

## **Foreign Languages in Our Life**

*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
abroad	[ə'brɔ:d]	to or in a foreign country or countries; (of news; rumours; etc.) in general circulation; current
absolutely	[;æbsə'lu:tli]	in an absolute manner; esp completely or perfectly; yes; certainly; unquestionably
America	[ə'merɪkə]	short for the: United States of America; Also called: the Americas; the American continent; including North; South
AN		Anglo-Norman
and	[ænd; unstressed ənd; ən]	along with; in addition to; as a consequence; afterwards; (preceded by good or nice) (intensifier)
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
because	[bi'kɔz; -'kəz]	(subordinating) on account of the fact that; on account of being; since
Britain	['brɪtən]	another name for Great Britain or the United Kingdom
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
dickens	['dɪkɪnz]	a euphemistic word for devil (used as intensifier in the interrogative phrase what the dickens)
easy	['i:zi]	not requiring much labour or effort; not difficult; simple; free from pain; care

educated	[ˈɛdʒʊːkɪtɪd]	having an education; esp a good one; displaying culture; taste; and knowledge
English	[ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ]	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
environment	[ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt]	external conditions or surroundings; esp those in which people live or work; the external surroundings in which a plant or animal lives; which tend to influence its development and behaviour; the state of being environed
especially	[ɪˈspeʃəli]	in particular; specifically; very much
every	[ˈevri]	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
everyone	[ˈevriːwʌn; -wən]	every person; everybody
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)
foreign	[ˈfɔrɪn]	of; involving; located in; or coming from another country; area
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	[ˈdʒɜːmən]	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
good	[gʊd]	having admirable; pleasing; superior; or positive qualities; not negative
great	[greɪt]	relatively large in size or extent; big; relatively large in number; having many parts or members; of relatively long duration

half	[hɑ:f]	either of two equal or corresponding parts that together comprise a whole; a quantity equalling such a part; half a pint; esp of beer; a small drink of spirits
has	[hæz]	a form of the present tense (indicative mood) of have
he	[hi:; hei]	refers to a male person or animal; refers to an indefinite antecedent such as one; whoever; or anybody; refers to a person or animal of unknown or unspecified sex
his	[hɪz; unstressed ɪz]	of; belonging to; or associated with him; as pronoun
hobby	[ˈhɒbi]	an activity pursued in spare time for pleasure or relaxation; a small horse or pony; short for hobbyhorse 1); an early form of bicycle; without pedals
I	[aɪ]	refers to the speaker or writer; iodine; current; isospin; a particular affirmative categorial statement
important	[ɪmˈpɔ:tənt]	of great significance or value; outstanding; of social significance; notable; eminent
IN		Indiana
is	[ɪz]	a form of the present tense (indicative mood) of be; Iceland
IT		information technology
it's	[ɪts]	it is or it has
know	[nəʊ]	(also; may take a clause as object) to be or feel certain of the truth or accuracy of (a fact; etc.); to be acquainted or familiar with; to have a familiarity or grasp of
language	[ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ]	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
learn	[lɜ:n]	(when; may take a clause as object) to gain knowledge of (something) or acquire skill in (some art or practice); () to commit to memory; () to gain by experience; example
learning	[ˈlɜ:nɪŋ]	knowledge gained by study; instruction or scholarship; the act of gaining knowledge; any relatively permanent change in behaviour that occurs as a direct result of experience
literature	[ˈlɪtərɪtʃə; ˈlɪtrɪ-]	written material such as poetry; novels; essays; etc.; esp works of imagination characterized by excellence of style and

		expression and by themes of general or enduring interest
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
long	[lɒŋ]	having relatively great extent in space on a horizontal plane; having relatively great duration in time; (postpositive) of a specified number of units in extent or duration; (in combination); having or consisting of a relatively large number of items or parts
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
man	[mæn]	an adult male human being; as distinguished from a woman; (modifier) male; masculine; a human being regardless of sex or age
million	['mɪljən]	the cardinal number that is the product of 1000 multiplied by 1000; See also number 1); a numeral; 1 000 000; 10 <sup>6</sup>
mother	['mʌðə]	a female who has given birth to offspring; (as modifier); (often capital; esp as a term of address) a person's own mother; a female substituting in the function of a mother
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
necessary	['nesɪsəri]	needed to achieve a certain desired effect or result; required; resulting from necessity; inevitable; (of a statement
need	[ni:d]	( ) to be in want of; ( ) to require or be required of necessity (to be or do something); be obliged; (takes an infinitive without to) used as an auxiliary in negative and interrogative sentences to express necessity or obligation and does not add -s when used with he; she
new	[nju:]	recently made or brought into being; (as collective noun; preceded by the); of a kind never before existing; novel
No	[nəʊ]	the stylized classic drama of Japan; developed in the 15th

		century or earlier; using music; dancing; chanting
nowadays	[ˈnaʊədeɪz]	in these times
OF		Old French (language)
Official	[əˈfɪʃəl]	of or relating to one of the two factions of the IRA and Sinn Féin; created by a split in 1969. The Official movement subsequently renounced terrorism and entered constitutional politics in the Irish Republic as the Workers' Party (now the Democratic Left); a member of the Official IRA and Sinn Féin; Compare: Provisional
once	[wʌns]	one time; on one occasion or in one case; at some past time; formerly; by one step or degree (of relationship)
one	[wʌn]	single; lone; not two or more; (as pronoun); (in combination)
oneself	[wʌnˈself]	the reflexive form of one 20); 21); (intensifier); (preceded by a copula) one's normal or usual self
order	[ˈɔːdə]	a state in which all components or elements are arranged logically; comprehensibly; or naturally; an arrangement or disposition of things in succession; sequence
organization	[ˌɔːgənəɪˈzeɪʃən]	the act of organizing or the state of being organized; an organized structure or whole; a business or administrative concern united and constructed for a particular end; a body of administrative officials; as of a political party
original	[əˈrɪdʒɪnəl]	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
other	[ˈʌðə]	(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
outlook	[ˈaʊtˌlʊk]	a mental attitude or point of view; the probable or expected condition or outcome of something; the view from a place; view or prospect; the act or state of looking out
over	[ˈəʊvə]	directly above; on the top of; via the top or upper surface of; on or to the other side of; during
own	[əʊn]	(intensifier); (as pronoun); on behalf of oneself or in relation to oneself; ( ) to have as one's possession; (when

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
poet	['pəʊt]	a person who writes poetry; a person with great imagination and creativity
political	[pə'litikəl]	of or relating to the state; government; the body politic; public administration; policy-making
process	[prə'ses]	a series of actions that produce a change or development; a method of doing or producing something; a forward movement; the course of time; a summons
read	[red]	to comprehend the meaning of (something written or printed) by looking at and interpreting the written or printed characters; to be occupied in such an activity; (when; often foll by out) to look at; interpret
said	['saɪd]	(prenominal) (in contracts; pleadings; etc.) named or mentioned previously; aforesaid; the past tense and past participle of say
scientific	['saɪəntɪfɪk]	(prenominal) of; relating to; derived from; or used in science; (prenominal) occupied in science
slow	[sləʊ]	performed or occurring during a comparatively long interval of time; lasting a comparatively long time; characterized by lack of speed; (prenominal) adapted to or productive of slow movement; (of a clock
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
speak	[spi:k]	to make (verbal utterances); utter (words); to communicate or express (something) in or as if in words; () to deliver a speech; discourse
specialist	['speʃəlɪst]	a person who specializes in or devotes himself to a particular area of activity; field of research; etc; (as modifier); an enlisted rank in the US Army denoting technical qualifications that entitle the holder to a noncommissioned officer's pay
States	[steɪts]	the States an informal name for the United States of America
study	['stʌdi]	to apply the mind to the learning or understanding of (a subject); esp by reading; () to investigate or examine; as by

		observation; research
technology	[tek'nɒlədʒɪ]	the application of practical sciences to industry or commerce; the methods; theory; and practices governing such application; the total knowledge and skills available to any human society for industry
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.
their	[ðeə]	of; belonging to; or associated in some way with them; belonging to or associated in some way with people in general not including the speaker or people addressed; belonging to or associated in some way with an indefinite antecedent such as one
them	[ðem; unstressed ðəm]	(objective) refers to things or people other than the speaker or people addressed; a nonstandard word for those
they	[ðei]	refers to people or things other than the speaker or people addressed; refers to unspecified people or people in general not including the speaker or people addressed; refers to an indefinite antecedent such as one; whoever; or anybody
thing	[θɪŋ; tɪŋ]	an object; fact; affair; circumstance; or concept considered as being a separate entity
think	[θɪŋk]	(; may take a clause as object) to consider; judge; or believe; (
third	[θɜ:d]	coming after the second and preceding the fourth in numbering or counting order; position; time; etc.; being the ordinal number of three: often written 3rd
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 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

today	[tə'deɪ]	this day; as distinct from yesterday or tomorrow; the present age; during or on this day; nowadays
tongue	[tʌŋ]	a movable mass of muscular tissue attached to the floor of the mouth in most vertebrates. It is the organ of taste and aids the mastication and swallowing of food. In man it plays an important part in the articulation of speech sounds; Related adjs: glottic; lingual; an analogous organ in invertebrates; the tongue of certain animals used as food
travel	['trævəl]	to go; move; or journey from one place to another; () to go; move
understand	[;ʌndə'stænd]	(may take a clause as object) to know and comprehend the nature or meaning of; (may take a clause as object) to realize or grasp (something); (; may take a clause as object) to assume; infer
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
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
why	[waɪ]	for what reason; purpose; or cause?; (used in indirect questions); for or because of which
wonderful	['wʌndəfʊl]	exciting a feeling of wonder; marvellous or strange; extremely fine; excellent
work	[wɜ:k]	physical or mental effort directed towards doing or making something; paid employment at a job or a trade; occupation; or profession; a duty
your	[jɔ:; jʊə; unstressed jə]	of; belonging to; or associated with you; belonging to or associated with an unspecified person or people in general; used to indicate all things or people of a certain type
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
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