

congress[ˈkɒŋɡres] *n*

- 1) конгресс; съезд
The World Peace Congress - Всемирный конгресс сторонников мира
medical congress - съезд врачей
to go into congress - заседать в конгрессе /на съезде/
- 2) (Congress) конгресс США
the 71st Congress - конгресс 71-го созыва
Congress meets at Washington - конгресс заседает в Вашингтоне
2. общение; встречи, знакомства *и т. п.*; светская жизнь
3. *эвф.* половое сношение, совокупление

congress

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

con·gress [**congress** **congresses**] *BrE* [ˈkɒŋɡrɛs] ^ˈ *NAmE* [ˈkɑŋɡrɛs] ^ˈ **noun**

1. **countable** a large formal meeting or series of meetings where representatives from different groups discuss ideas, make decisions, etc
 - an international congress of trades unions
2. **countable + singular or plural verb** **Congress** (in the US and some other countries) the name of the group of people who are elected to make laws, in the US consisting of the Senate and the ↑**House of Representatives**
 - Congress will vote on the proposals tomorrow.
3. **countable + singular or plural verb** used in the names of political parties in some countries
 - the African National Congress

Word Origin:

late Middle English (denoting an encounter during battle): from Latin **congressus**, from **congrēdi** ‘meet’, from **con-** ‘together’ + **gradī** ‘walk’.

Culture:

Congress is one of the three branches of the US federal government, the **legislative branch**. Congress is **bicameral**, i.e. it has two **houses**, the ↑**Senate** and the ↑**House of Representatives**. The main job of Congress is making laws. Before a new law can be made, both houses have to pass it, and it must then have the approval of the President. In a system of government based on a series of **checks and balances**, the two houses of Congress act as a check on each other, as well as together forming a check on the powers of the **executive branch**, especially the President.

note at ↑**federal government**

Thesaurus:

congress (*also* Congress) **noun** C+sing./pl. v., usually sing., U

• Congress will vote on the proposals.

parliament • • **assembly** • • **senate** • • **house** • • **chamber** • • **council** • |**formal legislature** •

convene congress/parliament/the legislature

the congress/parliament/assembly/senate/house/chamber/council/legislature **votes** (for/on) sth

the congress/parliament/assembly/senate/house/council/legislature **passes** a resolution/bill/law, etc.

Congress or parliament? A **parliament** makes laws, which are then put into effect by a group of people selected from within it; a **congress** makes laws, which are put into effect by a separate group of people.

Collocations:**Politics***Power*

create/form/be the leader of a political party

gain/take/win/lose/regain control of Congress

start/spark/lead/be on the brink of a revolution

be engaged/locked in an internal power struggle

lead/form a rival/breakaway faction

seize/take control of the government/power

bring down/overthrow/topple the government/president/regime

abolish/overthrow/restore the monarchy

establish/install a military dictatorship/a stable government

be forced/removed/driven from office/power

resign/step down as party leader/an MP/president/prime minister

enter/retire from/return to political life

Political debate

spark/provoke a heated/hot/intense/lively debate

engage in/participate in/contribute to (the) political/public debate (on/over sth)

get involved in/feel excluded from the political process

launch/start/lead/spearhead a campaign/movement

join/be linked with the peace/anti-war/feminist/civil rights movement

criticize/speak out against/challenge/support the government

lobby/put pressure on the government (to do sth)

come under fire/pressure from opposition parties

Policy

call for/demand/propose/push for/advocate democratic/political/land reform(s)
formulate/implement domestic economic policy
change/influence/shape/have an impact on government/economic/public policy
be consistent with/be in line with/go against/be opposed to government policy
reform/restructure/modernize the tax system
privatize/improve/deliver/make cuts in public services
invest (heavily) in/spend sth on schools/education/public services/(the) infrastructure
nationalize the banks/the oil industry
promise/propose/deliver/give (\$80 billion in/significant/substantial/massive) tax cuts
a/the budget is approved/ (especially NAmE) passed by parliament/congress

Making laws

have a majority in/have seats in Parliament/Congress/the Senate
propose/sponsor a bill/legislation/a resolution
introduce/bring in/draw up/draft/adopt/pass a bill/a law/legislation/measures
amend/repeal an act/a law/legislation
veto/vote against/oppose a bill/legislation/a measure/a proposal/a resolution
get/require/be decided by a majority vote
more collocations at ↑economy, ↑voting

Example Bank:

- Congress adjourned for the year without approving an economic stimulus package.
• Congress annually enacts legislation to fund NASA.
• Congress appropriated \$75 million for the program.
• Congress approved most of the new powers.
• Congress authorized \$18 billion to launch the program.
• Congress debated the issue at length.
• Congress is currently considering legislation that would authorize the US nuclear weapons laboratories to study new types of nuclear weapons.
• Congress passed a series of important measures.
• Congress voted to delay a decision.
• It was a year before the association met again in congress.
• Outraged, he took his case to Congress.
• President Fujimori suspended Congress and the judiciary.
• The Liberals in Congress felt the reforms did not go far enough.
• The Republican congress applauded this news enthusiastically.
• The committee will call a national congress of 1 000 delegates.
• The congress agreed to the tax-cutting package.
• The general secretary opened the congress on global warming.
• They will have to go to Congress to get the money.
• Three hundred delegates attended the Liberal party congress.
• We met again at the annual congress.
• We wanted to offer the congress participants a greater diversity of content.
• Within two years of coming to power, he dissolved Congress and the courts.
• a congress on language in education
• legislation for the next session of Congress

congress

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

congress /'kɒŋgrəs \$ 'kɑŋgrəs BrE AmE noun

[Date: 1400-1500; Language: Latin; Origin: congressus 'meeting', from the past participle of congređi 'to come together', from com- (⇒ COM-) + gradi 'to go']

1. [uncountable and countable] a formal meeting of representatives of different groups, countries etc, to discuss ideas, make decisions etc:
a congress of the ruling Labor Party
2. [countable] the group of people chosen or elected to make the laws in some countries
3. Congress the group of people elected to make laws in the US, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives:
The President has lost the support of Congress.
4. [singular] used in the names of political parties:
Gandhi's Congress Party

—congressional /kən'greʃənəl/ adjective [only before noun]:

a congressional committee

congress

Freakuency Pack

12500 1705 MCW

15000 507 COCA

RANGE: 5k CONGRESS 95882

congress 65726

congresses 345

congressional 15884

congressman 11028

congressmen 1676

congresswoman 1155

congresswomen 68

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

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43 **108846**⁵⁰ *jj*
