

Varieties of English

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
all	[ɔ:l]	the whole quantity or amount of; totality of; every one of a class; (as pronoun; functioning as sing or plural)
also	[ˈɔ:lsəʊ]	(sentence modifier) in addition; as well; too; besides; moreover
America	[əˈmɛrɪkə]	short for the: United States of America; Also called: the Americas; the American continent; including North; South
American	[əˈmɛrɪkən]	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)
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
as	[æs]	(often preceded by just) while; when; at the time that; in the way that; that which
Australia	[əˈstreɪliə]	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
Australian	[əˈstreɪliən]	a native or inhabitant of Australia; the form of English spoken in Australia; a linguistic phylum consisting of the languages spoken by the native Australians; of; relating to
automobile	[ˈɔ:təmə;bi:l]	another word (esp US) for car 1)
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
banana	[bəˈnɑ:nə]	any of several tropical and subtropical herbaceous treelike plants of the musaceous genus <i>Musa</i> ; esp <i>M. sapientum</i> ; a widely cultivated species propagated from suckers and having hanging clusters of edible fruit; the crescent-shaped fruit of any of these plants; Compare: plantain II
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
been	[bi:n; bɪn]	the past participle of be
boomerang	[ˈbu:mə;ræŋ]	a curved flat wooden missile of native Australians; which can be made to return to the thrower; an action or statement that recoils on its originator; () to recoil or return unexpectedly; causing harm to its originator
British	[ˈbrɪtɪʃ]	relating to; denoting; or characteristic of Britain or any of the natives; citizens; or inhabitants of the United Kingdom
budgerigar	[ˈbʊdʒəri;gɑ:]	a small green Australian parrot; <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> : a popular cagebird that is bred in many different coloured varieties; Often (informal) shortened to: budgie
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
Canada	[ˈkænədə]	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
canyon	[ˈkænjən]	a gorge or ravine; esp in North America; usually formed by the down-cutting of a river in a dry area where there is insufficient

		rainfall to erode the sides of the valley
cave	['keɪv]	an underground hollow with access from the ground surface or from the sea; often found in limestone areas and on rocky coastlines; a secession or a group seceding from a political party on some issue; See: Adullamite; (modifier) living in caves
cobber	['kɒbə]	a friend; mate: used as a term of address to males
color	['kʌlə]	the US spelling of colour
colour	['kʌlə]	an attribute of things that results from the light they reflect; transmit; or emit in so far as this light causes a visual sensation that depends on its wavelengths; the aspect of visual perception by which an observer recognizes this attribute; the quality of the light producing this aspect of visual perception
cookie	['kʊki]	Also called (in Britain and certain other countries): biscuit; a Scot word for bun; a person; a piece of data downloaded to a computer by a website; containing details of the preferences of that computer's user which identify the user when revisiting that website
crazy	['kreɪzi]	insane; fantastic; strange; ridiculous; (postpositive
different	['dɪfərənt; 'dɪfrənt]	partly or completely unlike; not identical or the same; other; out of the ordinary; unusual
difficulty	['dɪfɪkəltɪ]	the state or quality of being difficult; a task; problem; etc.; that is hard to deal with
dinkum	['dɪŋkəm]	Also: dinky-di; genuine or right (usually preceded by fair and used esp as an interjection)
do	[dəʊ]	to perform or complete (a deed or action); (often; foll by for) to serve the needs of; be suitable for (a person; situation
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
ethnic	['ɛθnɪk]	relating to or characteristic of a human group having racial; religious; linguistic; and certain other traits in common; relating to the classification of mankind into groups

example	[ɪg'zɑ:mpəl]	a specimen or instance that is typical of the group or set of which it forms part; sample; a person; action; thing
few	[fju:]	a small number of; hardly any; (as pronoun; functioning as plural); (preceded by a)
flavour	['fleivə]	taste perceived in food or liquid in the mouth; a substance added to food; etc.; to impart a specific taste; a distinctive quality or atmosphere
food	[fu:d]	any substance containing nutrients; such as carbohydrates; proteins; and fats; that can be ingested by a living organism and metabolized into energy and body tissue
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)
former	['fɔ:mə]	belonging to or occurring in an earlier time; having been at a previous time; denoting the first or first mentioned of two; near the beginning; a person or thing that forms or shapes
friend	[frɛnd]	a person known well to another and regarded with liking; affection; and loyalty; an intimate; an acquaintance or associate
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
girl	[gɜ:l]	a female child from birth to young womanhood; a young unmarried woman; lass; maid; a sweetheart or girlfriend
good	[gʊd]	having admirable; pleasing; superior; or positive qualities; not negative
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
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
highway	['haɪ;weɪ]	a public road that all may use; a main route for any form of

		transport; a direct path or course
home-grown		(esp of fruit and vegetables) produced in one's own country; district; estate; or garden
IN		Indiana
indeed	[ɪn'di:d]	certainly; actually; (intensifier); or rather; what is more
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
Indian	['ɪndiən]	a native; citizen; or inhabitant of the Republic of India; a Native American; (not in scholarly usage) any of the languages of Native Americans
International	[;ɪntə'næʃənəl]	any of several international socialist organizations; See: Comintern; First International; Labour and Socialist International; Second International
into	['ɪntu:; 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
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)
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
made	[meɪd]	the past tense and past participle of make I; artificially produced; (in combination) produced or shaped as specified
mail	[meɪl]	Also called (esp; letters; packages; etc.; that are transported and delivered by the post office
many	['meni]	(sometimes preceded by a great or a good); a large number of; (as pronoun; functioning as plural); (foll by a

movie	[ˈmuːvi]	an informal word for film 1); (as modifier)
new	[njuː]	recently made or brought into being; (as collective noun; preceded by the); of a kind never before existing; novel
now	[naʊ]	at or for the present time or moment; at this exact moment; immediately; in these times; nowadays
OF		Old French (language)
oil	[ɔɪl]	any of a number of viscous liquids with a smooth sticky feel. They are usually flammable; insoluble in water; soluble in organic solvents; and are obtained from plants and animals; from mineral deposits
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
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
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
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
phraseology	[ˌfreɪzɪˈblədʒɪ]	the manner in which words or phrases are used; a set of phrases used by a particular group of people
potato	[pəˈteɪtəʊ]	Also called: Irish potato; white potato; a solanaceous plant; Solanum tuberosum; of South America: widely cultivated for its edible tubers
remain	[rɪˈmeɪn]	to stay behind or in the same place; (copula) to continue to be; to be left; as after use; consumption
seat	[siːt]	a piece of furniture designed for sitting on; such as a chair or sofa; the part of a chair; bench; etc.

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
several	['sevrəl]	more than a few; an indefinite small number; (as pronoun; functioning as plural); (prenominal) various
sheila	['ʃi:lə]	an informal word for girl or woman
similar	['sɪmlɪə]	showing resemblance in qualities; characteristics; or appearance; alike but not identical; (of two or more figures) having corresponding angles equal and all corresponding sides in the same ratio
skunk	[skʌŋk]	any of various American musteline mammals of the subfamily Mephitinae; esp <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> (striped skunk); typically having a black and white coat and bushy tail: they eject an unpleasant-smelling fluid from the anal gland when attacked; a despicable person; a strain of cannabis smoked for its exceptionally powerful psychoactive properties
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
Spanish	['spæɪnɪʃ]	the official language of Spain; Mexico; and most countries of South and Central America except Brazil: also spoken in Africa; the Far East; and elsewhere. It is the native language of approximately 200 million people throughout the world. Spanish is an Indo-European language belonging to the Romance group
spelling	['speliŋ]	the act or process of writing words by using the letters conventionally accepted for their formation; orthography; the art or study of orthography; the actual way in which a word is spelt; the ability of a person to spell
spoken	['spəʊkən]	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
strike	[straɪk]	to deliver (a blow or stroke) to (a person); to come or cause to come into sudden or violent contact (with); () to make an attack on; to produce (fire; sparks
such	[sʌtʃ]	of the sort specified or understood; (as pronoun); so great; so much; (intensifier)
syntax	['sɪntæks]	the branch of linguistics that deals with the grammatical arrangement of words and morphemes in the sentences of a language or of languages in general; the totality of facts about the grammatical arrangement of words in a language; a systematic statement of the rules governing the grammatical arrangement of words and morphemes in a language; a systematic statement of the rules governing the properly formed formulas of a logical system; any orderly arrangement or system
take	['teɪk]	(also) to gain possession of (something) by force or effort; to appropriate or steal; to receive or accept into a relationship with oneself; to pay for or buy; to rent or lease
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	['θiətə]	a building designed for the performance of plays; operas; etc; (as modifier); (in combination)
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
there	[ðeə]	in; at; or to that place; point; case
though	[ðəʊ]	(sometimes preceded by even) despite the fact that; nevertheless; however
tire	['taɪə]	() to reduce the energy of; esp by exertion; weary; (; often passive) to reduce the tolerance of
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
truck	[trʌk]	a vehicle for carrying freight on a railway; wagon; Also called (esp in Britain): lorry; a frame carrying two or more pairs of wheels and usually springs and brakes; attached under an end of a railway coach
tucker	['tʌkə]	a person or thing that tucks; a detachable yoke of lace; linen; etc.; often white
Tyre	['taɪə]	a port in S Lebanon; on the Mediterranean: founded about the 15th century BC; for centuries a major Phoenician seaport; famous for silks and its Tyrian-purple dye; now a small market town. Pop.: 141 000 (2005 est.)
understood	['ʌndə'stʊd]	the past tense and past participle of understand; implied or inferred; taken for granted; assumed
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
us	[ʌs]	refers to the speaker or writer and another person or other people; refers to all people or people in general; an informal word for me I; a formal word for me I used by editors; monarchs
used	[ju:zd]	bought or sold second-hand
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
vocabulary	[və'kæbjʊləri]	a listing; either selective or exhaustive; containing the words and phrases of a language; with meanings or translations into another language; glossary
way	[wei]	a manner; method; or means; a route or direction; a means or line of passage
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)
where	[wɛə]	in; at; or to what place; point; or position?
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)
while	[wail]	(subordinating) at the same time that; (subordinating) all the time that; (subordinating) in spite of the fact that; (coordinating) whereas; and in contrast
White	[wait]	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
without	[wɪ'ðaʊt]	not having; not accompanied by; not making use of; (followed by a verbal noun or noun phrase) not; while not
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)
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