

London

Топики по английскому языку

Англо-английский словарь к топику с транскрипцией

a	[ə]	the first letter and first vowel of the modern English alphabet; any of several speech sounds represented by this letter; in English as in take; bag; calm
abbey	[ˈæbi]	a building inhabited by a community of monks or nuns governed by an abbot or abbess; a church built in conjunction with such a building; such a community of monks or nuns
ago	[əˈgəʊ]	in the past
all	[ɔ:l]	the whole quantity or amount of; totality of; every one of a class; (as pronoun; functioning as sing or plural)
among	[əˈmʌŋ]	in the midst of; to each of; in the group; class; or number of
AN		Anglo-Norman
and	[ænd; unstressed ənd; ən]	along with; in addition to; as a consequence; afterwards; (preceded by good or nice) (intensifier)
are	[ɑ:]	the plural form of the present tense (indicative mood) of be and the singular form used with you; a unit of area equal to 100 sq. metres or 119.599 sq. yards; one hundredth of a hectare; Symbol: a
art	[ɑ:t]	the creation of works of beauty or other special significance; (as modifier); the exercise of human skill (as distinguished from nature); imaginative skill as applied to representations of the natural world or figments of the imagination; the products of man's creative activities
at	[ɑ:t; æt]	used to indicate location or position; towards; in the direction of; used to indicate position in time; engaged in
battle	[ˈbætəl]	a fight between large armed forces; military or naval engagement; combat; conflict; contention
be	[bi:; unstressed bi]	to have presence in the realm of perceived reality; exist; live; (used in the perfect or past perfect tenses only) to pay a visit; go
beautiful	[ˈbjʊ:tɪfʊl]	possessing beauty; aesthetically pleasing; highly enjoyable; very pleasant

bell	[bɛl]	a hollow; usually metal; cup-shaped instrument that emits a musical ringing sound when struck; often by a clapper hanging inside it; the sound made by such an instrument or device
ben	[bɛn]	an inner room in a house or cottage; in; within; inside; into the inner part (of a house)
big	[bɪg]	of great or considerable size; height; weight; number; power
Britain	[ˈbrɪtən]	another name for Great Britain or the United Kingdom
British	[ˈbrɪtɪʃ]	relating to; denoting; or characteristic of Britain or any of the natives; citizens; or inhabitants of the United Kingdom
Buckingham	[ˈbʌkɪŋəm]	a town in S central England; in Buckinghamshire; university (1975). Pop.: 12 512 (2001)
building	[ˈbɪldɪŋ]	something built with a roof and walls; such as a house or factory; the act; business; occupation
built	[bɪlt]	the past tense and past participle of build
business	[ˈbɪznɪs]	a trade or profession; an industrial; commercial; or professional operation; purchase and sale of goods and services
but	[bʌt]	contrary to expectation; in contrast; on the contrary; (usually used after a negative) other than; (usually used after a negative) without it happening or being the case that
by	[baɪ]	used to indicate the agent after a passive verb; used to indicate the person responsible for a creative work; via; through; followed by a gerund to indicate a means used
can	[kæn]	used as an auxiliary to indicate ability; skill; or fitness to perform a task; used as an auxiliary to indicate permission or the right to something; used as an auxiliary to indicate knowledge of how to do something
capital	[ˈkæpɪtəl]	the seat of government of a country or other political unit; (as modifier); material wealth owned by an individual or business enterprise; wealth available for or capable of use in the production of further wealth; as by industrial investment
Centre		\\ the Centre the sparsely inhabited central region of Australia; \\ a region of central France: generally low-lying; drained chiefly by the Rivers Loire; Loir; and Cher
church	[tʃɜ:tʃ]	a building designed for public forms of worship; esp Christian worship; an occasion of public worship; the clergy as

		distinguished from the laity; (usually capital) institutionalized forms of religion as a political or social force
circus	['sɜ:kəs]	a travelling company of entertainers such as acrobats; clowns; trapeze artistes; and trained animals; a public performance given by such a company
city	['sɪtɪ]	any large town or populous place; (in Britain) a large town that has received this title from the Crown: usually the seat of a bishop; (in the US) an incorporated urban centre with its own government and administration established by state charter; (in Canada) a similar urban municipality incorporated by the provincial government; an ancient Greek city-state
clock	[klɒk]	a timepiece; usually free-standing; hanging; or built into a tower; having mechanically or electrically driven pointers that move constantly over a dial showing the numbers of the hours
concert	[kən'sɜ:t]	a performance of music by players or singers that does not involve theatrical staging; Compare: recital 1); (as modifier); agreement in design; plan
conclusion	[kən'klu:ʒən]	end or termination; the last main division of a speech; lecture; essay; etc
cultural	['kʌltʃərəl]	of or relating to artistic or social pursuits or events considered to be valuable or enlightened; of or relating to a culture or civilization; (of certain varieties of plant) obtained by specialized breeding
day	[deɪ]	Also called: civil day; the period of time; the calendar day; of 24 hours' duration reckoned from one midnight to the next; the period of light between sunrise and sunset
district	['dɪstrɪkt]	an area of land marked off for administrative or other purposes; (as modifier); a locality separated by geographical attributes; region; any subdivision of any territory
divided	[dɪ'vaɪdɪd]	another word for dissected 1); split; not united
east	[i:st]	one of the four cardinal points of the compass; 90° clockwise from north and 180° from west; the direction along a parallel towards the sunrise; at 90° to north; the direction of the earth's rotation
economic	[;i:kə'nɒmɪk; ;ekə-]	of or relating to an economy; economics; or finance; capable of being produced; operated

end	[ɛnd]	the extremity of the length of something; such as a road; line; etc; the surface at either extremity of a three-dimensional object
English	['ɪŋɡlɪʃ]	the official language of Britain; the US; most parts of the Commonwealth; and certain other countries. It is the native language of over 280 million people and is acquired as a second language by many more. It is an Indo-European language belonging to the West Germanic branch; See also Middle English
enjoy	[ɪn'dʒɔɪ]	to receive pleasure from; take joy in; to have the benefit of; use with satisfaction; to have as a condition
enough	[ɪ'nʌf]	sufficient to answer a need; demand; supposition; or requirement; adequate
every	['evri]	each one (of the class specified); without exception; (not used with a negative) the greatest or best possible; each: used before a noun phrase to indicate the recurrent; intermittent
exchange	[ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ]	() to give up; part with; or transfer (one thing) for an equivalent; () to give and receive (information; ideas
famous	['feɪməs]	known to or recognized by many people; renowned; excellent; splendid; of ill repute
financial	[fɪ'nænʃəl; faɪ-]	of or relating to finance or finances; of or relating to persons who manage money; capital; or credit
find	[faɪnd]	to meet with or discover by chance; to discover or obtain; esp by search or effort; (may take a clause as object) to become aware of; realize
fine	[faɪn]	excellent or choice in quality; very good of its kind; superior in skill; ability; or accomplishment
Fleet	[fli:t]	the Fleet; a stream that formerly ran into the Thames between Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street and is now a covered sewer; Also called: Fleet Prison; (formerly) a London prison; esp used for holding debtors
for	[fɔː; unstressed fə]	intended to reach; directed or belonging to; to the advantage of; in the direction of; over a span of (time or distance)
France	[frɑːns]	a republic in W Europe; between the English Channel; the Mediterranean; and the Atlantic: the largest country wholly in Europe; became a republic in 1793 after the French Revolution and an empire in 1804 under Napoleon

government	[ˈgʌvənmənt; ˈgʌvəmənt]	the exercise of political authority over the actions; affairs; etc.; of a political unit; people
great	[greɪt]	relatively large in size or extent; big; relatively large in number; having many parts or members; of relatively long duration
has	[hæz]	a form of the present tense (indicative mood) of have
have	[hæv]	to be in material possession of; own; to possess as a characteristic quality or attribute; to receive; take
heart	[hɑ:t]	the hollow muscular organ in vertebrates whose contractions propel the blood through the circulatory system. In mammals it consists of a right and left atrium and a right and left ventricle; Related adj: cardiac; the corresponding organ or part in invertebrates; this organ considered as the seat of life and emotions; esp love
here	[hɪə]	in; at; or to this place; point; case
history	[ˈhɪstəri; ˈhɪstri]	a record or account; often chronological in approach; of past events; developments; etc
hour	[aʊə]	a period of time equal to 3600 seconds; 1/24th of a calendar day; Related adjs: horal; horary; any of the points on the face of a timepiece that indicate intervals of 60 minutes
I	[aɪ]	refers to the speaker or writer; iodine; current; isospin; a particular affirmative categorial statement
if	[ɪf]	in case that; or on condition that; used to introduce an indirect question. In this sense; if approaches the meaning of whether; even though
important	[ɪmˈpɔ:tənt]	of great significance or value; outstanding; of social significance; notable; eminent
IN		Indiana
industrial	[ɪnˈdʌstriəl]	of; relating to; derived from; or characteristic of industry; employed in industry
interest	[ˈɪntrɪst; -tərɪst]	the sense of curiosity about or concern with something or someone; the power of stimulating such a sense; the quality of such stimulation; something in which one is interested; a hobby or pursuit
into	[ˈɪntu:; unstressed]	to the interior or inner parts of; to the middle or midst of so as to be surrounded by; against; up against; used to indicate the

	ˈɪntə]	result of a transformation or change
is	[ɪz]	a form of the present tense (indicative mood) of be; Iceland
IT		information technology
its	[ɪts]	of; belonging to; or associated in some way with it; (as pronoun)
it's	[ɪts]	it is or it has
known	[nəʊn]	the past participle of know; specified and identified; a fact or entity known
last	[lɑːst]	being; happening; or coming at the end or after all others; being or occurring just before the present; most recent
library	['laɪbrəri]	a room or set of rooms where books and other literary materials are kept; a collection of literary materials; films; CDs; children's toys
like	[laɪk]	(prenominal) similar; resembling; similar to; similarly to; in the manner of
London	['lʌndən]	the capital of the United Kingdom; a port in S England on the River Thames near its estuary on the North Sea: consists of the City (the financial quarter); the West End (the entertainment and major shopping centre); the East End (the industrial and former dock area); and extensive suburbs
Lot	[lɒt]	a department of S central France; in Midi-Pyrénées region. Capital: Cahors. Pop.: 164 413 (2003 est.). Area: 5226 sq. km (2038 sq. miles); a river in S France; rising in the Cévennes and flowing west into the Garonne River. Length: about 483 km (300 miles); Abraham's nephew: he escaped the destruction of Sodom
lucky	['lʌki]	having or bringing good fortune; happening by chance; esp as desired
many	['meni]	(sometimes preceded by a great or a good); a large number of; (as pronoun; functioning as plural); (followed by a
memory	['meməri]	the ability of the mind to store and recall past sensations; thoughts; knowledge; etc; the part of the brain that appears to have this function
mention	['menʃən]	to refer to or speak about briefly or incidentally; to acknowledge or honour; a recognition or acknowledgment; a slight reference

		or allusion; the act of mentioning
million	[ˈmɪljən]	the cardinal number that is the product of 1000 multiplied by 1000; See also number 1); a numeral; 1 000 000; 10 ⁶
more	[mɔː]	the comparative of much or many; (as pronoun; functioning as sing or plural); additional; further
most	[məʊst]	a great majority of; nearly all; (as pronoun; functioning as sing or plural); the superlative of much
museum	[mjuːˈziəm]	a place or building where objects of historical; artistic; or scientific interest are exhibited; preserved; or studied
No	[nəʊ]	the stylized classic drama of Japan; developed in the 15th century or earlier; using music; dancing; chanting
not	[nɒt]	used to negate the sentence; phrase; or word that it modifies; (in combination); used to indicate denial
OF		Old French (language)
old	[əʊld]	having lived or existed for a relatively long time; of or relating to advanced years or a long life; (as collective noun; preceded by the); decrepit or senile
on	[ɒn]	in contact or connection with the surface of; at the upper surface of; attached to; carried with; in the immediate vicinity of
one	[wʌn]	single; lone; not two or more; (as pronoun); (in combination)
only	[ˈəʊnli]	the only being single or very few in number; (of a child) having no siblings; unique by virtue of being superior to anything else; peerless; without anyone or anything else being included
opposite	[ˈɒpəzɪt; -sɪt]	situated or being on the other side or at each side of something between; facing or going in contrary directions; diametrically different in character; tendency; belief
or	[ɔː]	used to join alternatives; used to join rephrasings of the same thing; used to join two alternatives when the first is preceded by either or whether; a poetic word for either or whether; as the first element in correlatives
over	[ˈəʊvə]	directly above; on the top of; via the top or upper surface of; on or to the other side of; during
Oxford	[ˈɒksfəd]	a city in S England; administrative centre of Oxfordshire; at the confluence of the Rivers Thames and Cherwell: Royalist

		headquarters during the Civil War; seat of Oxford University; consisting of 40 separate colleges
palace	['pælis]	the official residence of a reigning monarch or member of a royal family; the official residence of various high-ranking church dignitaries or members of the nobility; as of an archbishop; a large and richly furnished building resembling a royal palace; Related adjectives: palatial
parliament	['pɑ:ləmənt]	an assembly of the representatives of a political nation or people; often the supreme legislative authority; any legislative or deliberative assembly; conference; etc
part	[pɑ:t]	a piece or portion of a whole; an integral constituent of something; an amount less than the whole; bit; (as modifier)
parts	[pɑ:ts]	personal abilities or talents; short for private parts
people	['pi:pəl]	persons collectively or in general; a group of persons considered together; one's family; persons loyal to someone powerful; () to provide with or as if with people or inhabitants
place	[pleis]	a particular point or part of space or of a surface; esp that occupied by a person or thing; a geographical point; such as a town; city
political	[pə'litikəl]	of or relating to the state; government; the body politic; public administration; policy-making
population	['pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən]	(sometimes functioning as plural) all the persons inhabiting a country; city; or other specified place; the number of such inhabitants; (sometimes functioning as plural) all the people of a particular race or class in a specific area
proud	[praʊd]	(foll by of; an infinitive; or a clause) pleased or satisfied; as with oneself; one's possessions
quarter	['kwɔ:tə]	one of four equal or nearly equal parts of an object; quantity; amount; etc; Also called: fourth
queen	[kwi:n]	a female sovereign who is the official ruler or head of state; the wife or widow of a king; a woman or a thing personified as a woman considered the best or most important of her kind; an effeminate male homosexual; the only fertile female in a colony of social insects
really	['ri:əli]	in reality; in actuality; assuredly; truly; genuinely

residence	[ˈrɛzɪdəns]	the place in which one resides; abode or home; a large imposing house; mansion; the fact of residing in a place or a period of residing
river	[ˈrɪvə]	a large natural stream of fresh water flowing along a definite course; usually into the sea; being fed by tributary streams; (as modifier); (in combination)
say	[seɪ]	to speak; pronounce; or utter; (also) to express (an idea) in words; tell
seat	[si:t]	a piece of furniture designed for sitting on; such as a chair or sofa; the part of a chair; bench; etc.
see	[si:]	to perceive with the eyes; (when; may take a clause as object) to perceive (an idea) mentally; understand; () to perceive with any or all of the senses
several	[ˈsevrəl]	more than a few; an indefinite small number; (as pronoun; functioning as plural); (prenominal) various
should	[ʃʊd]	the past tense of shall: used as an auxiliary verb to indicate that an action is considered by the speaker to be obligatory (you should go) or to form the subjunctive mood with I or we (I should like to see you; if I should be late; go without me)
so	[səʊ]	(followed by an adjective or adverb and a correlative clause often introduced by that) to such an extent; (used with a negative; it replaces the first as in an equative comparison) to the same extent as; (intensifier); in the state or manner expressed or implied
some	[sʌm; unstressed səm]	(a) certain unknown or unspecified; (as pronoun; functioning as singular or plural); an unknown or unspecified quantity or amount of; (as pronoun)
Spain	[speɪn]	a kingdom of SW Europe; occupying the Iberian peninsula between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic: a leading European power in the 16th century; with many overseas possessions; esp in the New World; became a republic in 1931
square	[skwɛə]	a plane geometric figure having four equal sides and four right angles; Compare: rectangle; rhombus; any object; part
stock	[stɒk]	(sometimes plural) the total goods or raw material kept on the premises of a shop or business; (as modifier); a supply of something stored for future use; the capital raised by a company through the issue and subscription of shares entitling their

		holders to dividends; partial ownership
street	[stri:t]	(capital when part of a name) a public road that is usually lined with buildings; esp in a town; (as modifier); the buildings lining a street; the part of the road between the pavements
Thames		\\ a river in S England; rising in the Cotswolds in several headstreams and flowing generally east through London to the North Sea by a large estuary. Length: 346 km (215 miles); Ancient name: Tamesis \\; \\ a river in SE Canada; in Ontario
than	[ðæn; unstressed ðən]	used to introduce the second element of a comparison; the first element of which expresses difference; used after adverbs such as rather or sooner to introduce a rejected alternative in an expression of preference
the	[ðə; ði]	used preceding a noun that has been previously specified; Compare: a II; used with a qualifying word or phrase to indicate a particular person; object; etc.
them	[ðɛm; unstressed ðəm]	(objective) refers to things or people other than the speaker or people addressed; a nonstandard word for those
there	[ðɛə]	in; at; or to that place; point; case
thousand	[ˈθaʊzənd]	the cardinal number that is the product of 10 and 100; See also number 1); a numeral; 1000; 103
to	[tu:; unstressed before a vowel tɔ; unstressed before a consonant tə]	used to indicate the destination of the subject or object of an action; used to mark the indirect object of a verb in a sentence; used to mark the infinitive of a verb; as far as; until
told	[tɔld]	the past tense and past participle of tell I; See: all told
too	[tu:]	as well; in addition; also; in or to an excessive degree; more than a fitting or desirable amount
Trafalgar	[trə'fælgə; ʃpanish trafal'yar]	Cape Trafalgar a cape on the SW coast of Spain; south of Cádiz: scene of the decisive naval battle (1805) in which the French and Spanish fleets were defeated by the British under Nelson; who was mortally wounded
two	[tu:]	the cardinal number that is the sum of one and one. It is a prime number; See also number 1); a numeral; 2; II
usually	[ˈju:ʒʊəli]	customarily; at most times; in the ordinary course of events

very	['veri]	(intensifier) used to add emphasis to adjectives that are able to be graded; (intensifier) used with nouns preceded by a definite article or possessive determiner; in order to give emphasis to the significance; appropriateness or relevance of a noun in a particular context; or to give exaggerated intensity to certain nouns
Victory	['viktəri]	another name (in English) for the Roman goddess Victoria or the Greek Nike
was	[wɒz; unstressed wəz]	the past tense (indicative mood) of be; a form of the subjunctive mood used in place of were; esp in conditional sentences
we	[wi:]	refers to the speaker or writer and another person or other people; refers to all people or people in general; a formal word for I I used by editors or other writers; and formerly by monarchs; (as noun)
West	[west]	the western part of the world contrasted historically and culturally with the East or Orient; the Occident; (formerly) the non-Communist countries of Europe and America contrasted with the Communist states of the East; Compare: East 2); (in the US)
Westminster	['west;minstə]	Also called: City of Westminster; a borough of Greater London; on the River Thames: contains the Houses of Parliament; Westminster Abbey; and Buckingham Palace. Pop.: 222 000 (2003 est.). Area: 22 sq. km (8 sq. miles)
which	[wɪtʃ]	used with a noun in requesting that its referent be further specified; identified; or distinguished from the other members of a class; (as pronoun); (used in indirect questions)
wide	[waɪd]	having a great extent from side to side; of vast size or scope; spacious or extensive; (postpositive) having a specified extent; esp from side to side
will	[wɪl]	(esp with you; he; she; it; they
with	[wɪð; wɪθ]	using; by means of; accompanying; in the company of; possessing
world	[wɜ:ld]	the earth as a planet; esp including its inhabitants; mankind; the human race; people generally
you	[ju:; unstressed jʊ]	refers to the person addressed or to more than one person including the person or persons addressed but not including the speaker; Also: one; refers to an unspecified person or people in

		general; the personality of the person being addressed or something that expresses it
yourself	[jɔ:ˈself; jʊə-]	the reflexive form of you; (intensifier); (preceded by a copula) your normal or usual self