

E **GLISH-**

R **USSIAN**

D **ITIONARY**

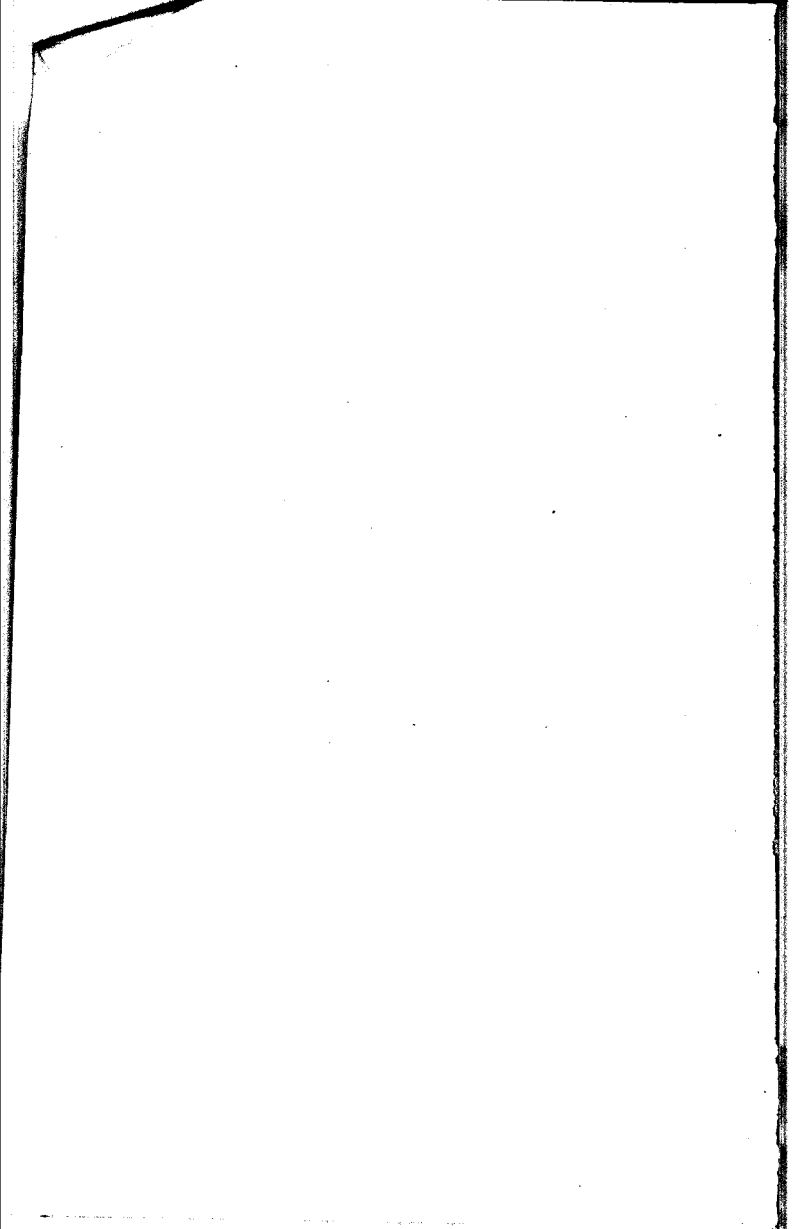
THE LEARNER'S ENGLISH-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY

FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING STUDENTS

Compiled by
S. FOLOMKINA and H. WEISER

approximately 3,500 words

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**Фоломкина Софья Кирилловна и
Уайзер Гарри Михайлович**

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PREFACE

This dictionary is designed for use by English-speaking students of the Russian language, who wish to learn to speak well enough to participate in a conversation and to express their own thoughts in monologue speech. The dictionary, therefore, is intended as an aid to oral speech and not to the development of reading skills, and this aim explains a number of its specific features.

The dictionary comprises some 3,500 head-words, or approximately 6,000 entries, including various meanings and idioms. This number, it is believed, is sufficient to cover practically all of the learner's needs, so far as his own speech is concerned.

The words have been chosen on the basis of their frequency of use, and with a view to covering the widest possible range of topics, exclusive of specialized fields.

The effort has been to adhere to a strictly neutral style throughout. In illustrative material, in selection of word-meanings, phraseology, etc., the extremely colloquial or slang on the one hand, and the high-flown on the other have been avoided.

Parallel translations, translations by means of a number of synonymous words present additional difficulty to the speech learner, who cannot be expected to be able to select the proper translation from all those suggested. Therefore, in almost every case, only one translation is given for each separate meaning of a word. An attempt has been made in every case to give that translation which is most current in modern Russian. Other translations may, however, appear in the illustrations, if these variant translations are the words which would ordinarily be used in the given word-combinations.

- Among the works consulted in compiling the present dictionary, the following may be mentioned in particular:
- The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, vol. I-II. Oxford, 1956.
- Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 2nd ed. London, 1951.
- Hornby, Gatenby, Wakefield. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. London, 1958.
- Kenkyusha's Dictionary of English Collocations. Tokyo.
- Thorndike & Lorge. The Teacher's Word Book of 30,000 words. New York, 1944.
- Palmer, H. E. A Grammar of English Words, Longmans, Green and Co. London.
- Muret-Sanders. Encyclopaedic English-German and German-English Dictionary, Langenscheidtsche Verlagsbuchhandlung. Berlin-Schöneberg.
- Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms, 1st ed. G & C Merriam Co. Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.
- Мюллер В. К. Англо-русский словарь, 7-е изд., Государственное издательство иностранных и национальных словарей. Москва, 1960.
- Ожегов С. И. Словарь русского языка, 4-е изд., Государственное издательство иностранных и национальных словарей. Москва, 1960.
- Словарь наиболее употребительных слов английского, немецкого и французского языков под ред. проф. И. В. Рахманова, Государственное издательство иностранных и национальных словарей. Москва, 1960.
- Русско-английский словарь под общим руководством проф. А. И. Смирницкого, 4-е изд., Государственное издательство иностранных и национальных словарей. Москва, 1959.

HOW TO USE THE DICTIONARY

Words are given in alphabetical order.

The sign ~ (tilde) stands for the head-word, whenever the head-word is repeated within the article, e. g.,

addition дополнение...; in ~ (*Read: in addition*) в дополнение.

Bold-type Roman numerals indicate lexical homonyms. Such homonyms are given as separate head-words, e. g.,

match I sb (*for making fire*) спичка...

match II sb 1. (*competition*) состязание...

hand I sb (*limb*) рука...

hand II v (*pass*) передавать...

Standard-type Roman numerals indicate grammatical homonyms within the article, e. g.,

let I 1. (*permit*) разрешать...; II *modal verb*...

be I 1. (*of location*) быть...; II *link-verb, with predicatives*...; III *modal (of obligation, plan)*...;

IV *aux*...

Bold-type Arabic numerals separate different meanings of the English word, e. g.,

knock I sb 1. (*sound*) стук...; 2. (*blow*) удар...

lame a 1. (*crippled*) хромым...; 2. (*unconvincing*) неубедительный...

A *semicolon* separates examples (word-combinations, phrases and sentences) illustrating the use of the head-word, e. g.,

land...; plot of ~ участок земли...; buy / sell ~ покупать / продавать землю; who owned the ~? кому принадлежала эта земля?..

Semicolons are also used to separate groups of words within the square brackets, if they belong to different logical groups, e. g.,

lake... [1) deep глубокое, blue голубое, calm спокойное...; 2) cross переплыть];...

Commas are used:

a) within the square brackets, to separate words which can combine freely with the head-word, e. g.,

hair collect волосы *pl...* [1) black чёрные, brown каштановые, red рыжие...];...

b) in English examples and in translations, to show words and phrases which may be substituted for each other, e. g.,

habit...; he has a ~, he is in the ~ of coming home late (*Read: he has a habit of coming home late or he is in the habit of coming home late*) у него привычка поздно приходить домой;...

dark I sb ...; we wanted to get home before ~ мы хотели добраться домой до темноты, за́светло... (*Read: мы хотели добраться домой до темноты or мы хотели добраться домой за́светло*).

c) to separate gender and number forms. In such cases the order is: masculine gender, feminine gender, neuter gender; singular number precedes plural, e. g.,

guilty I.... виноват *m*, виновата *f*, виноваты *pl*;...

born: be ~ родиться...; I was ~ in 1936 я родился, родилась в тысяча девятьсот тридцать шестом году... (*Read: я родился в тысяча девятьсот тридцать шестом году, я родилась в тысяча девятьсот тридцать шестом году*).

brave...; be ~! мужайся!, мужайтесь!

A *colon* following an English head-word with no translation indicates that the word either is given only as an element of a set phraseological combination, or that no general translation of the head-word can be given, e. g.,

deal I sb: a great, good ~ много...

good I sb: there may be some ~ in it в этом может быть некоторый смысл; it will do him ~ это пойдёт ему на пользу; what's the ~ of staying here? какой смысл здесь оставаться?; there's no ~ denying... бесполезно отрицать...

hard II *adv*: he worked ~ он много работал; he tried ~ он очень старался; it was raining ~ шёл сильный дождь; he was breathing ~ он тяжело дышал.

The square brackets contain free word-combinations, illustrating the use of the given head-word. Words within the square brackets agree in form with the translation of the head-word.

To avoid overburdening the dictionary, examples within the square brackets have in the main been selected to illustrate different classes of concepts, while examples of the same concept class have been avoided, e. g.,

fine a 1. (*excellent*) прекрасный ... [man человек, day день, view вид, climate климат, dinner обед]; прекрасная [weather погода, trip поездка, play пьеса]; прекрасное [place место, suggestion предложение];... (*Read*: fine man прекрасный человек..., fine weather прекрасная погода..., fine place прекрасное место).

Standard-type Arabic numerals with round brackets within the square brackets are used to separate words belonging to different grammatical categories, e. g.,

day 1. день *m* ... [1) cold холодный, warm тёплый, hot жаркий...; 2) begins начинается, comes наступает, passes проходит; 3) spend проводить, name, fix назначать...];...

Standard-type Arabic numerals with round brackets also denote various meanings of phraseological units and compound verbs such as "to put on", e. g.,

go...; **go on** 1) (*continue*) продолжать...; 2) (*happen*) происходить...; **go out** 1) (*leave*) выходить...; 2) (*stop burning*) тухнуть...

delight II *v*: be ~ed 1) (*be charmed*) восхищаться...; 2) (*be happy*): I am ~ed to meet you я очень рад(а) познакомиться с вами...

do...; **it, that will do** 1) (*enough*) довольно...; 2) (*good enough*) годится...

Words in **round brackets** after **bold-type Arabic numerals** indicate which meaning of the head-word is translated, e. g.,

idea 1. (*plan, thought*) идея *f*...; 2. (*conception*) представление *n*...

- deal** II *v* 1. (*have relations*) имѣть... дѣло...; 2. (*look into*) рассмáтривать...; 3. (*concern*) касать-ся...; 4. (*sell*) торговáть...

It must be noted that these indications of the meanings of the head-word are not intended as definitions. Their object is merely to point to that meaning which is being translated in the given case. The indications of meaning may take the form of synonyms (*see the examples above*), or they may simply point to the field of functioning of the given word-meaning, e. g.,

heat II *v* 1. (*of food, etc.*) разогрѣвáть...; 2. (*of house*) топíть...

heel 1. (*of shoe*) каблѹк *m*...; 2. (*of foot, stocking*) пýтка *f*...

Round brackets also indicate words which are not obligatory in the given word-combination, words frequently omitted in speech, e. g.,

definite...; there is nothing ~ (as) yet пока́ (ещѣ) нетъ ничегó определённого.

dawn *sb* ...; (ýтренняя) зар́я *f*...

dear *a*... дорогóй...; those things are always ~er in winter эти вѣщи всегда́ (сто́ят) дороже́ зимóй...

Finally, round brackets contain references to grammatical tables (*see p. 11, Notes on Articles in the Dictionary*).

The vertical wavy line { indicates a variant translation connected with the given word-meaning, e. g.,

dawn *sb* 1. (*daybreak*) рассвѣт *m*...; { (*sunrise*) (ýтренняя) зар́я *f*...

dead *a* (*of living beings*) мѣртвый...; { (*of animals*) до́хлый...; { (*of plants*) засóхший...

A slanting line / separates words or phrases which freely combine with one of the grammatical forms of the head-word, e. g.,

defence...; in ~ of the plan / theory в за́щиту плáна / теóрии...; (*Read: in defence of the plan в за́щиту плáна, in defence of the theory в за́щиту теóрии*).

eager...; they were ~ to meet the author / to show their work to everyone / to be home again им óчень хотѣлось познаком́иться с áвтором / пока-

зѣть всем свою работу / снова быть дома...; (*Read: they were eager to meet the author им очень хотѣлось познакомиться с автором; they were eager to show their work to everyone им очень хотѣлось показѣть всем свою работу; they were eager to be home again им очень хотѣлось снова быть дома.*)

Set-phrases or phraseological combinations are given in bold type and are set off by the signs ⊙ and ◇. If the meaning of the set-phrase is connected with one of the meanings of the head-word, the sign ⊙ precedes the set-phrase, which is placed at the end of the material illustrating the use of the head-word, e. g.,

summer лѣто *n...*; ⊙ **Indian** ~ бѣбье лѣто.

head I *sb* 1. (*part of body*) голова *f...*; ⊙ **from** ~ to foot с ног до головы; **lose one's** ~ терѣть... голову...; 2. (*chief person, chief position*) глава *m...*; ⊙ **at the** ~ во главѣ;...

If the meaning of the set-phrase is distant from the various meanings of the head-word, the set-phrase is placed at the end of the entire article and is set off by the sign ◇, e. g.,

way...; 2. (*route, direction*) путь...; ⊙ **be in one's** ~ мешѣть..., *perf* помешѣть... (*with dat*)...; **lose one's** ~ заблудиться...; ◇ **by the** ~ кстѣти; **a** ~ out выхѣд (*m lf*) (*из положѣния*)...

Notes on Articles in the Dictionary

Grammatical information includes the following:

1) The part of speech is indicated wherever the form of the word does not show to which part of speech it belongs, e. g.,

heap *sb* куча *f...*

hide *v* 1. (*put, keep out of sight*) прѣтѣть...

fair *a* 1. (*just*) справедливый...

2) The part of speech is indicated as well in the case of homonyms, e. g.,

half I *sb* половѣна *f...*

half II *adv...* наполовѣну...

face I *sb...* лицо *n...*

face II *v* 1.... стоять... лицом (*к with dat*)...

3) Gender of Russian nouns is indicated, as well as the number of the table containing the model according to which the given noun is declined, e. g.,

hill холм *m* (1d)...

family семья *f* (24c)...

suit *l* sb (clothes) костюм *m* (1f)...

If the declension of a noun is not in full accordance with the model in the table, the deviation from the norm is indicated within the round brackets, e. g.,

thousand тысяча *f* (25a, *instr sg* тысячью)...

track...; 2. (road, path) тропá *f* (19g, *dat pl* тропám)...

This means that all of the forms of the noun "ты́сяча" (including position of stress) are parallel to the model in table 25a, with the exception of the instrumental case, singular, where the word has the form "ты́сячью". The noun "тропа́" is declined according to the model in table 19g, except for the dative plural, where the form is "тропа́м".

4) With regard to adjectives, the masculine, feminine and neuter forms are given, and sometimes the form of the plural as well (in combination with nouns of the corresponding gender and number). The table of the adjective's declension is given after the form of the masculine singular, e. g.,

dangerous 1. (*perilous*) о́пасный (31b) [man человек, enemy враг, step шаг]; о́пасная [work работа, game игра, road доро́га]; о́пасное [place место, journey путешествие];... (*Read: dangerous man о́пасный человек, dangerous enemy о́пасный враг..., dangerous work о́пасная работа, dangerous game о́пасная игра..., dangerous place о́пасное место, dangerous journey о́пасное путешествие.*)

If no square brackets are given with an adjective, the masculine gender of the adjective is listed, e. g.,

hasty поспе́шный (31b); ~ departure поспе́шный отъе́зд;...

fair a 1. (*just*) спрaведли́вый (31b)....; 2. (*moderate, average*) непло́хой (33a); he has a ~ knowledge of the subject у него́ непло́хие зна́ния по э́тому предме́ту;...

5) Verbs are given in the forms of the imperfective and perfective aspects. The numbers in the round brackets indicate the table of their conjugation, e. g.,

happen 1. (*occur*) происходить (152), *perf* произойти (206);...

In a few illustrative examples where both perfective and imperfective verb aspects are commonly used, the prefix forming the perfective aspect is given in round brackets, e. g.,

wish II *v* ...; she ~ed him to write to her она хотела, чтобы он ей (на)писал;... (*Read*: она хотела, чтобы он ей писал or написал).

As with nouns, forms deviating from the model in the table are given after the number of the conjugation table. In a very few cases, the conjugation paradigm is given in full, as it does not coincide with any of the models, e. g.,

spread *v*...; 3. (*also* ~ out; *cover*) расстилать (64), *perf* расстелить (расстелю, расстелешь, расстелет, расстелем, расстелете, расстелют, *past* расстелил)...

If a verb has no perfective aspect, the words *no perf* appear after the table number of the imperfective aspect, e. g.,

talk II *v* 1. (*converse*) разговари́вать (65), *no perf*...

hate *v* 1. (*loathe, detest*) ненави́деть (109), *no perf*...

Perfective aspect forms which are rarely used are not given. However, in such cases, the words *no perf* do not appear, e. g.,

admire восхища́ться (64) [*with instr* him им, her ёю,...];...

If a verb is not followed by nouns in square brackets, the case of nouns in combination with the verb is indicated in round brackets, e. g.,

harm II *v* вредить (153), *perf* повредить (153) (*with dat*);...

help II *v* 1. (*assist*) помога́ть (64), *perf* помо́чь (248) (*with dat*);...

disturb 1. (*trouble*) беспоко́ить (151) (*with acc*); I'm sorry to ~ you простите, что я вас беспоко́ю;...

If the Russian verb is used with a definite preposition, the preposition and the case of the noun following it are indicated in round brackets, e. g.,

hunt *v* 1.... охотиться (177) (на *with acc*);...

follow 1. (go, come after) следовать (244), *perf* последовать (244) (за *with instr*)...

If the English verb also requires a definite preposition, the preposition is listed in the round brackets, together with the Russian preposition and the case of the noun following, e. g.,

talk *II v* (converse) разговари́вать (65), *no perf* (with, to — с *with instr*; about — о *with abl*)...

In many cases all information of this character is given within the square brackets before the corresponding group of words, e. g.,

forget забыва́ть (64), *perf* забы́ть (210) [1) *with acc* name фами́лию, face лицо́, friends друзе́й, facts факты...; 2) о *with abl* (about) the time о вре́мени; 3) *with inf* to go пойти́, to send посла́ть,...];...

Compound verbs (such as “to take off”, “to put on”, etc.) are given in bold type before set-phrases. These verbs are treated in the same way as ordinary verbs, e. g.,

hold *v* 1. (grasp) держа́ть (47)...; 2. (contain) вмеща́ть (64)...; 3. (arrange) проводи́ть (152)...; ~ back 1) (hide) скрыва́ть (64), *perf* скры́ть (209) [*with acc* facts факты, information све́дения, news изве́стия]; 2) (restrain) сдержива́ть (65), *perf* сдержа́ть (47) [*with acc* crowd толпу́; tears слёзы]...

6) **Prepositions**, which ordinarily have numerous equivalents, are given with descriptive explanation but without separate translation. The various Russian translations of the English preposition appear in the illustrative examples. Each new translation of the preposition is given in bold type the first time it appears, e. g.,

at prep 1. (in expressions denoting position): at the window / door / table у (*with gen*) окна́ / двéри / столá; at the corner на (*with abl*) углу́; ...at the beginning / end в (*with abl*) нача́ле / конце́;...

Where all the Russian translations of the English preposition govern the same case in the noun following, the case is indicated immediately after the definition of the English preposition, e. g.,

from prep 1. (*of movement away*) *with gen*: he took a book ~ the shelf он взял книгу с полки; on our way ~ the theatre по дороге из театра;... he took the heavy bag ~ her он взял у неё тяжёлую сумку;...

Where the Russian translations of the English preposition govern different cases, the required case is indicated in round brackets after the Russian preposition, e. g.,

for I prep...; 2. (*of aim, purpose, destination*): the book is ~ children эта книга для (*with gen*) детей;... send ~ the doctor! пошлите за (*with instr*) доктором!; they fought ~ their freedom они боролись за (*with acc*) свободу; they left ~ Moscow они уехали в (*with acc*) Москву;...

* * *

Included in the square brackets are those words which freely combine with the given head-word.

Square brackets after head-word nouns contain adjectives, verbs and also nouns which can combine with the head-word.

For adjectives, the square brackets contain nouns; for verbs — nouns and adverbs; for adverbs — verbs and sometimes adjectives.

English words within the brackets agree with the English head-word; Russian words—with the Russian translation of the head-word, e. g.,

health sb здоровье *n* (18d) [1] good хорошее, excellent прекрасное, satisfactory удовлетворительное, ill, bad плохое, poor слабое, delicate хрупкое; 2) improves улучшается, fails сдаёт, becomes, gets worse ухудшается; 3) improve улучшать, preserve сохранить, protect охранять, restore восстановить];... (Read: 1) good health хорошее здоровье, excellent health прекрасное здоровье...; 2) health improves здоровье улучшается, health fails здоровье сдаёт...; 3) improve

health улучшать здоровье, preserve health со-
хранить здоровье...).

fruit. фру́кты *pl* (1f) [1] fresh све́жие, green зе-
ле́ные, ripe спёлые, sweet сла́дкие, early ра́нные...;
2) grows расту́т, ripens созрева́ют, spoils портя́тся]...
(*Read.* 1) fresh fruit све́жие фру́кты, green fruit
зеле́ные фру́кты...; 2) fruit grows фру́кты расту́т,
fruit ripens фру́кты созрева́ют...).

The examples following the square brackets have been selected to illustrate the use of the head-word either in combinations in which the head-word appears not in its initial form, or in extended phrases and sentences.

In the case of certain words (for example, names of months, days of the week, numerals), for the sake of economy of space, references are made to some one of the words of the semantic group, where a detailed exposition of the use of the word will be found. Such references are made only in cases where the word referred to is of the same gender, and where the use coincides, e. g.,

twelve двена́дцать (39c); *see* eight.

forty со́рок (39f); *see* eight, thirty.

January янва́рь *m* (2b); *see* April.

If the head-word in question is characterized by any use other than those given under the word referred to, the reference is indicated after the examples, e. g.,

carriage (of train) ваго́н *m* (1f); first-class ~ ва-
го́н пе́рвого клáсса; *see* car 2.