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Oxford junior dictionary pdf free download

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Advanced embedding details, examples, and help! Home Oxford Teachers' Club Dictionaries Oxford Essential Dictionary Want more? Advanced embedding details, examples, and help! Want more? Advanced embedding details, examples, and help! "A" should be for acorn, "B" for buttercup and "C" for conker, not attachment, blog and chatroom, according to a group of authors including Margaret Atwood and Andrew Motion who are "profoundly alarmed" about the loss of a slew of words associated with the natural world from the Oxford Junior Dictionary, and their replacement with words "associated with the increasingly interior, solitary childhoods of today".The 28 authors, including Atwood, Motion, Michael Morpurgo and Robert Macfarlane, warn that the decision to cut around 50 words connected with nature and the countryside from the 10,000-entry children's dictionary, is "shocking and poorly considered" in the light of the decline in outdoor play for today's children. They are calling on publisher Oxford University Press to reverse its decision and, if necessary, to bring forward publication of a new edition of the dictionary to do so.The likes of almond, blackberry and crocus first made way for analogue, block graph and celebrity in the Oxford Junior Dictionary in 2007, with protests at the time around the loss of a host of religious words such as bishop, saint and sin. The current 2012 edition maintained the changes, and instead of catkin, cauliflower, chestnut and clover, today's edition of the dictionary, which is aimed at seven-year-olds starting Key Stage Two, features cut and paste, broadband and analogue."We recognise the need to introduce new words and to make room for them and do not intend to comment in detail on the choice of words added. However it is worrying that in contrast to those taken out, many are associated with the interior, solitary childhoods of today. In light of what is known about the benefits of natural play and connection to nature, and the dangers of their lack, we think the choice of words to be omitted shocking and poorly considered," the authors have written to OUP."When, in 2007, the OJD made the changes, this connection was understood, but less well publicised than now. The research evidence showing the links between natural play and wellbeing; and between disconnection from nature and social ills, is mounting."The 28 signatories to the letter, who also include Sara Maitland, Helen Macdonald and Ruth Padel, say their concern is "not just a romantic desire to reflect the rosy memories of our own childhoods onto today's youngsters". "There is a shocking, proven connection between the decline in natural play and the decline in children's wellbeing," they write, pointing to research which found that a generation ago, 40% of children regularly played in natural areas, compared to 10% today, with a further 40% never playing outdoors. "Obesity, anti-social behaviour, friendlessness and fear are the known consequences," they say.The campaign has been pulled together by Laurence Rose, who works for the RSPB and who provided a list of words taken out, including hamster, heron, herring, kingfisher, lark, leopard, lobster, magpie, minnow, mussel, newt, otter, ox, oyster and panther."Will the removal of these words from the OJD ruin lives? Probably not," say the authors. "But as a symptom of a widely acknowledged problem that is ruining lives, this omission becomes a major issue. The Oxford Dictionaries have a rightful authority and a leading place in cultural life. We believe the OJD should address these issues and that it should seek to help shape children's understanding of the world, not just to mirror its trends."They tell the publisher "that a deliberate and publicised decision to restore some of the most important nature words would be a tremendous cultural signal and message of support for natural childhood", and ask it to "take that opportunity, and if necessary, bring forward the next edition of the OJD in order to do so".Macfarlane, whose forthcoming book Landmarks, which looks at the relationship between nature and language, was originally inspired by the OJD's changes, pointed to the response in 2008 from the head of children's dictionaries at OUP, who said the changes had been made because: "When you look back at older versions of dictionaries, there were lots of examples of flowers for instance. That was because many children lived in semi-rural environments and saw the seasons. Nowadays, the environment has changed.""There's a realism to her response - but also an alarming acceptance of the ideas that children might no longer see the seasons, that all childhoods are urban, that all cities are denatured, and that what exists beyond the city fringe or the edge of the computer screen need not be named," said Macfarlane. "We do not care for what we do not know, and on the whole we do not know what we cannot name. Do we want an alphabet for children that begins 'A is for Acorn, B is for Buttercup, C is for Conker', or one that begins 'A is for Attachment, B is for Block-Graph, C is for Chatroom'?"Motion, the former poet laureate, said that "by discarding so many country and landscape-words from their Junior Dictionary, OUP deny children a store of words that is marvellous for its own sake, but also a vital means of connection and understanding."Their defence - that lots of children have no experience of the countryside - is ridiculous. Dictionaries exist to extend our knowledge, as much (or more) as they do to confirm what we already know or half-know," said Motion.A spokesperson for Oxford University Press said: "All our dictionaries are designed to reflect language as it is used, rather than seeking to prescribe certain words or word usages. We employ extremely rigorous editorial guidelines in determining which words [can] be included in each dictionary, based on several criteria: acknowledging the current frequency of words in daily language of children of that age; corpus analysis; acknowledging commonly misspelled or misused words; and taking curriculum requirements into account."The Oxford Junior Dictionary is very much an introduction to language. It includes around 400 words related to nature including badger, bird, caterpillar, daffodil, feather, hedgehog, invertebrate, ladybird, ocean, python, sunflower, tadpole, vegetation, and zebra. Many words that do not appear in the Oxford Junior Dictionary are included in the Oxford Primary Dictionary; a more comprehensive dictionary designed to see students through to age 11. Words included in this title include mistletoe, gerbil, acorn, goldfish, guinea pig, dandelion, starling, fern, willow, conifer, heather, buttercup, sycamore, holly, ivy, and conker."We have no firm plans to publish a new edition of the Oxford Junior Dictionary at this stage. However, we welcome feedback on all our dictionaries and feed this into the editorial process." Want more? Advanced embedding details, examples, and help!