F** catalyser, **S** catalizar, **I** catalizzàre, **G** katalysieren; to produce catalytic action in order to increase the rate of a reaction

cata-lysis *n* (Gr *κατάλυσις* dissolution (of a government), from *κατά* completely, down + *λύειν* to loosen; 1655 in the sense of 'dissolution', the term was introduced in chemistry in 1836); **F** catalyse *f*, **S** catàlisis, **I** catàlisi *f*, **G** Katayse *f*; regulation of a chemical reaction by the presence of a catalyst **catalyst** *n* (on the pattern of **analyst**, etc; early 20c); **F** catalyseur *m*, **S** catalizador *m*, **I** catalizzatòre *m*, **G** Katalysator *m*; in chemistry, an agent which produces the catalysis or chemical reaction

cata-lyt-ic *adj* (Gr *καταλυτικός* able to dissolve, from *κατάλυσις* catalysis; early 19c); **F** catalytique, **S** catalítico/a, **I** catalitico/a, **G** katalytisch; causing catalysis, *catalytic converter*

cat-ar-act (L *cataracta* waterfall, Gr *καταράκτης* down-rushing, from *καταράσσειν* to dash down; early 15c; the sense of eye disease was borrowed from MF *cataracte* or MedL *cataracta*); **F** cataracte *f*, **S** catarata *f*, **I** cataràtta *f*, **G** Katarakt *m*, Wasserfall *m*; an opaque area in the eye that produces blurring of vision, he will have a cataract removed, a large waterfall, *the cataracts of the Zambesi river*

cat-arrh *n* (MedL *catarrus*, LL *catarrhus*, Gr *κατάρρως* running down, *καταρρείν* to flow down; early 15c); **F** catarrhe *m*, **S** catarro *m*, **I** catàrro *m*, **G** Katarrh *m*; the discharge of mucus consequent to the inflammation of a mucous membrane in the nose and throat

cat-as-trophe *n* (Gr *καταστροφή*, *κατά* down + *στρέφειν* to turn, see **strophe**; 16c); **F** catastrophe *f*, **S** catàstrofe, **I** catàstrofe *f*, **G** Katastrophe *f*; an event causing a lot of destruction, *humanitarian catastrophe*

cata-ton-ic *adj* (New Latin *catatonìa*, Gr *κατά* down + *τόνος* tone + *-ic*; early 20c); in a state of inertia, unable to control your movements, *catatonic schizophrenia*

cat burglar *n* **F** monte-en-l'air *m* invariable, **S** (ladrón *m*) balconero, **I** ladro acrobata **G** Einsteigdieb *m*.; a thief who climbs up walls of a building to enter a window and steal

cat-call *n* **F** sifflet *m*, **S** silbo *m*, silbido *m*, **I** fischio *m* di disapprovazione, **G** Buh(ruf *m*), Pfiff *m*; a shout expressing disapproval at a public meeting

catch¹ *v* past part. **caught** (OF *catcher*, *cachier* capture animals, MedL *caciare*, L *capt(i)are* try to catch, freq. form of *capere* to catch; late 11c as *cacchen*, *cahten*); **F** prendre au vol, **S** cogere, atrapar, **I** afferrare, prendere al volo, **G** fangen; to get hold of sth, *the police caught the thief*, to be in time for a train, bus, etc., *I caught the 12,25 train for Edinburgh*, fig. *to catch by surprise*, *to catch a note of despair*, *to catch the cold*, etc

catch² *n* (from the verb; late 14c); **F** prise *f* au vol, **S** cogida *f*, presa *f*, **I** présa *f*, **G** Fangen *n*, Fang *m*; the act of catching, an amount of fish caught, *a rich catch of fish*, a small device on a door or window to keep it fastened, *a safety catch for the window*, fig. said of a person considered as a good person to marry, etc, *Joan made a real catch with Louis*

catch-all *adj* including all the possibilities, *a catch-all agreement*

catcher *n* (*catch* + *-er*; 14c); a person or animal that catches things, in baseball, the player who is positioned behind the batter and catches the ball

catch-ing *adj* *informal* said of an illness easily passing from one person to another, infectious, contagious, *a catching disease*

catch-ment area *n* *BrE* the area where the students of a school or the patients of a hospital come from, the area that a river or lake gets water from

catch-phrase *n* **F** accroche *f*, formule *f* toute faite, **S** slogan *m*, frase típica, **I** cliché, slogan, **G** Schlagwort *n*, (hohle) Phrase *f*; a short phrase made popular by a famous person, generally by a politician or by an entertainer

catchy *adj* *colloquial* (*catch* + *-y*; early 19c); easy to remember, *a catchy tune*, *a catchy slogan*, etc

cat-ech-ism *n* (MF *catéchisme*, LL *catechismus*, from *catechizāre* + suffix *-ism*, Gr type **κατηχισμός*; early 16c); **F** catéchisme *m*, **S** catecismo *m*, **I** catechismo *m*, **G** Katechismus *m*; book of instruction about the principles of Christian religion

cat-ech-ize *v* (OF *catéchizer*, L *catechizāre*, Gr *κατηχίζειν* teach by word of mouth; early 15c); **F** catéchiser, **S** catequizar, **I** catechizzàre, **G** katechisieren; to instruct in the principles of Christian religion

cat-eg-or-ic-al *adj* (LL *categoricus*, Greek *κατηγορικός* accusatory, see suffix *-ical*; late 16c); **F** catégorique, **S** categórico/a, **I** categòrico/a, **G** kategorisch; absolute, *categorical statement*, phil. *Immanuel Kant's categorical imperative*

cat-eg-or-ize *v* (English *category* + *-ize*; early 18c); **F** classer par catégories, **S** clasificar, **I** classificàre, **G** in Klassen stellen; to place in a particular category

cat-eg-ory *n* (MF *catégorie*, LL *categorìa*, Gr *κατηγορία* accusation, *κατά* down + *αγορεύειν* assert, speak in the assembly; used originally in reference to Aristotle's *Categories*; 15c); **F** catégorie *f*, **S** categoria *f*, **I** categoria *f*, **G** Kategorie *f*; a group of people or things or actions that have common characteristics, *philosophical category*

cater *v* (ME *catour*, from AF (*a*)*catur*, from *acater*, *aceter* to buy, VL **accaptare*, *ad-*, *ac-captāre*, freq. form of *capere* to take; late 16c); **F** fournir (le repas), **S** proveer comida *a*, **I** provvedere di cibo, **G** Speisen und Getränke liefern (für); to provide food, for example, in an airport, *we have catered for 120 passengers*

cater-er *n* (13c *Katur* and *Katerer* as surnames, the later forms *catour*, 14c, and *catourer*, 15c, were borrowings from AF); **F** traiteur *m*, **S** abastecedor/ora, **I** fornitorè *m* (di cibo), **G** Lieferant *m* (für Speisen und Getränke); a company or person that provides food at a meeting, party, etc

cater-ing *n* (*cater* verb + *-ing*; early 19c); **F** restauration *f*, **S** servicio *m* de comidas, **I** approvvigionamento *m*, **G** Versorgung *f* mit Lebensmitteln; the provision of food for meetings or social events, *the catering for the meeting*

cat-er-pil-lar *n* (OF *c(h)atepelose*, *cate* cat, LL *catta* + *pelose* hairy, L *pilōsus*, from *pilus* hair; 15c as *catyrpel*, this form being apparently influenced by *piller* plunderer); **F** chenille *f*, **S** oruga *f*, **I** brùco *m*, **G** Raupe *f*; a wormlike larva, that eats the leaves of plants and develops into a butterfly or moth, *tech* a tractor designed to travel over unequal ground

Cat-er-pil-lar *n* *trademark*

cat-er-waul *n* the long unpleasant cry typical of a cat

cat-fish *n* (*cat* + *fish*; early 17c); a fish with flat head and hair around its mouth, which lives in rivers or lakes

cat flap *n* *AmE* **catdoor** a hole cut at the bottom of a door, for a cat to go in and out

cat-gut *n* (Dutch *kattedarm*, gut or intestines of the cat; late 16c); a string made from animal intestines, and used to make musical instruments

cath-ar-sis *n* (New Latin *catharsis*, Gr *καθάρσις*, cleansing, purification, from *καθαίρειν* to cleanse, from

καθαρός clean; late 19c in the sense of 'a purging of emotions through drama'; **F** catharsis f, **S** catarsis f, **I** catàrsi f, **G** Katharsis f; in *psychoanalysis* the purification of the soul from strong emotions through drama, *the confession was her catharsis*, *med.* purgation of the bowels; ***cath-ar-tic** *adj*

cath-edral *n* (Fr *cathédral*, MedL *cathedralis* of or belonging to the bishop's chair, from L *cathedra* chair, Gr *καθέδρα*; late 16c); **F** cathédrale f, **S** catedral f, **I** cattedrale f, **G** Kathedrale f, Dom m; the main church of a city, under the care of a bishop, *Nôtre Dame Cathedral in Paris*, *a cathedral city*

Cath-er-ine wheel *n* *AmE* **pin-wheel** a round firework that spins around when lit

cath-eter *n* (F *cathéter*, MedL *cathirum*, LL *catheter*, Gr *καθέτηρ* anything inserted; early 17c); **F** cathéter m, **S** catéter m, **I** catètere m, **G** Katheter m; a thin tube that is put into the body to drain urine

cath-ode *n* (Gr *κάθοδος* a way down, *κατά* down + *ὁδός* way, road; the term was introduced in 1834 by the physicist Michael Faraday); **F** cathode f, **S** cátodo m, **I** cátodo m, **G** Kathode f; *physics* the negative electrode in an electrolytic cell, cp. **anode**

Cath-olic *adj/n* (see next); Roman Catholic, *adj* a Roman Catholic church

cath-olic *adj* *formal* (F *catholique*, LL *catholicus*, Gr *καθολικός* universal, general, *κατά* according to + *ὅλος* whole + suffix *-ic*; 16c); **F** universel/le, **S** liberal, **I** universale, **G** universal, umfassend; including a variety of things, wide-ranging, *catholic interests*, *catholic tastes*

cat-kin *n* (Dutch *katteken*, dimin. of *katte* cat; see also 16c L *catulus*, F *chaton*, from *cat*, and G *kätzchen*; 16c); **F** chaton m, **S** amento m, **I** amento m, **G** (Blüten)Kätzchen *n*; a group of soft flowers hanging from the branches of some trees in spring, *willow catkins*

cat-nap *n* *informal* a very short sleep

cat's cradle *n* a series of patterns made by weaving strings around the fingers of the hands

cats-eye *n* *AmE* **reflectors** **F** catadioptr m, **S** catafotos m/pl, **I** catarifrangenti m/pl, **G** Katzenauge *n*; the pieces of glasses or plastic that are put along the sides of a road, to reflect the lights of a car at night

cat-suit *n* a piece of women's clothing that fits tightly and covers the whole body

cat-tery *n* a place where people can leave their cats paying for them to be cared for

cat-tle *n* *plural* (OF *catel* property, MedL *capitale* property, neuter of L *capitālis*; about 1250 in the sense of 'property', after 1555 in the current meaning of 'cows and bulls'); **F** bétail m, bestiaux m/pl, **S** ganado m, **I** bestiame m/pl, **G** Rind(Vieh) *n*; domestic animals, esp. cows and bulls, kept as farm animals, *dairy cattle* cows kept for their milk

cattle grid *n* *AmE* **cattle guard** metal bars that are placed over a hole in a road, to let car pass but not sheep and cows

catty *adj* resembling a cat, in the sense of malicious, *catty comments about her sister's boyfriend*

cat-walk *n* the stage that models walk along in a fashion show

Cau-ca-sian *adj/n* (New Latin *Caucasianus*, from *Caucasus*, the name of the mountains between the Caspian and the Black sea; early 19c); **F** caucasien/enne, **S** caucásico/a, **I** caucàsico/a, **G** kaukasisch; an ethnic group of the white race having skin of a pale colour, relating to the Caucasus mountains

cau-cus *n* *AmE* (origin unclear, cp Algonquian *caucauasu* elder, adviser, a dialect term of Virginia; 18c); **F** bloc m, réunion f du bloc, **S** camarilla f (política), reunión f de un partido, **I** riunione di dirigenti (di un partito politico), **G**

Parteiausschuß m zur Wahlvorbereitung, Parteitag m; a meeting of the members of a political party, previous to an election or to a general meeting

caught past part. of **catch**

caul-dron *n* *lit* (OF *chauderon*, It *calderone*, augmentative of L *calidārium* hot-bath, of which the plural *caldāria* exists in It *caldaia*, ultimately from L *calidus*; early 14c); **F** chaudron m, **S** calderón m, **I** calderóne m, *caldàia* f, **G** (großer)Kessel m; a large metal pot used for cooking liquid food over a fire

cauli-flower *n* (see ModL *cauliflora*, L *caulis* stem + *flor-* stem of *flos* flower, with elements of ME *cole*, *coul*, *caul* cabbage; late 16c as *cole florie*); **F** chou-fleur m, pl choux fleurs, **S** coliflor f, **I** cavolfiore m, **G** Blumenkohl m; a vegetable with a hard central part with green leaves

cauliflower cheese *n* cooked cauliflower in a sauce made with cheese

cauliflower ear *n* an ear swollen because of an injury

caulk *v* (F *cauquer* to press or squeeze in with force, L *calcāre* to tread or press; 15c); **F** calfater, étouper (*un navire*), **S** calafatear, **I** calafatàre, **G** kalfatern; to fill up the joints of a boat with a sticky substance, making it watertight

causal *adj* (L *causalis* relating to a cause, from *causa* cause, F *causal*; 16c); **F** causal, causative/ive, **S** causal, **I** causàle, **G** kausal, ursächlich; establishing a link between two conditions, *a causal link between cigarettes and lung cancer*, *grammar*, a causal preposition, such as 'because', introduces a statement about the cause of sth, *the contract could not be subscribed because the owner was away*

caus-al-ity *n* *literary* (formed on L type **causalitās*, from *causalis* causal + *-ity*; early 17c); **F** causalité f, **S** causalidad f, **I** causalità, **G** Ursächlichkeit f; the relation of cause and effect for everything that happens, *principle of causality*

caus-ation *n* *literary* (L *causati-ōnem* excuse, pretext, see MedL *causāre* in the sense of 'action of causing', and F *causation*; 17c); **F** causalité f, **S** causalidad f, **I** causalità, rapporto di causa ed effetto, **G** Verursachung f, Ursächlichkeit f, Kausalprinzip m; the process of causing

causa-tive *adj* (F *causative*, L *causativus*, see *cause* verb + *-ive*; early 15c); **F** causative/ive, **S** causativo/a, **I** causativo/a, **G** kausal, begründend; making sth happen, *a causative condition*

cause¹ *n* (F *cause*, L *causa*, MedL *causa* of philosophy and law-courts, taken into the living languages in the form of *causa*, *cause*; early 14c); **F** cause f, **S** causa f, motivo m, **I** cāsa f, motivo m, **G** Ursache f, Grund m; sth which produces an effect, *there was no cause for concern*

cause² *v* (from *cause* *n*, or from OF *causer*; late 14c); **F** causer, **S** causar, motivar, **I** causāre, motivāre, **G** veranlassen, verursachen; to cause sth happen, *to cause trouble*, *to cause an accident*

cause-way *n* (ME *cauce-weie*, *cauce*, *cauci* a borrowing from AF *calcee*, *cauce*, from VL **calciāta* via paved way, L *calcis* gen. of *calx* limestone; 16c); **F** chaussée f, **S** calzada f elevada, carretera f elevada, **I** strada f rialzata o sopraelevata, **G** erhöhter Fußweg; a raised road, esp. across a wet ground

caus-tic *adj* (OF *caustique*, L *causticus*, Gr *καυστικός* capable of burning, *καυστός* red-hot, burnable; late 14c); **F** caustique, **S** cáustico/a, **I** caústico/a, **G** kaustisch; a chemical substance capable of burning, *caustic soda*, fig. *caustic remarks*

caut-er-ize *v* (F *cautériser*, LL *cauterizāre* to burn with a hot iron, from *cauterium* a cauterizing iron, Gr *καυτήριον*; 16c); **F** cautériser, **S** cauterizar, **I** cauterizzāre, **G** (aus)brennen; to treat a wound by burning it with hot metal or a laser, *to cauterize a wound with a burning iron*

caution¹ *n* (F *caution*, L *cauti-ōnem*, from *cautus* past part. stem of *cavēre* to beware; late 13c as *caucion*); **F** précaution *f*, prudence *f*, **S** cautela *f*, prudencia *f*, **I** cautela *f*, prudènza *f*, **G** Vorsicht *f*; prudence that you use to avoid risk, *to proceed with caution, to act with caution*

caution² *v* (from the noun; 17c); **F** avertir, mettre en garde, **S** amonestar, **I** méttete in guàrdia, **G** warnen (vor + dat); to warn, *to caution someone against sth*

caution-ary *adj formal* (L type **cautionarius*, see *caution* + *-ary*, late 16c); **F** qui sert d'avertissement, **S** aleccionador/a, **I** ammonitore, di avvertiménto, **G** warnend; giving a warning, *a cautionary advert, a cautionary signal*

cautious *adj* (see *caution*, L **cautiōsus*, F *cautionnaire*; late 16c); **F** circonspect/e, prudent/e, **S** cauteloso/a, prudente, **I** càuto/a, prudènte, **G** vorsichtig; careful, using prudence, *a cautious approach to the present issues*

cav-al-cade *n* (MF *cavalcade*, It *cavalcata* from *cavalcare* to ride on horseback, LL *caballicāre*, L *caballus* horse; 1591); **F** cavalcade *f*, cortège *m*, **S** cabalgata *f*, **I** cavalcàta *f*, **G** Kavalkade *f*, Reiterzug *m*; a line of people riding on a ceremonial occasion

cava-lier¹ *n hist* (MF *caulier*, It *cavaliere*, Sp *caballero*; 1589); **F** cavalier *m*, **S** caballero *m*, **I** cavalière *m*, **G** Kavalier *m*, *hist* Ritter *m*; a soldier fighting on horseback

cava-lier² *adj* showing careless regard, *a cavalier attitude towards ordinary people*

cav-al-ry *n* (MF *cavalerie*, It *cavalleria* mounted militia, LL *caballārius* horseman, L *caballus* horse, Gr *καβάλλης*; 1546 as *caullery*); **F** cavalerie *f*, **S** caballería *f*, **I** cavalleria *f*, **G** Kavallerie *f*, Reiterei *f*; *history* the part of an army that fought on horseback, in a modern army, the troops that use armoured vehicles, *the third regiment of cavalry*

cave¹ *n* (OF *cave* a cave, L *cava* hollow, from *cavus* hollow; 13c); **F** caverné *f*, grotte *f*, **S** caverna *f*, cueva *f*, **I** cavèrna *f*, gròtta *f*, **G** Grotte *f*, Höhle *f*; a natural hollow in the side of a mountain, or underground, *the entrance to the cave, cave paintings*

cave² *v* (from the noun; early 18c); usually as **cave in**; **F** (of structure, beam) s'infléchir, céder, **S** derrumbarse, ceder, rendirse, **I** crollàre, cèdere, arrèndersi, **G** einsinken, nachgeben; said of a roof, wall, etc, to collapse, *the roof caved in on the spectators*, fig. to give in or surrender, esp. when you are under pressure, *he caved in to pressure from the shareholders*

cav-eat *n* (Latin, 'let him beware', from *cavēre* to beware; 16c); **F** avertissement *m*, **S** advertencia *f*, **I** avvertiménto *m*, **G** Einspruch *m*, Verwahrung *f*; a cautionary warning, *a caveat was issued by police, law* a formal notice in a law court

cav-eat emp-tor *n law* (Latin, 'let the buyer beware'; 16c); the law principle that the buyer should examine goods before acquiring, the responsibility for their quality resting with him **cave-in** *n* (see **cave**); a collapse

cave-man *n hist* **F** homme *m* des caverns, **S** hombre *m* de las cavernas, **I** uòmo *m* delle cavèrne, **G** Höhlenbewohner *m*; a person who lived in the caves in prehistoric times

caver *n AmE spelunker*, a person who goes into caves, see also **speleologist**

cav-ern *n* (OF *cavern*, L *caverna* cave, from *cavus* hollow, see **cave**; late 14c); **F** caverné *f*, **S** caverna *f*, **I** cavèrna *f*, **G** Höhle *f*, Kaverne *f*; a hollow or cavity in the earth, usually underground, *the myth of the cavern in Plato's Republic*

cav-ern-ous *adj literary* having inside it a very large space, *a cavernous room*

cav-iar *n* (F *caviar*, It *caviare*, etym. unclear, according to *The Barnhart* from Turkish *haviār*, from Persian dialect *khāviār*, according to *OED* 'it has no root in Turkish, and has

not the look of a Turkish word'; 16c); **F** caviar *m*, **S** caviar *m*, **I** caviàle *m*, **G** Kaviar *m*; the eggs of the sturgeon, which are eaten as a special and expensive food

cavil *v formal* (OF *caviller*, L *cavillāri*, from *cavilla* jesting, banter; 16c); **F** chicaner, **S** critiquizar sin motivo, **I** cavillàre, **G** nörgeln, kritteln; to quibble, to make annoying complaints **caving** *n AmE spelunk-ing* (see **cave**); the sport of going into caves under the ground

cav-ity *n* (F *cavité*, L **cavitat-em*, *cavitas* hollowness, from *cavus* hollow; 16c); **F** cavité *f*, **S** cavidad *f*, **I** cavità *f*, **G** (Aus)Höhlung *f*, Hohlraum *m*; hollow space, *to fill a cavity in a tooth*

cavity wall *n* a wall consisting of two walls, having a space between them, to keep out humidity and noise, *cavity wall insulation*

ca-vort *v* (etym. unclear, probably an alteration of *curvet* leap about; late 16c); **F** faire des cabrioles, **S** dar cabrioladas, **I** saltellàre, fàre capriòle, **G** herumtollen, tanzen; to jump in an excited way, *to cavort with young women*

caw¹ *n* (imitative; late 16c); **F** croassement *m*, **S** graznido *m*, **I** gracchiàre *m*, **G** Krächzen *n*; the harsh sound made by crows and rooks

caw² *v* (from the noun; 17c); **F** croasser, **S** graznar, **I** gracchiàre, **G** Krächzen; to make the loud rough cry typical of the crow, *the crow was cawing on the branch of a tree*

cay-enne *n* (see Cayenne, the chief town of French Guyana, but probably from Tupi *quiynha*, *kyynha*; 18c); **F** poivre *m* de cayenne, **S** pimienta *f* de chile, **I** pépe *m* di Caienna, **G** Cayenepfeffer *m*; type of red pepper that is used to give flavour to the food

cay-man *n* (probably borrowed through Spanish *caimán* and French *caïman*, from a Carib name meaning crocodile; 16c); **F** caïman *m*, **S** caimán *m*, **I** caimàno *m*, **G** Kaiman *m*; the crocodile of the Caribbean

CB *n abbr. for* 'Citizen Band', a range of waves on a radio on which people can send messages to each other on a short distance, *a CB radio equipment*

CBE *n abbr for* 'Commander (of the) British Empire', an honour granted by the King or Queen, *General Louis Adam, CBE*

CBI *n abbr for* 'Confederation of British Industry'

CBS *n abbr for* 'Columbia Broadcasting System'

cc *n abbr for* 'cubic centimetres'

cc *n abbr for* 'carbon copy'

ccTV *n abbr for* 'closed-circuit television'

CD *n abbr for* 'compact disc'

CD-R *n abbr for* 'compact disc recordable', a CD on which sound and pictures can be recorded only once

Cdr *n also Cdr. abbr* in writing for 'Commander'

CD-ROM *n abbr for* 'compact disc read-only memory', a CD on which large amounts of information can be stored

CD-RW *n abbr for* 'compact disc rewritable', i.e. a CD on which information can be written and removed more than once

CE *n abbr for* 'Church of England'

cease *v* (OF *cesser*, L *cessāre* to cease, freq. form of *cedēre* go away, withdraw; late 13c as *cesen*); **F** cesser, **S** cesar, suspender, **I** cessàre, sospèndere, **G** enden; to stop doing sth, *the factory stopped production, not continue, the rain stopped falling*

cease-fire *n* (*cease* + *fire*; 19c); an agreement between two armies to stop fighting, *an agreement on a ceasefire was finally reached*

cease-less *adj* (*cease* *n* + *-less*; late 16c); not stopping, *a ceaseless noise*

cedar *n* (OE *ceder*, ME *cedre*, OF *cedre*, L *cedrus*, Gr *κέδρος* cedar, juniper; the spelling *cedar* began to appear in

the mid-1500's); **F** cède m, **S** cedro m, **I** cédro m, **G** Zeder f; any species of coniferous trees of the pine family, *cedar of Lebanon**cedre*

cede v (F *céder*, L *cedere* to give way, L *cedo* being cognate with Gr *ὄδος* way, see e.g. *ἔξοδος* going out; 17c); **F** céder, **S** ceder, **I** cedere, **G** abtreten; to give sb the control of sth, *Gibraltar was ceded to Great Britain in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht*

ce·dilla n (Sp *cedilla*, Old It *zediglia*, on L type **zeticula*, dimin. of the letter Z; late 16c); **F** cédille f, **S** cedilla f, **I** cediglia f, **G** Cedille f; a mark (¸) derived from the letter Z, used especially in French and Portuguese words under c (ç), to show that it has a soft sound

cei·lidh n (Irish *céilidhe*, Scottish-Gaelic *ceilidh*, Old Irish *céile* companion; late 19c); a special Scottish and Irish event, where people dance and sing traditional music

ceiling vbl/n (MF *celer*, L *caelāre*, from L and MedL *caelum* sky, vault; late 14c as *ceylinge*); **F** plafond m, **S** techo m, cielo m raso, **I** soffitto m, **G** Decke f; the inner surface of a room, *the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel*, fig. *a ceiling on imports*

celeb n abbr for **celebrity**

cele·brant n (F *célébrant*, L *celebr-āntem*, pres. part. of *celebrāre*; 1839); **F** célébrant m, officiant m, **S** celebrante m, **I** celebrante m, **G** Zelebrant m; someone who performs a religious ceremony or takes part in it

cele·brate v (L *celebrātus*, past part. of *celebrāre*, from *celēbr-em* renowned; 1465); **F** célébrer, **S** celebrar, **I** celebrare, **G** feiern, (R.C. Mass) zelebrieren; to mark an occasion with festivities, *to celebrate an anniversary*

cele·brated adj famous for his good qualities, *Cervantes, the celebrated author of the Don Quijote*

cele·bra·tion n (L *celebrati-ōnem* noun of action, from *celebrāre*, or directly from English *celebrate* + *-tion*; 1529); **F** célébration f, **S** celebración f, **I** celebrazione f, **G** Feier f, R.C. Zelebrieren n; an occasion when you celebrate sth, *wedding celebration*

cele·bra·tory adj literary celebrating sth, *a celebratory event*

ce·leb·rity n (OF *celebrité*, L *celebrit-ātem* fame, renown, from *celeber* well-known; about 1380 as *celebrete*); **F** célébrité f, **S** celebridad f, **I** celebrità f, **G** Berühmtheit f; a famous person, *an international celebrity*

cel·eri·ac n (see **celery**; 18c); **F** céleri-rave m, **S** apio m nabo, **I** sèdano m rāpa, **G** Knollensellerie m/f; a white vegetable which is a type of celery

cel·ery n (F *célieri*, Italian dialect *selleri*, LL *selinon* parsley, Gr *σέλινον*, 17c); **F** céleri m, **S** apio m, **I** sèdano m, **G** (Stauden)Sellerie m/f; a plant of the carrot family used as a vegetable

ce·les·tial adj (OF *celestial*, It *celestiale*, L *caelestis*, from *caelum* sky; late 14c); **F** céleste, **S** celestial, **I** celèste, **G** himmlisch; pertaining to the heaven, *celestial bodies*, divine, *celestial music*

celi·bacy n (L *caelibatus*, from *caelebs* unmarried; 17c); **F** célibat m, **S** celibato m, **I** celibato m, **G** Zölibat m, n, Ehelosigkeit f; the condition of being unmarried

celi·bate adj/n (L *caelebs* unmarried + suffix *-ate*; early 19c); **F** célibataire, chaste, **S** célibe m/f, **I** cèlibe m/f, **G** Unverheirateter; not having sexual activity, especially for religious beliefs

cell n (OF *cell*, OE *cell*, L *cella* small room, related to *celāre* to hide, conceal); **F** cellule, cachot (of prison); **S** celda f, célula f, **I** cèlla f, cèllula f, **G** Zelle f; a room for one or more prisoners, *prison cell*, a small room where a monk or a nun lives, a device for producing electric current, *storage cell*,

solar cell, *photovoltaic cell*, a small group of people who are part of a larger organization, *terrorist cell*

cell·lar n (OF *celier*, L *cellārium* storeroom, from *cella*, see **cell**; late 12c); **F** cave f, **S** sótano m, bodega f, **I** cantina f, **G** Keller m; a room, generally underground, for storage of goods, *wine cellar*

cell·mate n a prisoner who shares a cell with another one

cello n short for **violoncello**

cell·ist n (shortened form of *violoncellist*, after *cello*; late 19c); **F** violoncelliste m/f, **S** violonchelista m/f, **I** violoncellista m/f, **G** Celist/in; a musician who plays the cello

cel·lo·phane n (see F *cell(ulose)* + *-o* + *-phane*, the suffix deriving from Gr *-φάνης* appearing, from *φαίνειν* to show; 1912); a transparent plastic material used for wrapping things

cell·phone n (*cell* n, or *cell(ular)* adj + *phone*; late 20c); a cellular telephone

cell·lu·lar adj (ModL *cellulāris*, from *cellula* little cell, dimin. of *cella*, or, alternately, from F *cellulaire*; early 19c); **F** cellulaire, **S** celular, **I** cellulare, **G** zellig; relating to cells, *cellular biology*

cell·lu·lar phone n a mobile phone

cell·lu·le n *biol* (French, L *cellula* small cell, L *cella*, see **cell**; in this sense the word is first recorded in 1830; in 1654 it is recorded in the sense of 'small compartment'); **F** cellule f, **S** celdilla, selullilla f, **I** cèllula f, **G** kleine Zelle f; a small cell, *vascular cellulules*

cell·lu·lite n (F *cellulite*, see *cellule* + *-itis*; 1968); **F** cellulite f, **S** celulitis f, **I** cellulite f, **G** Zellgewebsentzündung f; a type of fat that some people get in their body, and which is resistant to change in diet and to physical exercise

cell·lu·loid n *amE* (*cellula* + *-oid*, *cellul-ose* + *-oid*; late 19c); **F** cellulioïde f, **S** celuloïde m, **I** cellulioïde f, **G** Zelluloid n; a transparent plastic material made from cellulose

cell·lu·lose n (ModL *cellul-ōsus*, from *cellula*, see **cellule**; 1755); **F** cellulose n, **S** celulosa f, **I** cellulósa f, **G** Zellulose f; a substance that exists in the cells of plants and is used to make paper

Cel·sius adj (after Anders Celsius, 1701-44, the Swedish astronomer who invented the centigrade temperature scale; 1797); referring to the Celsius scale, according to which the water freezes at 0° and boils at 100°, *the Celsius scale*

Celt n also **Kelt** (F *Celte*, L *Celtæ*, Gr *Κελτοί*, *Κέλται*; 1607); **F** Celte m/f, **S** Celta m/f, **I** Cèlta m/pl, **G** Kelte/in; ancient peoples who lived in western Europe in pre-Roman times, *Celtic Britain*

Cel·tic adj also **Keltic** connected with the Celts and their history, *Celtic artefacts*

ce·ment¹ n (OF *ciment*, F *cément*, L *cæmentum* small stones, abbr. for *cædimentum*, from *cædere* to cut; the spelling *cement* appeared before 1398, replacing the earlier *cyment*, *siment*); **F** ciment m, **S** cemento m, **I** cemento m, **G** Zement m; a grey or white powder containing lime and clay, and constituting the binding agent of the materials making mortar or concrete, *a sack of cement*, *a cement path*, fig. *the cement of a marriage*

ce·ment² v (from the noun; late 14c as *cymenten*); **F** cimenter, **S** cementar, **I** cementare, **G** zementieren; to cover with cement, *to cement an alley*, fig. *to cement a friendship*

cement mixer n a machine in which cement and small stones are mixed, in order to make concrete

cem·et·ery n (OF *cimetiere*, L *cæmeterium*, *cimiterium* Gr *κοιμητήριον* sleeping room, in Christian writers meaning 'burial ground'; 1425 as *cymtury*); **F** cimetière m, **S** cementerio m, **I** cimitèro m, **G** Friedhof m; a place where the dead are buried, *Karl Marx was buried in the Cemetery of Highgate in London*

ceno·taph *n* (F *cenotaphe*, L *cenotaphium*, Gr *κενοτάφιοι*, *κενός* empty + *τάφος* tomb; early 17c); **F** *cenotaphe* m, **S** *cenotafio* m, **I** *cenotáfio* m; a monument in the memory of people who are buried elsewhere, e.g. sailors or soldiers

cen·sor¹ *n* (MF *ensor*, L *ensor* a Roman magistrate, from *ensēre* estimate, consider; 1533); **F** *censeur* m, **S** *ensor* m, **I** *ensóre* m, **G** *Zensor* m; a person whose job is that of controlling if in books, films, etc., there is sth immoral, etc, therefore to be suppressed, *the censors exert a strict control over the letters of the prisoners*

ensor² *v* (from the noun; late 19c); **F** *ensurer*, **S** *ensurar*, **I** *ensuràre*, **G** *zensieren*; to cut parts of a book, film, etc, *the film was heavily censored*

cen·sor·i·ous *adj* (L *ensōrius*; early 16c); **F** *porté/e à censurer*, **S** *hipercrítico/a*, **I** *ensōrio/a*, **G** *kritisch*; severely critical, *a censorious attitude*

cen·sor·ship *n* (*ensor* + *-ship*; late 16c); the office or function of a censor, the act of censoring, *press censorship*

cen·sure¹ *n* (L *ensūra* judgment, censorship, see **ensor**; 1378); **F** *censure* f, **S** *censura* f, **I** *biàsimo* m, *critica* f, **G** *Tadel* m, *Kritik* m; strong criticism, adverse judgment, *a public censure on his behaviour*, *a vote of censure*

cen·sure² *v* (from the noun, or from French *censurer*, from *censure* criticism, L *ensūra* criticism; 1589); **F** *ensurer*, **S** *ensurar*, **I** *criticàre*, *biasimàre*, **G** *tadeln*, *kritisieren*; to criticize severely, *the book was severely censured for its shortcomings*

cen·sus *n* (L *census* from *ensēre* appraise, see **ensor** and **ensure**; 1613, but the meaning 'official count of citizens' is first recorded in 1769); **F** *recensement* m, **S** *censo* m, **I** *ensiménto* m, **G** *Zensus* m, (Volks)Zählung f; an official count of population, carried out at regular intervals, *a census of the population*

cent *n* (OF *cent* hundred, L *centum* hundred, *cent* being probably a contraction of *centime*, *centesimum*; before 1375 in the meaning of 'a hundred', 1685 in the meaning of 'a hundredth part'); **F** *cent* m, *centime* m, **S** *centésimo* m, **I** *centésimo* m, **G** *hundertster Teil* m; a coin worth 1% of the unit of money, for example of the dollar or of the euro, *a stamp costs a few cents*

cent. *abbr* of **century**, *21st cent.*

cen·taur *n* (OF *centaure*, L *centaurus*, Gr *κένταυρος*; 1375); **F** *centaure* m, **S** *centauro* m, **I** *centàuro* m, **G** *Zentaur* m; in mythology, one of a race half man half horse living in Thessaly

cen·ten·ar·i·an *n* (L *centenarius* that contains a hundred + *-ary*; 19c); a person who is 100 years old or more

cen·ten·ary *n* (L *centenarius*, from *centēni* a hundred each, and *centum*, in ME the word being found as *centener*, *centenarie* Roman centurion; early 17c); the 100th anniversary of an event, *the second centenary of the publication of the 'Wealth of Nations'*

cen·ter *n* *AmE* for **centre**

centi- prefix 0.01 of the unit, *centimetre*, *centilitre*

centi·grade *n* the former name of the Celsius scale of temperature

centi·gram *n* the one-hundredth part of a gram

centi·litre *n* *AmE* **centiliter** *abbr* **cl** the one-hundredth part of a litre

centi·metre *n* the one-hundredth part of a metre

centi·pede *n* an invertebrate animal with a long body divided into segments, each bearing two legs

cen·tral *adj* near the centre, *central London*, important, *the role of the European Central Bank*

CIA *n* *abbr* for **Central Intelligence Agency** the department of the US government that collects secret information about other countries

cen·tral·ism *n* (*central* + *-ism*; early 19c); the social organization in which a central group controls the whole system, *the rigid centralism of Soviet economic system*

cen·tral·ize *vt* (English *central* + *-ize*, but see earlier French *centraliser*; early 19c); to bring under central control, *to centralize the economic system*

central nervous system *n* the main part of the nervous system, consisting of the brain and the spinal cord

central processing unit *n* the part of a computer that performs operations

central reservation *n* *AmE* **median strip** the narrow piece of ground between the two parts of a main road

centre¹ *n* (OF *centre*, L *centrum*, Gr *κέντρον* middle point of a circle; the spelling *centre* occurs in Dr Johnson's *Dictionary*, and was generally adopted in Great Britain, while in the US the spelling *center* remained, as in Shakespeare, Pope, Milton, etc; 1380 as *centre*); **F** *centre* m, **S** *centro* m, **I** *céntro* m, **G** *Zentrum* n; the middle point of sth, *the centre of the circle*, *the centre of the square*, indicating a place, *city centre*, *shopping centre*, *fig. to be at the centre of attention*, politics *the centre party*; **centre of excellence** a place where a particular activity is done extremely well

centre² *v* (F *centrer*; early 17c); **F** *centrer*, **S** *centrar*, **I** *centràre*, **G** in den Mittelpunkt stellen; to put sth in the centre, *to centre the headline on the page*, *fig. the conversation centred on/upon current events*

centre back *n* **F** *centre-arrière*, **S** *centro defensa*, **I** *centroterzino* m, **G** *Mittelveteidiger* m; in foot-ball, the player in the middle of the back line of players

centre·fold *n* **F** *double page f centrale détachable*, **S** *pagina f central plegable*, **I** *insèrto m centrale pieghévole*, **G** *Beilage f*, *Insert* m; a large photograph that appears in the two pages opposite to each other in the middle of a magazine

centre forward *n* **F** *avant-centre*, **S** *delantero m centro*, **I** *centravànti* m, **G** *Mittelstürmer* m; in football, etc., the player who is in the middle of the forward line

centre half *n* **F** *demi-centre* m, **S** *centro mediano* m, **I** *centromediàno* m, **G** *Vorstopper* m; in football, the player who is in the middle of the half-line

centre of gravity *n* *physics*, the point where gravitational forces converge

centre·piece *n* the most important item, *the centrepiece of our foreign policy*

centre spread *n* the two pages opposite to each other in a magazine, *the centre spread on the Scottish Highlands will be published next week*

centre stage *n* an important position where you can get people's attention, *the centre stage of present government is foreign policy*

cen·tri·fu·gal *adj* (ModL *centrifugus*, from L *centrum* centre + *fugēre* to flee; 1721 in the phrase *centrifugal force*); **F** *centrifuge*, **S** *centrífugo/a*, **I** *centrífugo/a*, **G** *zentrifugal*; *physics*, moving away from the centre of a circle, *centrifugal force*, cp **centripetal**

cen·tri·fuge *n* (F *centrifuge*, see **centrifugal**; 1887); **F** *centrifuge* f, **S** *centrífuga* f, **I** *centrífuga* f, **G** *Zentrifuge* f; a machine using centrifugal force to separate substances

cen·tri·pet·al *adj* (New Latin *centripētus*, a word coined by Newton in 1687, + *-al*, from L *centrum* centre + *petēre* seek; early 18c); moving towards the centre, *centripetal force*

cen·trist *n* (F *centrist*, from *centre* + *-ist*; 19c); in politics, supporting the centre, *centrist policy*

cen·tur·i·on *n* (F *centurion*, L *centuri-ōnem*, from *centuria*, see **century**; 1382 as *centurioun*); **F** *centurion* m, **S** *centurión* m, **I** *centurióne* m, **G** *Zenturio* m; in the Roman army, the commander of a *centuria*, a military unit of 100 soldiers

cen-tury *n* (L *centuria* company of 100 men, from *centum* hundred; 1533); **F** siècle *m*, **S** siglo *m*, **I** secolo *m*, **G** Jahrhundert *n*; a period of 100 years, *the eighteenth century*

CEO *abbreviation for Chief Executive Officer*

cer-am-ic *n* (Gr *κεραμικός* of pottery, from *κέραμος* potter's clay + suffix *-ic*; 19c); **F** céramique *f*, **S** cerámica *f*, **I** ceràmica *f*, **G** Keramik *f*; a material made by a mixture of clay and chemicals fired at high temperature

ceramics *n* (Gr *κεραμικός* of pottery, from *κεραμική τέχνη* potter's art + suffix *-ic*; 19c); the art of making pots, bowls, etc, with ceramic material by shaping it, things that are made with the ceramic material, *Roman ceramics in the local museum*

cer-eal *n* (F *céréale*, L *Cereālis*, having to do with *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture and abundance; early 19c); **F** céréale *f*, **S** cereal *m*, **I** cereale *m*, **G** Zerealien *m/pl*, Getreide-Pflanzen *pl*; a plant like wheat, maize or rice that produces grains used for food, *cereal crops*

cer-re-bel-lum *n* (L & MedL *cerebēllum*, dimin. of *cerēbrum* brain; 1565); **F** cervelet *m*, **S** cerebello *m*, **I** cervellétto *m*, **G** Kleinhirn *n*; *anatomy* the main part of the hind-brain, responsible for the movements

cere-bral *adj* (F *cerebral*, L type **cerebrālis* relating to the brain, from *cerēbrum* brain + *-al*; early 19c); **F** cérébral/e, **S** cerebral/e, **I** cerebrale, **G** Gehirn-; relating to the brain, *cerebral haemorrhage*

cerebral palsy *n* a pathological condition caused by brain damage before or around birth

cere-brum *n* (L *cerēbrum* brain, cognate with Gr *κάρη* head and *κέρας* horn; 1615); **F** cerveau *m*, **S** cerebro *m*, **I** cervello *m*, **G** Zerebrum *n*, Großhirn *n*; the front part of the brain, responsible for thought and emotions

cere-mo-nial¹ *adj* (LL *cærimoniālis*, from *cærimoniā* + *-al*; late 14c); relating to a ceremony, *ceremonial occasion*

cere-mo-nial² *n* a system of rules to be observed at a ceremony, *the public ceremonial for the coronation of the Kings*

cere-mo-ni-ous *adj* (LL *cærimoniōsus*, celebrated by rites, L *cærimoniā*, see MF *cérémonieux*; 16c); **F** cérémonieux/euse, **S** ceremonioso/a, **I** cerimonióso/a, **G** umständlich, steif; a behaviour too formal and polite, *a ceremonious behaviour*

cer-e-mo-ny *n* (ME *cerymonye*, OF *cerymonie*, L *cærimōnia* religious rites, ceremonies; 1380 as *cerimony*); **F** cérémonie *f*, **S** ceremonia *f*, **I** cerimōnia *f*, **G** Zeremonie *f*; a religious or public ceremony, *marriage ceremony, the prize-giving ceremony*

cer-ise¹ *n* (OF *cerise*, VL **ceresia*, Gr *κερῶσος* cherry tree; 1858); **F** cerise *f*, **S** cereza *f*, **I** rósso *m* ciliégia, **G** cerise *f*; a bright cherry-red colour

cerise² *adj* (see the noun; 19c); **F** rouge cerise, **S** color *m* de cereza, **I** rósso ciliégia, **G** cerise; bright cherry-red in colour

cert *n coll* (short for **cert**, **certainty**; 1889); usually **dead cert**, sth certain to happen or succeed, *a dead cert event*

cert. *abbrev for certificate, certified*

cer-tain *adj* (OF *certain*, LL or Romanic type **certan-us*, from *certus* sure, settled, past part. of *cernere* to decide, determine; 1297 as *certeyn*); **F** certain/e, **S** seguro/a, cierto/a, **I** cèrto/a, sicùro/a, **G** sicher, bestimmt; having no doubt, to be sure of something, *the train will leave at seven, it is certain*

cer-tain-ly *adv* without any doubt

cer-tainty *n* (about 1300 as *certeynte*, AF *certainté*, OF *certaineté*, *certain* + *ié* ty); **F** certitude *f*, **S** certeza *f*, seguridad *f*, **I** certezza *f*, còsa *f* cèrta, **G** Sicherheit *f*; the condition of being absolutely certain, *the never shaken certainty of his convictions*

cer-ti-fi-able *adj* (*certify* + *-able*; 19c); **F** don't l'état nécessite l'internement psychiatrique, qu'on peut certifier, **S** demente, que padece demencia, certificable, **I** che dovrèbbe èssere dichiaràto pazzo, certificabile, **G** verrückt, feststellbar; said of a person who could or should be officially stated to be mentally ill, *a certifiable man*, *AmE* that should be officially accepted, *certifiable quality of the meat*

cer-tifi-cate *n* (MF *certificat*, ML *certificatum*, see **certify**; early 15c); **F** certificat *m*, **S** certificado *m*, **I** certificàto *m*, **G** Bescheinigung *f*, Zeugnis *n*; a document that certifies sth

cer-tifi-cated *adj* having a document certifying that one has the training for a particular job, *a certificated accountant*

cer-ti-fi-ca-tion *n* (MF *certification*, MedL *certificati-ōnem*, LL *certificāre*; early 15c); **F** certification *f*, authentication *f*, **S** certificación *f*, **I** certificazione *f*, **G** Bestätigung *f*; the act of certifying sth, *the certification of the causes of death*

certified cheque *n* a cheque guaranteed by a bank

certified mail *n* *AmE* **recorded delivery**; **F** poste *f* recommandée, **S** correo *m* certificado, **I** pòsta *f* raccomandàta, **G** eingeschriebene Sendung *f*; post which is recorded as being delivered, while the recipient must sign of having received it, *a certified letter*

certified public accountant *n* *AmE* **chartered accountant** an accountant who has received a special training

cer-tify *v* (OF *certifier* make certain, LL *certificāre*, L *certus* sure, see **certain** + the root of *facere* do; 14c); **F** certifier, **S** certificar, **I** certificàre, **G** bescheinigen; to make a thing certain, to attest by a legal certificate

cer-ti-tude *n* *formal* (MF *certitude*, LL *certitudo*; early 15c); **F** certitude *f*, **S** certidumbre *f*, **I** certezza *f*, **G** Sicherheit *f*, Gewißheit *f*; certainty, confidence, *a high degree of certitude*

cer-vical *adj* (F *cervical*, L *cervix-icis* + French *-al*; late 17c); **F** cervical/e, du col de l'utérus, **S** cervical, **I** cervicale, **G** Hals-, Nacken-; related to the cervix, *cervical screening*

cervical smear *n* smear test

cer-vix *n* *anatomy* (L *cervix* the neck; early 15c); **F** col *m* de l'utérus, **S** cerviz *m*, cuello *m* del útero, **I** cervice *f*, còllo *m* dell'ùtero, **G** Nacken *m*, Zervix *f*; the narrow outer end of the uterus

ces-sar-ean *see cae-sar-ian*

ces-ium *n* *chem* (New Latin, L *caesium*, neuter of *caesius* bluish grey; 19c); **F** césium *m*, **S** cesio *m*, **I** cèsio *m*, **G** Zäsium *n*; an alkali metal discovered in 1860-61 by Bunsen and Kirchhoff

ces-sa-tion *n* (OF *cessation*, L *cessati-ōnem*, from *cessare* to desist; 15c); **F** cessation *f*, **S** cesación *f*, suspensión *f*, **I** cessazióne *f*, **G** Ende *n*; a delaying, a ceasing, *cessation of the trouble*

ces-sion *n* (OF *cession*, L *cessi-ōnem*, from *cess-*, stem of *cedere* to withdraw; late 14c); **F** cession *f*, **S** cesión *f*, **I** cessione, **G** Abtretung *f*, Zession *f*; the act of giving up, particularly land or rights, especially to another country after a war, *the cession of Gibraltar on the part of Spain*

cess-pit *n* (etym unclear; for **cess** see L *recēssum* from *recedere* to withdraw; according to OED the etym. spelling of *cess* is *sess*, aphetic form of *assess*; 19c.); **F** fosse *f* à fumier et à purin, **S** pozo *m* negro, **I** pózzo néro, fògna *f*, **G** Senkgrube *f*; a pit for the collection of sewage

cf. *abbr for Latin confer, compare*

CFC *abbr for chlorofluorocarbon*, a type of gas used in the aerosols, and is harmful to the ozone

cha-cha *n* a South-American dance with small, fast steps

chafe *v* (OF *chauser*, VL **calefāre*, alteration of *calefācere* to make hot, from *calere* be warm; late 13c as *chaufen*); **F** irriter, **S** rozar, irritarse, **I** irritàre, **G** warmreiben; to become sore by rubbing, *the bracelet chafed his hand*, *fig.* to feel

irritated, annoyed, *he chafed at the restrictions imposed by the committee*

chaff *n* (OE *ceaf*, cognate with Middle Dutch *caf* chaff, and OHG *cheva* pod, husk; late 11c as *chaf*); **F** balle(s) f/pl (du grain), **S** barcia f, paja f menuda, **I** pàglia f, **G** Spreu f; the outer covering of the seeds of corn or other grain, separated by threshing, *to separate the chaff from the wheat*

***chaf-finch** *n* a small European bird

chag-rin *n* (OF *chagrin*, of unclear origin; early 18c); **F** chagrin m, **S** mortificación f, **I** affanno m, mortificazióne f, **G** Ärger m; a feeling of anxiety, melancholy

chain¹ *n* (OF *châeine*, L *catēna*; late 13c as *chaene*, *cheine*, from 19c in *AmE* in the sense of a group of related stores); **F** chaîne f, **S** cadena f, **I** catēna f, **G** Kette f; a length of metal rings connected to ano another, *Michelangelo's St Peter in chains*, fig. *a chain of distribution*

chain² *v* (from the noun; 14c as *cheynen*); **F** fermer avec une chaîne f, **S** encadenar, **I** incatenàre, **G** (an)ketten; to restrict with chains, *Prometheus was chained by Zeus to a rock*

chain gang *n* a group of prisoners chained together

chain letter *n* a letter sent to several people, asking them to send copies of it to more people, threatening bad things if they do not do it

chain-link fence *n* a fence made of wire netting

chain mail *n* protective clothing made from small metal rings, that in the past soldiers wore for protection

chain reaction *n* *chem* a process in which a reaction causes the next one

chain-saw *n* a saw consisting of a chain with teeth, used particularly for cutting trees

chain-smoke *v* to smoke cigarettes one after another, *he has been chain-smoking for the whole day*

chain store *n* a group of shops that belong to the same company, and sell similar goods

chair¹ *n* (OF *châiere*, *chaëre*, L *cathēdra*, Greek *καθέδρα* seat; 13c); **F** chaise f, **S** cátedra f, silla f, **I** càtèdra f, **G** Stuhl m; a seat for one person, usually with four legs, *a wooden chair*, a professorship, *Kenneth was appointed to the chair of Classical Philology*, the person who is in charge at a meeting, *a number of remarks were addressed to the chair*

chair² *v* (from the noun; 15c); **F** présider (une réunion), **S** presidir, **I** presiedere, **G** den Vorsitz führen; to be in charge at a meeting, *he chaired the Commission for Constitutional Affairs*

chair-lift *n* **F** télésiège m, **S** telesilla m, **I** seggiovia f, **G** Sesselbahn f; a series of chairs suspended from a power-driven cable, to carry passengers up and down a mountain

chair-man *n* (*chair* + *man*; 17c); **F** président/-ente, **S** presidente m/-a f, **I** presidènte m, **G** Vorsitzende m; the person who is in charge of a meeting or of an organization

chair-man-ship *n* (19c); the position or office of a chairman, *under the chairmanship of John Smith*

chair-per-son *n* one who is in charge of a meeting

chair-woman *n* a woman who is chair of a meeting

chaise *n* (*F chaise*, a phonetic alteration of *châiere*, established in the sense of *chair*, whence *sedan-chair*, hence a wheeled vehicle for travelling in; late 18c); **F** cabriolet m, **S** calesa f, **I** calèsse m, **G** Chaise f, Liegesofa n; a light open carriage for one or two persons

chaise longue *n* **F** chaise longue, **S** tumbona f, **I** sèdia f a sdràio, **G** Liegesofa n, a seat with a back and one arm-rest

cha-let *n* (*F chalet*, a Swiss word, apparently a dimin. of *cas(s)ella*, itself a diminutive of L *casa* house; introduced into French by Rousseau; early 19c); **F** chalet m, **S** chalet m, chalé m, **I** chalet, (bàita alpina), **G** Chalet n; (bàita alpina)

chal-ice *n* (L *calix*, adopted in Christian use, in various forms in Old English, before 1350 from an Old French

calice; L *calix* is cognate with Greek *κύλιξ* drinking-cup); **F** calice m, **S** cáliz m, **I** càlice m, **G** (Trink) Becher m; a silver or golden cup for drinking wine used in the Christian service of the Communion

chalk¹ *n* (OE *calc*, L *calx* small stone, Gr *χάλιξ*); **F** craie f, **S** yeso m, **I** gesso m, **G** Kreide f; a soft white stone, *the chalk cliffs of Dover*, *a piece of chalk for the blackboard*

chalk² *v* (from the noun; 16c); to write with chalk, *to chalk (up) the schedule on the board*

chalk-board *n* blackboard

chalky *adj* containing chalk or similar to chalk

chal-enge¹ *n* (ME *calenge*, OF *c(h)alenge*, *-longe*, L *calūnnia* the bringing of a false accusation; early 17c as *challenge*); **F** défi m, **S** desafío m, recusación f, **I** sfida f, **G** (Heraus)Forderung f; a difficult situation needing great ability to be met with, *an exciting challenge*, *the challenges of life*, an invitation to compete, *to accept a challenge*, to question formally the legality of a tribunal, of a jury, etc, *the defendant's challenge to one of the members of the jury*

chal-enge² *v* (ME *chalange*, OF *chalonger*, L *calumniāri* to accuse falsely; 16c as *challenge*); **F** défiar, **S** desafiar, recusar, **I** sfidàre, **G** herausfordern; to accept, to meet a challenge, *to challenge a difficult situation*, to invite to compete, *he challenged his opponent*, to question formally the legality of a tribunal, etc, *he challenged the composition of the jury*

chal-enge³ *adj* *AmE* a polite way, often humorous, of describing somebody who has a disability, *visually challenged*, *physically challenged*

chal-enger *n* (AF *chalegeour*, OF *challenger*, ME *challengen* + *-er*; 14c); **F** challenger m, **S** aspirante m/f, **I** sfidànte m, **G** Herausforderer m; somebody who competes with somebody else in sport or politics, *the challenger for the championship*

chal-len-ging *adj* difficult in an interesting way, *a challenging question*

cham-ber *n* (OF *chambre*, LL *camera*, Gr *καμάρα* vaulted chamber; 12c as *chambre*); **F** chambre f, **S** càmara f, **I** càmera f, **G** Kammer f, Zimmer n; *literary*, in coll. use replaced by **room**, *bedchamber*, *a chamber concert*, a judicial body, *Chamber of Deputies*, private room, *the Premier's private chambers*, a meeting room, *the council chamber*, a room used for particular purposes, *the burial chamber*

cham-ber-lain *n* (OF *chamberlain*, OHG **chamarling*, from *camara* chamber + *-ling*, and MedL *camerlengus*; late 13c); **F** chambellan m, **S** chambelán m, gentilhomme m de càmara, **I** ciambellàno m, (*ecccl*) camerlèngo, **G** Kammerherr m; *hist* an official who managed the house of a king in the past

cham-ber-maid *n* (*chamber* + *maid*; late 16c); **F** femme f de chambre, **S** camarera f, **I** cameriera f, **G** Zimmermädchen; a woman whose job is that of cleaning rooms, especially in a hotel

cham-ber music *n* music written for a small group of instruments

Chamber of Commerce *n* **F** chambre f de commerce, **S** càmara f de comercio, **I** càmera f di comércio, **G** Handelskammer f; an organization of businessmen to promote commercial interests

chamber orchestra *n* a small orchestra for the performance of baroque and classical music

chamber pot *n* **F** pot m de chambre, **S** vaso m de noche, **I** vâso m da nòtte, **G** Nachtgeschirr n; a container that in the past was kept under the bed, to be used as a toilet

cha-meleon *n* (OF *cameleon*, Gr *χαμαιλέον*, *χαμαί* on the ground, dwarf + *λέων* a lion; late 14c); **F** caméléon m, **S** camaleón m, **I** camaleónte m, **G** Chamäleon n; a lizard-like saurian reptile, distinguished by their power of changing the

colour of the skin, *fig.* people who change their opinions to please other people

cham·ois *n* (F *chamois*, LL *camōx*, Piedmontese *camoss*, etym. unknown; 16c); **F** *chamois m*, **S** *gamuza f*, **I** *camoscio m*, **G** *Gemse f*; a wild animal similar to a goat that lives in the Alps and in the Pyrenees

chamo·mile *n* variant of **camomile**

champ¹ *v* (of imitative origin; 16c); **F** *ronger, mâcher*, **S** *morder, tascar*, **I** *mòrdere*, **G** (heftig) *kauen*; to bite or chew noisily, said especially of horses, *fig.* to *champ the bit* to be impatient to do sth

champ² *n* abbrev for **champion**

cham·pagne *n* (F *champagne*, from the province *Champagne* in North-Western France, LL *Campania* flat country; 17c); a French sparkling white wine, *a glass of champagne*

cham·pers *n* BrE informal *champagne*

cham·pion¹ *n* (ME *champion(u)n*, OF *champion*, LL *campi-ōnem* combatant in the campus or arena, L *campus* field of military exercise; 12c as *champion*); **F** *champion/onne*, **S** *campeón m*, **I** *campióne/essa*, **G** *Kämpfe m*; a person who has won a competition, *the world champion*, *fig.* a person who fights to support a group, *a champion of human rights*

cham·pion² *v* (from the noun; early 17c); **F** *défendre, soutenir*, **S** *defender, apoyar*, **I** *difèndere, sostenere* (una càusa), **G** *verfechten, eintreten für*; to support a principle or a group of people, *he championed civil rights all his life*

cham·pion·ship *n* (*champion* + *-ship*; early 19c); **F** *championnat m*, **S** *campeonato m*, **I** *campionàto m*, **G** *Meisterschaft f*; the position of a champion, a competition to find the best player in a particular sport, *the world championship*

chance¹ *n* (ME *chaunce, cheance*, OF *cheance* the falling of dice, VL **cadentia* a falling, L *cad-ēntem*, from *cadēre* to fall; late 12c); **F** *hasard m*, *chance f*, **S** *casualidad f*, **I** *càso m*, *sòrte f*, **G** *Chance f*, *Zufall m*; a possibility that sth happens, *there is no chance, pure chance, to take a chance, to meet somebody by chance*

chance² *v* (from the noun; late 14c); to do sth that involves a risk, *to chance one's own money*

chance³ *adj* not planned, *a chance meeting*

chan·cel *n* (OF *chancel*, LL *cancellus* lattice, L *cancelli* bars of lattice-work; the plural name was extended from the grating to the place which it enclosed, see **cancel**; about 1303 as *chaunsel*); **F** *chœur m*, **S** *coro m y presbiterio*, **I** *còro m*, **G** *Altarraum m*; the space around the altar of a church, where the priest and the choir sit during ceremonies

chan·cel·lery (OF *chancel(l)erie*, from *chancelier*, LL *cancellaria*, see *-ery*, contracted to *chancelry, chancery*, 1300); **F** *chancellerie f*, **S** *cancillería f*, **I** *cancelleria f*, **G** *Botschaftskanzlei f*; the place where is the office of the chancellor

chan·cel·lor *n* (OF *chanceler, chancelier*, L *cancellarius* court secretary, in the Roman Empire indicating an officer stationing at the bar separating the judges from the public, see **cancel**; 11c); **F** *chancelier m*, **S** *canciller m*, **I** *cancelliere m*, **G** *Kanzler m*; the head of government in Germany or Austria, *Chancellor Willi Brandt*, the head of the university, *the Chancellor of the University of Glasgow*, a high rank official, *the Lord Chancellor*

Chancellor of the Exchequer *n* BrE the cabinet minister responsible for finances

chan·cery *n* a contraction of **chancellery**

chancy *adj* informal (see **chance**); bringing good fortune

chan·de·lier *n* (see **chandler**; late 14c); **F** *lustre m*, **S** *araña f* (de luces), **I** *lampadário*, **G** *Armleuchter m*; a round frame

hanging from the ceiling, with branches holding candles or bulbs

chand·ler *n* AmE also **ship's chandler** (ME *chaundeler*, OF *chandelier*, VL **candellarius*, L *candēla* candle, from *candēre* be white); **F** *fournisseur m de navires*, **S** *velero m*, **I** *candelàio, fornitorè di gèneri alimentary*, **G** *Krämer m, Kerzenfabrikant, -zieher m*; a maker or seller of candles, someone who supplies goods and equipment for a ship

change¹ *v* (OF *changer*, L *cambiāre* to exchange, to barter; late 12c); **F** *changer*, **S** *cambiar, modificar*, **I** *cambiāre, modificāre*, **G** *ändern, verändern*; to become different, *he will not change his way of life, things have changed in the last few months*, to make different, *the story with Louise changed him*, to modify, *to change one own opinions, a decision that changed the course of history*, to replace, *to change a Ford with a Ferrari car*, to put on different clothes, *he could change just before the concert*, to exchange money into the money of another country, *to change dollars into euros*

change² *n* (OF *change*, LL *cambium*, see **change** *v*); **F** *changement m*, **S** *cambio m, modificación f*, **I** *càmbio*, **G** (Ver)Änderung *f*; the action of becoming different, *many things have undergone significant changes in the last few years, a change of heart, of clothes, a change of clothes for the next few days*, the money that you receive back when paying with more money than needed, *here is your change*, of train or plane, *the change will take place at the airport of Gatwick*

change·able *adj* (F *changeable*, from *changer* to *change* + *-able*; 14c); **F** *changeant/e, instable*, **S** *mudable, cambiabile*, **I** *mutévole, instabile*, **G** *veränderlich*; subject to changing, unpredictable, *changeable weather*

changed *adj* different from before, *changed conditions*

change·less *adj* literary that never changes, *a changeless landscape*

change·ling *n* literary a child who is believed to have been changed for another, especially in fairy tales

change·over *n* **F** *changement m, passage m*, **S** *cambio m*, **I** *cambiaménto m radicałe*, **G** *Übergang m (zu), Wechsel m (zu)*; a complete change from a system to another, *the changeover to the euro currency*

change purse *n* a small bag for carrying coins

changing room *n* a room where people can change their clothes

chan·nel¹ *n* (OF *chanel*, L *canālis* canal, waterpipe; early 14c; see also **canal**); **F** *canal m*, **S** *canal m*, **I** *canàle m*, **G** *Kanal m*; an area of water joining two seas, *the Channel* (i.e., the channel between England and France), *the French side of the Channel*, a TV station and the programmes that it broadcasts, *Channel One*, a passage for water to draw along, *irrigation channel*, *fig. channel of communication*

chan·nel² *v* (from the noun; late 16c); to direct towards a particular place, *to channel the water*, *fig. to channel one's activity into a research field*

chant¹ *v* (OF *chanter*, L *canēre* to sing, replaced in Romanic by *cantāre*, cognate with Gr *καναχῆ*; late 14c); **F** *scander (des slogans)*, **S** *cantar (el canto llano)*, **I** *cantāre m*, **G** *absingen*; to sing or shout a word or phrase many times, *the fans chanted for a quarter of an hour the name of the winner*, to sing a piece of religious music, *while Edward Gibbon was sitting in the Capitol, the friars were chanting a litany*

chant² *n* (F *chant*, OF *chant*, L *cantus*; 17c); **F** *chant m scandé*, **S** *canto m*, **I** *cànto m*, **G** *Kirchenlied n*; a song or melody repeated again and again, *the chant of the birds*, a religious song, *a Medieval Gregorian chant*

chanty, AmE **chantey**, see **shanty**

Cha·nuk·kah see **Hanukkah**

chaos *n* (OF *chaos*, L *chaos*, Greek *χάος* abyss, empty space; late 14c as *cahos*); **F** chaos m, **S** caos m, desorden m, **I** càos m, **G** Chaos n; the void of primordial matter, *the original chaos*, utter confusion or disorder, *the chaos of the rush hours*

cha-otic *adj* (see *chaos*; early 18c); in a state of chaos, *the chaotic traffic of the city*

chap¹ *v* (ME *chappen*, see Middle Dutch *cappen*, Danish *kappe*, Sw *kappa*); if your skin chaps, it becomes dry and painful, as a result of exposure to cold

chap² *n* *abbr* for **chapman** *informal* a man, especially a friendly one, *an old chap*

chap³ *abbr* for **chapter**

chap-ar-ral *n* *AmE* (*S* *chaparral*, from *chaparro* evergreen oak; 19c); in the South West of the USA, an area of dry land covered with small bush

cha-patti *n* also **chupatti** (Indi *capāti*, from *capānā* flatten, roll out; early 19c); a small round bread of upper India, flattened with the hand in the form of a cake

chapel *n* (OF *chapele*, MedL *cappella*, diminutive of LL *cappa* cape, cloak, garment, from the *cappella* or cloak of St Martin of Tours, preserved by the the Fankish Kings as a sacred relic; hence the name was applied to the sanctuary in which this was preserved, and by extension to any sanctuary containing holy relics; late 11c as *chapele*, *chappelle*); **F** chapelle f, branche f du syndicat, **S** capilla f, templo, personal m de una imprenta, **I** cappella f, **G** Kapelle f; a small room used for Christian worship, *a hospital chapel*, a separate part of a church or cathedral, used for private services and prayer, *Michelangelo's statue of Moses in the chapel of Jules II*, *BrE* a church for nonconformists, a branch of a trade union in the printing industry

chap-er-one *n* (*F* *chaperon*, a hood or cap formerly worn by nobles, from *chape* cape, L *cappa* cape garment; early 18c); **F** chaperon m, **S** acompañanta (de señorita), **I** dama f di compagnia, **G** Anstandsdame f; an elderly woman who accompanies a young unmarried lady in public

chap-lain *n* (OF *chapelain*, MedL *cappellanus*, a keeper of the cloak or *cappella* of St Martin of Tours, see **chapel**; 14c); **F** aumônier (militaire), **S** capellán m, **I** cappellano m, **G** Kaplan m; a priest or minister who is responsible for the religious needs of the army, of an organization, etc, *the chaplain of the Black Watch*, *the prison chaplain*

chap-lain-cy *n* (*chaplain* + *-cy*; 18c); **F** aumônerie f, **S** capellania f, **I** cappellanato m, **G** Kaplans-amt n, -pfründe f; the position of a chaplain, *a chaplaincy to the Black Watch*, the building or office where he works

chap-man *n* *informal* (OE *cēapman*, *cēap* trade + *man*, OHG *koufman*, MD *koopman*, see **cheap**; 16c); buyer, purchaser, trader

chapped *adj* see **chap**¹ said of the skin or lips, sore and cracked because of wind, *chapped hands and lips*

chaps *n* *AmE* (short for American Spanish *chaparreras*; 19c); leather coverings without a back, worn as a protection by cowboys when riding a horse

chap-ter *n* (OF *chapitre*, L *capitulum* diminutive of *caput* head; the spelling *chapter* appears in Scotland in 14c); **F** chapitre m, **S** capítulo m, **I** capitolo m, **G** Kapitel n; a part of a book, *chap. 16 of Gibbon's 'History of the Roman Empire'*, fig. *a difficult chapter of my youth*, all the priests of a religious community, *the Dean and chapter of the Cathedral*, a local branch of a society, *the local chapter of our Society*

chapter house *n* (see **chapter**; in ME the meaning of the word *chapter* developed in the sense of 'convocations of the canons of a religious order'; at such meetings it was the practice to read a chapter or *capitulum* of the Scriptures, and the meeting place came to be called the *chapter house*); **F**

maison f capitulaire, **S** sala f capitular, **I** càsa f capitolàre, **G** Domkapitel n, Stiftshaus n; a building or hall where the priests of a religious community meet

char¹ *v* (from **charcoal**; 17c); to become black by burning, to convert to charcoal

char² *n* *old fashioned for* charwoman

chara-banc *n* *old fash BrE* (French *char-à-bancs* benched carriage; early 19c); **F** autocar m, **S** autocar m, **I** carròzza f con sedili trasversali, **G** Ausflugsautobus m, Kremser m; an horse drawn vehicle having transverse seats looking forward, now replaced by *motor coach*

char-acter *n* (OF *caractere*, L *character*, Greek *χαρακτήρ* engraver, from *χαράσσειν* make pointed; early 14c as *caracter* a symbol marked on the body, in 1664, in Dryden, appears the meaning 'person in a play or book'); **F** personnage m, caractère m, **S** carácter m, índole f, **I** indole, carattere m, **G** Charakter m; the qualities that make a person different from others, *a weak character*, a strange person, *that man is a particular character*, in book or movies, *a minor character in Dickens' David Copperfield*, in printing, *Cyrillic characters*, *Chinese characters*

character actor *n* an actor who plays the role of unusual or characteristic people

char-acter-full *adj* unusual, very interesting

char-acter-istic *adj* (see earlier English *characteristical*, *F* *caractéristique*, *Gr* *χαρακτηριστικός*; 17c); **F** caractéristique, **S** característico/a, **I** caratteristico/a, **G** charakteristisch; a quality that is typical of somebody

char-acter-iza-tion *n* (from *characterize* + *-ation*; late 16c); **F** caractérisation f, **S** caracterización f, **I** caratterizzazione f, **G** Charakterisierung f; the way in which a writer makes of a person a character, *the fine characterization of the main person in the novel*, the way in which the character of a person is described, *the characterization of the adversaries as unusual people*

char-acter-ize *v* (MedL *characterizāre*, *Gr* *χαρακτηρίζειν* characterize; late 16c); **F** caractériser, **S** caracterizar, **I** caratterizzāre, **G** charakterisieren; to describe the qualities of somebody in a particular way, *Vincent has always been characterized as a difficult person*, something which describes typical features of a person or thing, *good manners characterize him*

char-acter-less *adj* (from the noun + *-less*; early 17c); **F** sans caractère, **S** sin carácter, **I** senza carattere, **G** nichtssagend; unambitious, without a character, lacking interesting qualities, *a characterless man*

cha-rade *n* *derog* (see *F charade*, Provençal *charrada* long talk or chatter; 18c); **F** charade f, **S** charada f, **I** sciaràda f, **G** Scharade f; an empty pretence, *this story is just a charade*

cha-rades *n* *pl* a game in which one of the players suggests a few syllables or words, for the others to guess what it is, *we were playing charades*

char-coal *n* (from *char*, of uncertain origin, but see MF *charbon*, L *carbōnem*, accusative of *carbō* charcoal + *coal*; 1371 as *charcole*); **F** charbon m de bois, **S** carbón m vegetal, **I** carbóne m di légna, **G** Holzkohle f; a black carbon made by heating wood in an enclosed space without air

chard *n* (LL *cardum*, *F* *carde*, apparently from *F chardon*; 17c); **F** bette f, blette f, **S** acelga f, **I** biétola f da còste, **G** Mangold(gemüse) n; a vegetable with green leaves, whose stalks are often used as a food

charge¹ *v* (OF *charger*, LL *carricāre* to load, from *carrus* car, wagon; 13c as *chargen*); **F** inculper, charger (l'ennemi), demander (un prix), **S** cargar, acusar, pedir, **I** caricāre, accusāre, addebitāre, **G** belasten, laden, in Rechnung stellen, stürmen; to formally accuse somebody of sth, *to charge with murder*, to load a weapon, *to charge a cannon*, to ask an

amount of money, *to charge £25 for repair*, to attack, *the cavalry charged the enemy*, fig. *a charged atmosphere*
charge² *n* (OF *charge* a load, from *charg(i)er* to charge, load; late 11c); **F** prix m, chef m d'accusation, attaque m, **S** precio m, acusación f, ataque m, **I** costo m, accusa f, carica f, **G** Preis m, Kosten pl, Gebühr f, Anklage f, Angriff m; the amount of money asked for goods and services, *a charge of \$100*, allegation, *a charge of perjury*, attack, *the charge of the cavalry*, responsibility, *to be in charge of the department*
charge-able *adj* (*charge* verb + *-able*; early 16c); **F** imputable, à la charge de, **S** acusable, a cargo de, **I** imputabile, a càrco di, **G** anzurechnend, zu berechnend; a *chargeable offence* is a crime that you can be accused of, that must be charged to somebody, *costs chargeable to the employer*

charge account *n* AmE for **credit account**

charge cap *v n* BrE to set a limit on the tax that a local administration can charge people to pay for services

charge card *n* a credit card released by a store to buy there goods that you can pay later

chargé d'affaires *n* an official who represents his country when the ambassador is absent, or permanently in a country where there is no ambassador, *the French chargé d'affaires*

charge-hand *n* a work in charge of others in a particular job

charge nurse *n* a male nurse who is responsible for the work in a particular part of the hospital

char-ger *n* a piece of equipment used to put electricity into a battery, *literary* a horse used in battles in the past

charge sheet *n* a record kept in a police station with the names of people who have been found guilty of particular crimes

char-iot *n* (OF *chariot* wagon, augmentative of *char* chariot, L *carrum* chariot, car; since the 17c *chariot* has taken the place of *charet*, after F *chariot* and *charrette*); **F** char m, **S** carro m (romano, de guerra, etc), **I** biga f, còcchio m, **G** zweirädriger Streit oder Triumphwagen; a two-wheeled vehicle used in ancient times for racing and fighting

char-iot-eer *n* (late 14c as *charieter*); **F** conducteur m de char, **S** auriga m, **I** auriga m, **G** Wagenlenker m; the driver of a chariot

cha-risma *n* (Gr *χάρισμα* gift of grace, from *χαρίζεσθαι* to show favour, from *χάρις* favour; 17c in the spelling *charism(e)*, 20c in the sense of power of leadership); **F** charisme m, **S** carisma m, **I** carisma m, **G** Charisma n; the personal quality of influencing people, *the Premier's charisma*, a lack of *charisma*

cha-ris-mat-ic *adj* (Greek *χαρίσματα* favours given, plural of *χάρισμα* + *-ic*; late 19c); **F** charismatique, **S** carismático/a, **I** carismático/a, **G** charismatisch; having the personal quality of influencing people, *a charismatic leader*, a religious group that emphasizes charismatic gifts, *the charismatic movement*

char-it-able *adj* (OF *charitable*, *cheritable*, from *charité* + *-able*, LL *caritas*; 14c); *showing Christian charity*, relating to charity, *a charitable institution*

char-ity *n* (OF *charité*, L *caritas* + *-ity*; early 11c as *carited*); **F** charité f, **S** caridad f, **I** carità f, **G** Nächstenliebe f; assistance given to people who are poor, *money was raised for charity*, an organization established to provide help for those who are in need, *a registered charity*

charity shop *n* a shop which sells goods donated by people to raise money for a charity

char-lady *n* BrE old fashioned for **charwoman**

char-la-tan *n* (French *charlatan* tattler, babbler, Ital *ciarlatano*, from *ciarlare* to babble, earlier *cerretano*, inhabitant of Cerreto, Tuscany; early 17c); **F** charlatan m, **S** charlatán m, **I** ciarlatano m, **G** Scharlatan m; people who claim to have knowledge or abilities that they do not really have, *that man is only a charlatan*

Charles-ton *n* (named after Charleston, a city in South Carolina, U.S.A.); a ballroom dance that was popular in the 1920s

char-ley horse *n* (of unknown origin; late 19c); **F** crampe f, **S** calambre m, **I** crampo m, **G** Muskelkater m; a cramp, an involuntary contraction of a muscle

char-lie *n* coll BrE (a familiar variant of Charles; late 19c); a silly person

charm¹ *n* (OF *charme* enchantment, L *carmen* song, from *canēre* to sing, see **chant**; late 13c); **F** charme m, **S** encanto m, atractivo m, **I** fascino m, **G** Charme m; the power of pleasing people, *a man of considerable charm*

charm² *v* (OF *charmer* to charm, LL *carmināre* enchant, sing, from L *carmen*; late 13c); **F** charmer, enchanter, **S** encantar, seducir, **I** affascinare, **G** reizen; to please, to attract people, *he was charmed by her wit*

charmed circle *n* a group of people who have particular rights or influence, *people of the charmed circle*

charm-er *n* (*charm* verb + *-er*; 14c); **F** charmeur/euse, **S** hombre encantador, **I** incantatore m, **G** Zauberer/in; someone who has the power of exerting a particular charm, an attractive person

charm-ing *adj* (*charm* verb + *-ing*; 1300); **F** charmant/e, **S** encantador/ora, **I** incantévole, **G** charmant, reizend; attractive, delightful, *a charming lady*

charm offensive *n* a situation in which somebody uses his charm in order to achieve particular aims

char-nel house *n* (ME *charnel* burying place, OF *charnel*, ML *carnale*, *carnarium*, L *carnālis* relating to flesh, from *caro-carnis* flesh; 16c); **F** charnier m, ossuaire m, **S** osario m, **I** ossário m, **G** Beinhaus n; a place where bones or dead bodies are kept

charred *adj* (see **char**); **F** carbonisé/e, **S** carbonizado/a, **I** carbonizzato/a, **G** verkohlt; burnt black, *charred wood*

chart¹ *n* (MF *charte* card, map, L *charta*, Gr *χάρτης*, see **card**¹; 16c); **F** graphique m, diagramme m, **S** tabla f, cuadro m, gráfico m, **I** gráfico m, **G** See- Himmels-) Karte f; a diagram, a map showing the distribution of sth, *a chart of climatic variations*, a map used for navigation, etc, *a chart of the coast*

chart² *v* (from the noun; 19c); **F** établir le graphique de, **S** poner en una carta, **I** fare un gráfico, **G** auf einer Karte einzeichnen, graphisch darstellen; to make a chart, *this diagram charts the progress of the housing in the region*, to record something, *charted writings*

char-ter¹ *n* (OF *chartre*, L *c(h)artula*, dimin. of *charta* paper, Gr *χάρτης* papyrus, see **chart**; late 11c); **F** charte f, statuts m/pl, **S** carta f, **I** statuto m, cārta, **G** Urkunde f, Charta f; a written formal statement of the rights of a social group, a constitution, *a Charter of rights*, *the United Nations Charter*
char-ter² *v* (Scottish as *chartren*; early 15c); **F** affréter, noliser, **S** estatutir, alquilar, **I** noleggiare, **G** chartern; to rent an aircraft, *to charter a flight*, to officially recognise the rights of an organization, *the new university was chartered in the 1980s*

charter flight *n* a flight rented by a company for one or more flights, *a charter flight operator*

charter member *n* AmE a founding member

char-tered *adj* (past part. of *charter* verb; early 15c); **F** expert/e, **S** diplomado/a, **I** abilitato/a, iscritto/a all'albo, **G** berechtigt/e; qualified according to the rules of a professional organization, *chartered accountant*

char-treuse *n* (ME *Charterhouse*, an alteration of AF *Chartrouse* Carthusian house, MedL *cart(h)usius*, ultimately from *Catorissium*, the village of Chartreuse near Grenoble; early 19c); a liqueur made by the monks of La Grande-

imbròglio m, imbroglióne m, **G** Betrüger/in; a person who cheats, *John is a real cheat*, something dishonest, *a sale that proved to be a cheat*

check¹ *n* (OF *eschec*, MedL *scaccus*, Arabic *shāh* king, the 'King' in chess; late 13c as a call in the game of chess; the use of bank *check* appeared in 1798, earlier spelled *cheque*, apparently from *exchequer*); **F** contrôle m, vérification f, note f, **S** control m, **I** controllo m, ostàcolo, **G** Kontrolle f; examination, control, *security check*, *to have a check at the luggage*, *cheque*, *my uncle donated me a check of \$2,000*

check² *v* (OF *eschequier* play chess, put a check to, from the noun; late 14c as *cheken*); **F** vérifier, contrôler, **S** controlar, **I** controllàre, ostacolàre, **G** kontrollieren; to examine, control, *to check the contents of the luggage*, *to leave, check the coat in the cloakroom*, fig. *to stop sth from worsening*, *to check the spread of a disease*

check-book *n* *AmE* see **cheque-book**

checked *adj* having a pattern of square colours, *a checked shirt*

check-er *n* someone who checks things, *AmE* a cashier in a supermarket

check-er-board *n* *AmE* **chessboard**

check-ered *adj* *AmE* see **chequered**

check-ers *n* *AmE* **draughts**

check-in *n* at an airport the place where you show your ticket and luggage

checking account *n* **current account**

check-list *n* a list of the things you must remember to do, *a checklist of the things to do tomorrow*

check-mate¹ *n* in chess a position where the king of the other player cannot escape

check-mate² *v* to strictly control somebody, *she checkmated me all the time*

check-out *n* in a supermarket, the place where you pay for things that you have bought, *a checkout assistant*

check-point *n* a place, especially at a frontier, where vehicles are stopped to be controlled

check-room *n* *AmE* a cloakroom for leaving coats

check-up *n* a general medical examination to test the state of your health

Cheddar *n* (the name of a Somerset village; hence *Cheddar cheese*); a type of hard yellow cheese

cheek¹ *n* (OE *cēace*, ME *cheke* jaw, jawbone, cheek, cognate with MLG *kāke*, *kēke* jaw, Dutch *kaak*); **F** joue f, **S** mejilla f, carrillo m, **I** guància f, sfrontatèzza f, **G** Backe f, Wange f; the soft part of your face on each side, *rosy cheeks*, *cheek to cheek*, *to turn the other cheek*, fig. *effrontery*, *he had the cheek of insisting on the same subject*

cheek² *v* (from the verb; 1840 in the sense 'to speak with impudence'); **F** faire l'insolent avec (quelqu'un), **S** decir cosas descaradas a, **I** parlàre in mòdo impertinènte, **G** frech sein zu; speak to sb in a rude way that shows lack of respect, *he cheeks his father in such an insolent way*

cheek-bone *n* the two bones on the face, just below the eyes

cheeky *adj* (*cheek* *n* + *-y*; 19c); disrespectful in a way that can be amusing, *a cheeky boy*

cheep¹ *n* *Scots* (imitative, cp the sound *peep*; 16c); **F** pialement m, **S** pío m, **I** pigolio m, **G** Pieps(er) m; the short high sound of young birds

cheep² *v* **F** piauler, **S** piar, **I** pigolàre, **G** piep(s)en; (proper to the birds) to utter high shrill sounds

cheer¹ *n* (OF *chere* face, LL *cara* face, Gr *kápa* head; late 12c as *chere*, expression or mood shown on the face); **F** hourra m, acclamations f/pl, **S** grito m de entusiasmo, **I** acclamazióne f, **G** Beifáll(s) m; a shout of encouragement, *be of good cheer*, *applause*

cheer² *v* (from the noun; late 14c as *cheren*); **F** acclamer, **S** applaudir, gritar con entusiasmo, **I** acclamàre, **G** Beifall spenden; to applaud, to encourage, *his fans cheered him on*

cheer-ful *adj* (*cheer* + *-ful*; 1400); **F** de bonne humeur, **S** de buen humor, **I** di buòn umóre, **G** fröhlich; lively, showing that you are happy, *a cheerful boy*, *a cheerful smile*

cheerio *interj coll BrE* goodbye

cheer-leader *n* in the US, a girl wearing special uniform who leads the crowd in shouting encouragement to their team at a sport event, a strong supporter of a politician, of an organization, etc

cheer-less *adj* (*cheer* + *-less*; 16c); **F** triste, mélancolique, **S** triste, sombrio/a, **I** triste, melancònico/a, **G** freudlos; making you feel sad, gloomy, *a cheerless face*

cheers *n pl* (early 20c, from the earlier meaning 'a shout of support', 1720); a friendly word that people say when lifting their glasses to drink, *cheers! good health to all*, *informal* goodbye, thanks

cheery *adj* bright, happy, *a cheery smile*

cheese *n* (an early borrowing from L *cāseus*, OE *cēse*; late 12c as *chese*, in the surname *Chesemangere*); **F** fromage m, **S** queso m, **I** càcio m, formàggio m, **G** Käse m;

cheese-board *n* a board that is used to cut cheese on, a variety of cheeses that are served at a meal, *a cheeseboard was served at the end of the meal*

cheese-burger *n* a hamburger cooked with a piece of cheese on the top of the meat

cheese-cake *n* a cake made of biscuit covered with soft cheese

cheese-cloth *n* a type of thin cotton cloth used for making shirts

cheesed off *adj BrE informal* annoyed, bored

cheesy *adj informal* of low quality, without style, *a cheesy smile*, smelling of cheese, *a cheesy pastry*

chee-tah *n* (Hindustan *chītā* a hunting leopard, Sanskrit *citiraka-s* tiger or hunting leopard; 18c); **F** guépard m, **S** leopardo m cazador, **I** ghepàrdo m, **G** Gepard m; a wild animal of the cat family, with black spots, the fastest mammal found in Africa and SW Asia

chef *n* (French *chef*, OF *chief* head; early 19c); **F** chef m (de cuisine), **S** jefe m de cocina, (primer) cocinero m, **I** chef m, capocuòco m, **G** Küchenchef m; the principal cook in a hotel or restaurant, *a master French chef*

chef-d'oeuvre *n formal* (French, literally 'chief of work'; early 17c); **F** chef-d'oeuvre, **S** obra f maestra, **I** capolavóro, **G** Hauptwerk n; a very good piece of work, a masterpiece, *The Sistine chapel is Michelangelo's chef-d'oeuvre*

chemical *adj/n* (*chemic* *adj* + *-al*; late 16c); a substance used in chemical processes, *adj* relating to chemistry, *chemical industry*

chemical engineering *n* the design and production of machines used in chemical processes

chemical warfare *n* the use of poisonous chemicals in a war

chemise *n* (OF *chemise*, LL *camisia*; late 11c); **F** chemise de nuit, **S** camisa f de señora, **I** camicia da dònna, **G** (Damen)Hemd n; a women's loose underwear for the top part of the body

chem-ist *n* (16c as *chymist*, *chimist*, see **alchemist**); **F** pharmacien/enne, **S** químico m/f, farmacéutico/a, **I** chimico m, farmacista m/f, **G** Chemiker m, Apotheker m; a person whose job is to prepare and sell medicines, a shop that sells medicines, *I took the prescription to the chemist*

chem-is-try *n* (*chymist* + *-ry*, *-rie*; 1605); **F** chimie f, **S** química f, **I** chimica f, **G** Chemie f; the scientific study of the reactions of chemical elements

chemo-ther-apy *n* the treatment of illnesses, especially cancer, with chemical substances

che-nille *n* (F *chenille* hairy caterpillar, L *canicula* little dog, from *canis* dog; 18c); **F** chenille f, **S** felpilla f, **I** ciniglia f, **G** Chenille f; a velvet cord, used in bordering dresses and furniture

cheque *n* BrE, AmE **check** to examine sth with accuracy (originally the name of a counterfoil of an Exchequer, the purpose of which was to check forgery; the name was subsequently applied to any bill or note having a counterfoil, hence its present sense; early 18c); **F** chèque m, **S** cheque m, talón m (bancario), **I** asségno m, **G** Scheck m; a form that you can write on and sign to pay for sth, to sign a cheque, to pay a cheque

cheque-book *n* a book of printed cheques

chequebook journalism *n* disapproving the practice of journalists paying people money to give them information about their private life

cheque card *n* a card that you must show when paying by cheque, to prove that your bank will pay it

che-quer-ed *adj* BrE AmE also **checkered** (ME *cheker*, aphetic form of OF *eschekier*, It *scacchière*, LL *scaccarium* a chess-board, as divided into small squares coloured alternately dark and light; early 14c); **F** mouvementé/e, quadrillé/e, **S** a cuadros, **I** movimentato/a, **G** bunt, bewegt; patterned with patches of different colour, a chequered suit, said of a person's career or life that contains alternations of successful and unsuccessful periods, a chequered career, a chequered past

the chequered flag *n* a flag with white and black squares waved at the beginning and at the end of motor races

cher-ish *v* (OF *chériss-*, stem of *chérir* to hold dear, from *cher*, *chier*, L *cārus*; early 14c as *chersen*, *cherisen*); **F** bercer, caresser, **S** querer, apreciar, **I** essere affezionato a, curare con tenerezza, **G** schätzen, sorgen für; to hold dear, to treat with tenderness

che-root *n* (Port *charuto* cigar, F *cheroute*, Tamil *curuff* roll of tobacco; 17c); a cigar made in Southern India, cut off square at both ends

cherry *n* (OE *ciris*, *cirse*, cognate with OHG *chirsa*, ME *cherie*, from OF *c(h)erise*, MedL *ciresum*, L *cerasus* cherry-tree, *cerasum* cherry, Gr *κεράσος* cherry-tree; the spelling with two 'r' was established in the late '1500's); **F** cerise f, **S** cereza f, **I** ciliégio (tree), ciliégia (fruit), **G** Kirsche f; a small round fruit from the cherry-tree

cherry-pick *v* to choose the best people from a group

cherub *n pl cherubs*, or **cherubim** (LL *cherub*, plural *cherūbim*, Gr *χερούβ*, *χερουβίμ*, Hebrew *kerūb*; ME *cherub*, the plural *cherubs* appeared early in 16c, to be replaced gradually by *cherubims* and *cherubim* in Milton's writings); **F** chérubin m, **S** querubín m, **I** cherubino m, **G** Cherub m; an angel usually shown as a small, fat child with wings, *informal* a young child who behaves very well

cher-ub-ic *adj* looking like a cherub, a cherubic face

cher-vil *n* (OE *caerfille*, OHG *kervela*, L *chaer(e)filla*, Gr *χαϊρέφυλλον*, 16c as *cheruyle*, the spelling *chervil* was established late in the 17c); **F** cerfeuil m, **S** perifollo m, **I** cerfoglio m, **G** Kerbel m; a garden herb the young leaves of which are used to impart an aromatic flavour to soups, salads, etc

