

## The English Language

Топики по английскому языку

### Англо-английский словарь к топику с транскрипцией

account	[ə'kaʊnt]	a verbal or written report; description; or narration of some occurrence; event; etc
Africa	['æfrɪkə]	the second largest of the continents; on the Mediterranean in the north; the Atlantic in the west; and the Red Sea; Gulf of Aden
alphabet	['ælfə;bɛt]	a set of letters or other signs used in a writing system; usually arranged in a fixed order; each letter or sign being used to represent one or sometimes more than one phoneme in the language being transcribed; any set of symbols or characters; esp one representing sounds of speech
also	['ɔ:lsoʊ]	(sentence modifier) in addition; as well; too; besides; moreover
America	[ə'mɛrɪkə]	short for the: United States of America; Also called: the Americas; the American continent; including North; South
American	[ə'mɛrɪkən]	of or relating to the United States of America; its inhabitants; or their form of English; of or relating to the American continent; a native or citizen of the US
and	[ænd; unstressed ənd; ən]	along with; in addition to; as a consequence; afterwards; (preceded by good or nice) (intensifier)
appear	[ə'pɪə]	to come into sight or view; (copula; may take an infinitive) to seem or look; to be plain or clear; as after further evidence
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
around	[ə'raʊnd]	situated at various points in; from place to place in; somewhere in or near; approximately in; surrounding
as	[æs]	(often preceded by just) while; when; at the time that; in the way that; that which
Australia	[ə'streɪliə]	a country and the smallest continent; situated between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific: a former British colony; now an independent member of the Commonwealth; constitutional links with Britain formally abolished in 1986; consists chiefly of a low plateau
back	[bæk]	the posterior part of the human body; extending from the neck to the pelvis; Related adjective: dorsal; the corresponding or upper part of an animal; the spinal column
be	[bi:; unstressed bɪ]	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
becoming	[bɪ'kʌmɪŋ]	suitable; appropriate; any process of change; (in the philosophy of Aristotle) any change from the lower level of potentiality to the higher level of actuality
began	[bɪ'gæn]	the past tense of begin
Belize	[bə'li:z]	a state in Central America; on the Caribbean Sea: site of a

		Mayan civilization until the 9th century AD; colonized by the British from 1638; granted internal self-government in 1964; became an independent state within the Commonwealth in 1981. Official language: English
between	[bi'twi:n]	at a point or in a region intermediate to two other points in space; times; degrees; etc; in combination
Britain	['britən]	another name for Great Britain or the United Kingdom
British	['britiʃ]	relating to; denoting; or characteristic of Britain or any of the natives; citizens; or inhabitants of the United Kingdom
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
came	[keɪm]	the past tense of come; a grooved strip of lead used to join pieces of glass in a stained-glass window or a leaded light
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
Canada	['kænədə]	a country in North America: the second largest country in the world; first permanent settlements by Europeans were made by the French from 1605; ceded to Britain in 1763 after a series of colonial wars; established as the Dominion of Canada in 1867; a member of the Commonwealth. It consists generally of sparsely inhabited tundra regions
Celtic	['keltɪk; 'sel-]	a branch of the Indo-European family of languages that includes Gaelic; Welsh; and Breton; still spoken in parts of Scotland; Ireland
century	['sentʃəri]	a period of 100 years; one of the successive periods of 100 years dated before or after an epoch or event; esp the birth of Christ; a score or grouping of 100; (in ancient Rome) a unit of foot soldiers
choler	['kɒlə]	anger or ill humour; one of the four bodily humours; yellow bile; See: humour 8); biliousness
Christianity	[;kristɪ'ænitɪ]	the Christian religion; Christian beliefs; practices or attitudes; a less common word for Christendom 1)
complex	['kɒmpleks]	made up of various interconnected parts; composite; (of thoughts; writing; etc.) intricate or involved
concerned	[kən'sɜ:nd]	(postpositive) interested; guilty; involved; or appropriate; worried
country	['kʌntri]	a territory distinguished by its people; culture; language; geography; etc
Creation	[kri:'eɪʃən]	(often preceded by the) God's act of bringing the universe into being; the universe as thus brought into being by God
D		a note having a frequency of 293.66 hertz (D above middle C) or this value multiplied or divided by any power of 2; the second note of the scale of C major; a key; string; or pipe producing this note
Danish	['deɪniʃ]	of; relating to; or characteristic of Denmark; its people; or their language
defeat	[di'fi:t]	to overcome in a contest or competition; win a victory over; to thwart or frustrate; to render null and void; annul

development	[dɪ'veləpmənt]	the act or process of growing; progressing; or developing; the product or result of developing; a fact
dialect	['daɪə;lekt]	a form of a language spoken in a particular geographical area or by members of a particular social class or occupational group; distinguished by its vocabulary; grammar; and pronunciation; a form of a language that is considered inferior
distribution	[;dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən]	the act of distributing or the state or manner of being distributed; a thing or portion distributed; arrangement or location; the process of physically satisfying the demand for goods and services; the division of the total income of a community among its members
divided	[dɪ'vaɪdɪd]	another word for dissected 1); split; not united
during	['dʒʊərɪŋ]	concurrently with (some other activity); within the limit of (a period of time)
economic	[;i:kə'nɒmɪk; ;ekə-]	of or relating to an economy; economics; or finance; capable of being produced; operated
eighteenth	['eɪ'ti:nθ]	(usually prenominal); coming after the seventeenth in numbering or counting order; position; time; etc.
England	['ɪŋɡlənd]	the largest division of Great Britain; bordering on Scotland and Wales: unified in the mid-tenth century and conquered by the Normans in 1066; united with Wales in 1536 and Scotland in 1707; monarchy overthrown in 1649 but restored in 1660. Capital: London. Pop.: 49 855 700 (2003 est.). Area: 130 439 sq. km (50 352 sq. miles); See: United Kingdom
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
few	[fju:]	a small number of; hardly any; (as pronoun; functioning as plural); (preceded by a)
fifth	[fɪfθ]	coming after the fourth in order; position; time; etc. Often written: 5th; (as noun)
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.
for	[fɔ:; unstressed fə]	intended to reach; directed or belonging to; to the advantage of; in the direction of; over a span of (time or distance)
found	[faʊnd]	the past tense and past participle of find; furnished; or fitted out; with meals; heating
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
German	['dʒɜ:mən]	the official language of Germany and Austria and one of the official languages of Switzerland; the native language of approximately 100 million people. It is an Indo-European language belonging to the West Germanic branch; closely related to English and Dutch. There is considerable diversity

		of dialects; modern standard German is a development of Old High German; influenced by Martin Luther's translation of the Bible
Germanic	[dʒɜː'mænik]	a branch of the Indo-European family of languages that includes English; Dutch; German; the Scandinavian languages; and Gothic
grammar	['græmə]	the branch of linguistics that deals with syntax and morphology; sometimes also phonology and semantics; the abstract system of rules in terms of which a person's mastery of his native language can be explained; a systematic description of the grammatical facts of a language; a book containing an account of the grammatical facts of a language or recommendations as to rules for the proper use of a language
great	[greɪt]	relatively large in size or extent; big; relatively large in number; having many parts or members; of relatively long duration
group	[gru:p]	a number of persons or things considered as a collective unit; a number of persons bound together by common social standards; interests; etc; (as modifier)
IN		Indiana
India	['ɪndiə]	a republic in S Asia: history dates from the Indus Valley civilization (3rd millennium BC); came under British supremacy in 1763 and passed to the British Crown in 1858; nationalist movement arose under Gandhi (1869-1948); Indian subcontinent divided into Pakistan (Muslim) and India (Hindu) in 1947; became a republic within the Commonwealth in 1950. It consists chiefly of the Himalayas
Indo-European		denoting; belonging to; or relating to a family of languages that includes English and many other culturally and politically important languages of the world: a characteristic feature; esp of the older languages such as Latin; Greek
influence	['ɪnfluəns]	an effect of one person or thing on another; the power of a person or thing to have such an effect; power or sway resulting from ability; wealth; position
influx	['ɪn;flʌks]	the arrival or entry of many people or things; the act of flowing in; inflow; the mouth of a stream or river
interaction	[;ɪntər'ækʃən]	a mutual or reciprocal action or influence; the transfer of energy between elementary particles; between a particle and a field; or between fields; See: strong interaction
into	['ɪntuː; unstressed 'ɪntə]	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 result of a transformation or change
introduction	[;ɪntrə'dʌkʃən]	the act of introducing or fact of being introduced; a presentation of one person to another or others; a means of presenting a person to another person; group; etc.
Ireland	['aɪələnd]	an island off NW Europe: part of the British Isles; separated from Britain by the North Channel; the Irish Sea; and St George's Channel; contains large areas of peat bog
is	[ɪz]	a form of the present tense (indicative mood) of be; Iceland
IT		information technology

itself	[ɪt'self]	the reflexive form of it; (intensifier); (preceded by a copula) its normal or usual self
king	[kɪŋ]	a male sovereign prince who is the official ruler of an independent state; monarch; Related adjs: royal; regal; monarchical
kingdom	['kɪŋdəm]	a territory; state; people; or community ruled or reigned over by a king or queen; any of the three groups into which natural objects may be divided: the animal
language	['læŋgwɪdʒ]	a system for the expression of thoughts; feelings; etc.; by the use of spoken sounds or conventional symbols; the faculty for the use of such systems
Latin	['lætɪn]	the language of ancient Rome and the Roman Empire and of the educated in medieval Europe; which achieved its classical form during the 1st century BC. Having originally been the language of Latium; belonging to the Italic branch of the Indo-European family; it later formed the basis of the Romance group; See: Late Latin
led	[led]	the past tense and past participle of lead I
lexicology	[;leksɪ'kɒlədʒɪ]	the study of the overall structure and history of the vocabulary of a language
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
many	['meni]	(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
modern	['mɒdən]	of; involving; or befitting the present or a recent time; contemporary; of
mostly	['məʊstli]	almost entirely; chiefly; on many or most occasions; usually
nation	['neɪʃən]	an aggregation of people or peoples of one or more cultures; races; etc.; organized into a single state; a community of persons not constituting a state but bound by common descent
native	['neɪtɪv]	relating or belonging to a person or thing by virtue of conditions existing at the time of birth; inherent; natural; or innate; born in a specified place
new	[nju:]	recently made or brought into being; (as collective noun; preceded by the); of a kind never before existing; novel
ninth	[naɪnθ]	(usually prenominal); coming after the eighth in counting order; position; time; etc.
normalization	[;nɔ:məlaɪ'zeɪʃən]	the act or process of normalizing; the policy of offering mentally or physically handicapped people patterns; conditions; and experiences of everyday life as close as possible to those of nonhandicapped people; by not segregating them physically
northern	['nɔ:ðən]	situated in or towards the north; directed or proceeding

		towards the north; (esp of winds) proceeding from the north; (sometimes capital) of; relating to
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)
ooh	[u:]	an exclamation of surprise; pleasure; pain; etc
origin	['ɔrɪdʒɪn]	a primary source; derivation; the beginning of something; first stage or part; (often plural) ancestry or parentage
original	[ə'ɪrɪdʒɪnəl]	of or relating to an origin or beginning; fresh and unusual; novel; able to think of or carry out new ideas or concepts; being that from which a copy
parts	[pɑ:ts]	personal abilities or talents; short for private parts
phonetics	[fə'netɪks]	the science concerned with the study of speech processes; including the production; perception; and analysis of speech sounds from both an acoustic and a physiological point of view. This science; though capable of being applied to language studies
political	[pə'litɪkəl]	of or relating to the state; government; the body politic; public administration; policy-making
power	['paʊə]	ability or capacity to do something; (often plural) a specific ability; capacity; or faculty; political
predominate	[prɪ'dɒmɪnɪt]	(; often foll by over) to have power; influence; or control; () to prevail or preponderate
press	[pres]	to apply or exert weight; force; or steady pressure on; () to squeeze or compress so as to alter in shape or form; to apply heat or pressure to (clothing) so as to smooth out or mark with creases
primary	['praɪməri]	first in importance; degree; rank; etc; first in position or time
printing	['prɪntɪŋ]	the process; business; or art of producing printed matter; (as modifier); printed text
rational	['ræʃənəl]	using reason or logic in thinking out a problem; in accordance with the principles of logic or reason; reasonable; of sound mind; sane
region	['ri:dʒən]	any large; indefinite; and continuous part of a surface or space; an area considered as a unit for geographical; functional
regional	['ri:dʒənəl]	of; characteristic of; or limited to a region
roots	[ru:ts]	(of popular music) going back to the origins of a style; esp in being genuine and unpretentious
Rules	[ru:lz]	short for Australian Rules (football)
Scandinavian	[;skændɪ'neɪvɪən]	of; relating to; or characteristic of Scandinavia; its inhabitants; or their languages
second	[sɪ'kɒnd]	coming directly after the first in numbering or counting order; position; time; etc.; being the ordinal number of two: often written 2nd
seen	[si:n]	the past participle of see

series	[ˈsɪəriːz; -rɪz]	a group or connected succession of similar or related things; usually arranged in order; a set of radio or television programmes having the same characters and setting but different stories; a set of books having the same format; related content
seventeenth	[ˈsevənˈtiːnθ]	(usually prenominal); coming after the sixteenth in numbering or counting order; position; time; etc.
sixth	[sɪksθ]	(usually prenominal); coming after the fifth and before the seventh in numbering or counting order; position; time; etc.
some	[sʌm; unstressed səm]	(a) certain unknown or unspecified; (as pronoun; functioning as sing or plural); an unknown or unspecified quantity or amount of; (as pronoun
south	[saʊθ]	one of the four cardinal points of the compass; at 180° from north and 90° clockwise from east and anticlockwise from west; the direction along a meridian towards the South Pole; (usually capital) the player or position at the table corresponding to south on the compass; situated in
Southern	[ˈsʌðən]	of; relating to; or characteristic of the south of a particular region or country
spoken	[ˈspəʊkən]	the past participle of speak; uttered through the medium of speech; Compare: written; (in combination) having speech as specified
spread	[sprɛd]	to extend or unfold or be extended or unfolded to the fullest width; to extend or cause to extend over a larger expanse of space or time; to apply or be applied in a coating; to distribute or be distributed over an area or region; to display or be displayed in its fullest extent
States	[steɪts]	the States an informal name for the United States of America
still	[stɪl]	(usually predicative) motionless; stationary; undisturbed or tranquil; silent and calm; not sparkling or effervescent
such	[sʌtʃ]	of the sort specified or understood; (as pronoun); so great; so much; (intensifier)
tenth	[tenθ]	(usually prenominal); coming after the ninth in numbering or counting order; position; time; etc.
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; 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.
then	[ðen]	at that time; over that period of time; (sentence modifier) in that case; that being so; after that
these	[ðiːz]	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
thought	[θɔːt]	the past tense and past participle of think; the act or process of thinking; deliberation; meditation; or reflection
throughout	[θruːˈaʊt]	right through; through the whole of (a place or a period of

		time); through the whole of some specified period or area
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
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
united	[ju:'naɪtɪd]	produced by two or more persons or things in combination or from their union or amalgamation; in agreement; in association or alliance
use	[ju:s]	to put into service or action; employ for a given purpose; to make a practice or habit of employing; exercise; to behave towards
used	[ju:zd]	bought or sold second-hand
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
were	[wɜ:; 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
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)
who	[hu:]	which person? what person? used in direct and indirect questions; used to introduce relative clauses with antecedents referring to human beings; the one or ones who; whoever
with	[wɪð; wɪθ]	using; by means of; accompanying; in the company of; possessing
words	[wɜ:dz]	the text of a part of an actor; etc; the text or lyrics of a song; as opposed to the music; angry speech (esp in the phrase have words with someone)
world	[wɜ:lɪd]	the earth as a planet; esp including its inhabitants; mankind; the human race; people generally
Zealand	['zi:lənd]	the largest island of Denmark; separated from the island of Funen by the Great Belt and from S Sweden by the Sound (both now spanned by road bridges). Chief town: Copenhagen. Pop.: 2 096 449 (2003 est.). Area: 7016 sq. km (2709 sq. miles); Danish name: Sjælland; German name: Seeland