

Moscow

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
about	[ə'baʊt]	relating to; concerning; on the subject of; near or close to (in space or time); carried on
all	[ɔ:l]	the whole quantity or amount of; totality of; every one of a class; (as pronoun; functioning as sing or plural)
Am		americium
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
area	['ɛəriə]	any flat; curved; or irregular expanse of a surface; the extent of a two-dimensional surface enclosed within a specified boundary or geometric figure; the two-dimensional extent of the surface of a solid
around	[ə'raʊnd]	situated at various points in; from place to place in; somewhere in or near; approximately in; surrounding
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
arts	[ɑ:ts]	the arts imaginative; creative; and nonscientific branches of knowledge considered collectively; esp as studied academically; (as modifier)
as	[æs]	(often preceded by just) while; when; at the time that; in the way

		that; that which
at	[ɑ:t; æt]	used to indicate location or position; towards; in the direction of; used to indicate position in time; engaged in
Azov	[ˈɑ:zɒv]	Sea of Azov a shallow arm of the Black Sea; to which it is connected by the Kerch Strait: almost entirely landlocked; fed chiefly by the River Don. Area: about 37 500 sq. km (14 500 sq. miles)
Baltic	[ˈbɑ:ltɪk]	denoting or relating to the Baltic Sea or the Baltic States; of; denoting; or characteristic of Baltic as a group of languages; extremely cold
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
began	[bɪˈgæn]	the past tense of begin
big	[bɪg]	of great or considerable size; height; weight; number; power
black	[blæk]	of the colour of jet or carbon black; having no hue due to the absorption of all or nearly all incident light; Compare: white 1); without light; completely dark
built	[bɪlt]	the past tense and past participle of build
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
canal	[kəˈnæl]	an artificial waterway constructed for navigation; irrigation; water power; etc; any of various tubular passages or ducts
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
central	[ˈsentrəl]	in; at; of; from; containing

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
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
come	[kʌm]	to move towards a specified person or place; to arrive by movement or by making progress; to become perceptible; to occur in the course of time; to exist or occur at a specific point in a series
comfortable	['kʌmfətəbəl; 'kʌmfətəbəl]	giving comfort or physical relief; at ease; free from affliction or pain; (of a person or situation) relaxing; having adequate income
complex	['kɒmpleks]	made up of various interconnected parts; composite; (of thoughts; writing; etc.) intricate or involved
convenient	[kən'vi:niənt]	suitable for one's purpose or needs; opportune; easy to use; close by or easily accessible; handy
country	['kʌntri]	a territory distinguished by its people; culture; language; geography; etc
famous	['feɪməs]	known to or recognized by many people; renowned; excellent; splendid; of ill repute
fast	[fɑ:st]	acting or moving or capable of acting or moving quickly; swift; accomplished in or lasting a short time; (prenominal) adapted to or facilitating rapid movement; requiring rapidity of action or movement
fine	[faɪn]	excellent or choice in quality; very good of its kind; superior in skill; ability; or accomplishment
first	[fɜ:st]	coming before all others; earliest; best; or foremost; (as noun)
five	[faɪv]	the cardinal number that is the sum of four and one; a numeral; 5; V; etc.
fond	[fɒnd; ɛrench fɔ~]	(postpositive; foll by of) predisposed (to); having a liking (for); loving; tender
football	['fʊt;bɔ:l]	any of various games played with a round or oval ball and usually

		based on two teams competing to kick; head; carry; or otherwise propel the ball into each other's goal; territory
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)
from	[frɒm; unstressed frəm]	used to indicate the original location; situation; etc; in a period of time starting at; used to indicate the distance between two things or places
gallery	[ˈgæləri]	a room or building for exhibiting works of art; a covered passageway open on one side or on both sides; See also colonnade 1); a balcony running along or around the inside wall of a church; hall
go	[gəʊ]	to move or proceed; esp to or from a point or in a certain direction; (; takes an infinitive; often with to omitted or replaced by and) to proceed towards a particular person or place with some specified intention or purpose
government	[ˈgʌvənmənt; 'gʌvəmənt]	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
green	[gri:n]	any of a group of colours; such as that of fresh grass; that lie between yellow and blue in the visible spectrum in the wavelength range 575-500 nanometres. Green is the complementary colour of magenta and with red and blue forms a set of primary colours; Related adj: verdant; a dye or pigment of or producing these colours
has	[hæz]	a form of the present tense (indicative mood) of have
held	[held]	the past tense and past participle of hold 1
hundred	[ˈhʌndrəd]	the cardinal number that is the product of ten and ten; five score; See also number 1); a numeral; 100
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
IN		Indiana

industrial	[ɪn'dʌstriəl]	of; relating to; derived from; or characteristic of industry; employed in industry
interesting	[ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ; -təris-]	inspiring interest; absorbing
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)
Kremlin	[ˈkrɛmlɪn]	the 12th-century citadel in Moscow; containing the former Imperial Palace; three Cathedrals; and the offices of the Russian government; (formerly) the central government of the Soviet Union
large	[lɑ:dʒ]	having a relatively great size; quantity; extent; etc.; big
like	[laɪk]	(prenominal) similar; resembling; similar to; similarly to; in the manner of
links	[lɪŋks]	short for golf links; (as modifier)
live	[laɪv]	to show the characteristics of life; be alive; to remain alive or in existence; to exist in a specified way; (usually foll by in or at) to reside or dwell
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
many	[ˈmeni]	(sometimes preceded by a great or a good); a large number of; (as pronoun; functioning as plural); (foll by a
may	[meɪ]	to indicate that permission is requested by or granted to someone; (often foll by well) to indicate possibility; to indicate ability or capacity; esp in questions; to express a strong wish
mention	[ˈmenʃən]	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
metro	[ˈmetrəʊ]	an underground; or largely underground; railway system in certain cities; esp in Europe; such as that in Paris
military	[ˈmɪlɪtəri; -tri]	of or relating to the armed forces (esp the army); warlike

		matters; etc; of; characteristic of
million	['mɪljən]	the cardinal number that is the product of 1000 multiplied by 1000; See also number 1); a numeral; 1 000 000; 10 ⁶
modern	['mɒdən]	of; involving; or befitting the present or a recent time; contemporary; of
Moscow	['mɒskəʊ]	the capital of Russia and of the Moscow Autonomous Region; on the Moskva River: dates from the 11th century; capital of the grand duchy of Russia from 1547 to 1712; capital of the Soviet Union 1918-91; centres on the medieval Kremlin
most	[məʊst]	a great majority of; nearly all; (as pronoun; functioning as sing or plural); the superlative of much
museum	[mju:ˈziəm]	a place or building where objects of historical; artistic; or scientific interest are exhibited; preserved; or studied
must	[mʌst]	used as an auxiliary to express obligation or compulsion: you must pay your dues. In this sense; must does not form a negative. If used with a negative infinitive it indicates obligatory prohibition; used as an auxiliary to indicate necessity; used as an auxiliary to indicate the probable correctness of a statement; used as an auxiliary to indicate inevitability
Nd		neodymium
necessary	['nesɪsəri]	needed to achieve a certain desired effect or result; required; resulting from necessity; inevitable; (of a statement
nine	[naɪn]	the cardinal number that is the sum of one and eight; See also number 1); a numeral; 9; IX
now	[naʊ]	at or for the present time or moment; at this exact moment; immediately; in these times; nowadays
OF		Old French (language)
Olympic	[ə'ɒlɪmpɪk]	of or relating to the Olympic Games; of or relating to ancient Olympia
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)
or	[ɔ:]	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
other	['ʌðə]	(when used before a singular noun; usually preceded by the) the remaining (one or ones in a group of which one or some have been specified); (a) different (one or ones from that or those already specified or understood); additional; further
our	[aʊə]	of; belonging to; or associated in some way with us; belonging to or associated with all people or people in general; a formal word for my used by editors or other writers
over	['əʊvə]	directly above; on the top of; via the top or upper surface of; on or to the other side of; during
painting	['peɪntɪŋ]	the art or process of applying paints to a surface such as canvas; to make a picture or other artistic composition; a composition or picture made in this way; the act of applying paint to a surface with a brush
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
political	[pə'litɪkəl]	of or relating to the state; government; the body politic; public administration; policy-making
population	[ˌpɒpjʊ'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
port	[pɔ:t]	a town or place alongside navigable water with facilities for the loading and unloading of ships; See: port of entry; Also called (formerly): larboard; the left side of an aircraft or vessel when facing the nose or bow; (as modifier)
printer	['prɪntə]	a person or business engaged in printing; a machine or device that prints; an output device for printing results on paper
proud	[praʊd]	(foll by of; an infinitive; or a clause) pleased or satisfied; as with oneself; one's possessions
Pushkin	['pʊʃkɪn]	a town in NW Russia: site of the imperial summer residence and Catherine the Great's palace. Pop.: 97 000 (latest est.); Former name: Tsarskoye Selo (1708-1937)

railway	['reɪl;weɪ]	a permanent track composed of a line of parallel metal rails fixed to sleepers; for transport of passengers and goods in trains; any track on which the wheels of a vehicle may run; the entire equipment; rolling stock
Red	[rɛd]	Communist; Socialist; or Soviet; radical; leftist
Russia	['rʌʃə]	the largest country in the world; covering N Eurasia and bordering on the Pacific and Arctic Oceans and the Baltic; Black; and Caspian Seas: originating from the principality of Muscovy in the 17th century; it expanded to become the Russian Empire
Russian	['rʌʃən]	the official language of Russia: an Indo-European language belonging to the East Slavonic branch; the official language of the former Soviet Union; a native or inhabitant of Russia; of; relating to
say	[seɪ]	to speak; pronounce; or utter; (also) to express (an idea) in words; tell
scientist	['saɪəntɪst]	a person who studies or practises any of the sciences or who uses scientific methods
sea	[si:]	(usually preceded by the) the mass of salt water on the earth's surface as differentiated from the land; Related adjs: marine; maritime; thalassic; (as modifier)
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
sport	[spɔ:t]	an individual or group activity pursued for exercise or pleasure; often involving the testing of physical capabilities and taking the form of a competitive game such as football; tennis; etc; such activities considered collectively
square	[skwɛə]	a plane geometric figure having four equal sides and four right angles; Compare: rectangle; rhombus; any object; part
stadium	['steɪdiəm]	a sports arena with tiered seats for spectators; (in ancient Greece) a course for races; usually located between two hills providing natural slopes for tiers of seats; an ancient Greek measure of length equivalent to about 607 feet or 184 metres; (in many arthropods) the interval between two consecutive moultings
state	[steɪt]	the condition of a person; thing; etc.; with regard to main

		attributes; the structure
such	[sʌtʃ]	of the sort specified or understood; (as pronoun); so great; so much; (intensifier)
Th		thorium
that	[ðæt; unstressed ðət]	used preceding a noun that has been mentioned at some time or is understood; (as pronoun); used preceding a noun that denotes something more remote or removed; (as pronoun); Compare: this
the	[ðə; ðɪ]	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.
theatre	[ˈθiətə]	a building designed for the performance of plays; operas; etc; (as modifier); (in combination)
there	[ðeə]	in; at; or to that place; point; case
these	[ði:z]	the form of this used before a plural noun; (as pronoun)
this	[ðɪs]	used preceding a noun referring to something or someone that is closer: distinct from that; (as pronoun); used preceding a noun that has just been mentioned or is understood; (as pronoun); used to refer to something about to be said
time	[taɪm]	the continuous passage of existence in which events pass from a state of potentiality in the future; through the present; to a state of finality in the past; (as modifier); Related adj: temporal
to	[tu:; unstressed before a vowel tʊ; 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
too	[tu:]	as well; in addition; also; in or to an excessive degree; more than a fitting or desirable amount
total	[ˈtəʊtəl]	the whole; esp regarded as the complete sum of a number of parts; complete; absolute; (prenominal) being or related to a total
transport	[ˈtræns;pɔ:t]	to carry or cause to go from one place to another; esp over some distance; to deport or exile to a penal colony; (usually passive) to have a strong emotional effect on; the business or system of transporting goods or people

university	[ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsɪti]	an institution of higher education having authority to award bachelors' and higher degrees; usually having research facilities; the buildings; members; staff
very	[ˈvɛri]	(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
village	[ˈvɪlɪdʒ]	a small group of houses in a country area; larger than a hamlet; the inhabitants of such a community collectively; an incorporated municipality smaller than a town in various parts of the US and Canada; a group of habitats of certain animals
visit	[ˈvɪzɪt]	to go or come to see (a person; place; etc.); to stay with (someone) as a guest; to go or come to (an institution
war	[wɔː]	open armed conflict between two or more parties; nations; or states; Related adjs: belligerent; martial
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	[wiː]	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)
were	[wɜː; unstressed wə]	the plural form of the past tense (indicative mood) of be and the singular form used with you. It is also used as a subjunctive; esp in conditional sentences
where	[wɛə]	in; at; or to what place; point; or position?
White	[waɪt]	a person; esp one of European ancestry; from a human population having light pigmentation of the skin; denoting or relating to a White person or White people
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
with	[wɪð; wɪθ]	using; by means of; accompanying; in the company of; possessing
work	[wɜːk]	physical or mental effort directed towards doing or making something; paid employment at a job or a trade; occupation; or

		profession; a duty
works	[wɜ:kz]	(often functioning as singular) a place where a number of people are employed; such as a factory; the sum total of a writer's or artist's achievements; esp when considered together; the deeds of a person
world	[wɜ:ld]	the earth as a planet; esp including its inhabitants; mankind; the human race; people generally
writer	['raɪtə]	a person who writes books; articles; etc.; esp as an occupation; the person who has written something specified
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
young	[jʌŋ]	having lived; existed; or been made or known for a relatively short time; (as collective noun; preceded by the)