

at (*полная форма*); *æt* (*редуцированная форма*)] *преп*

1. в пространственном значении указывает на

1) **нахождение около какого-л. предмета** у, около
at the door [the window, the sea] - у двери [у окна, у моря]
at the table - за столом, у стола [*ср. тж.* 4]

2) **нахождение в каком-л. месте** на, в
at my aunt's [at Robinson's] - (в доме) у моей тётки [у Робинсона]
at the factory [station] - на фабрике [на станции]

3) **нахождение в каком-л. географическом пункте, особ. небольшом** в, на
at Elgin - в Элгине
at St. Helena - на острове Св. Елены

4) **достижение места назначения** к, на, в, до
to arrive at one's destination - прибыть к месту /на место/ назначения
to arrive at Manchester - прибыть /приехать/ в Манчестер

5) **проникновение через дверь, калитку и т. п.** через, сквозь
to come in at the front door - войти через парадную дверь

2. **при обозначении временных отношений указывает на**

1) **какой-л. момент или период времени** в, на, при, по; *передается тж. наречиями*

at two o'clock - в два часа
at dusk - в сумерки
at dawn - на закате
at night - ночью
at an appointed [set] date - в назначенный [установленный] срок
at present - в настоящее время
at one's arrival - по прибытии
at parting - при расставании
at the beginning of the twentieth century - в начале двадцатого века

2) **возраст** в

at an early age - в раннем возрасте
at the age of 70, at 70 years of age - в возрасте 70 лет

3. **указывает на деятельность или процесс, часто связанные с нахождением в определённом месте** в, на, у, за

at school - в школе
at Oxford - в Оксфорде (*в университете*)
at the wheel - за рулём; за штурвалом
at the piano - за роялем
at the meeting - на собрании
at dinner [lunch, supper] - за обедом [завтраком, ужином]

4. **указывает на состояние** в, за, на; *передается тж. наречиями*

at peace - в мире
at war - в состоянии войны
at rest - а) в покое; б) без движения; неподвижный; в) мёртвый
at leisure - на досуге
at work - за работой
at table - за едой, за обедом, ужином *и т. п.* [*ср. тж.* 1, 1]]

5. **указывает на направленность действия** на, в, за

to point at smb., smth. - указывать на кого-л., на что-л.
to look [to stare, to gaze] at smb., smth. - смотреть [глядеть, уставиться] на кого-л., на что-л.
to throw smth. at smb. - бросать что-л. в кого-л.
to shoot at smb., smth. - стрелять в кого-л., во что-л. (*но промахнуться*)
to talk at smb. - разговаривать с кем-л. агрессивно
up and at them, boys! - вперёд, ребята, бей их!

6. **указывает на образ действия** в, с, на; *передается тж. твор. падежом и наречиями*

at a flash - в одно мгновение
at intervals - с промежутками, с перерывами; время от времени
at a run - бегом
at a foot's pace - шагом

7. **указывает на причину** при, по, на; *передается тж. твор. падежом*

at the sign - по знаку
at smb.'s request - по чьей-л. просьбе
to be angry at smth. - злиться на что-л.
surprise at smth. - удивление по поводу чего-л.
he was pleased at hearing the news - он обрадовался, услышав новость

8. **указывает на количество, меру, цену** при, на, по, с, в

at 90u00B0 Fahrenheit - при 90u00B0 по Фаренгейту
at 2 pounds a dozen - по 2 фунта за дюжину
at a speed of 25 km - со скоростью 25 км

9. **указывает на**

1) **предмет занятий** над; в

to work /to toil, to labour/ at smth. - трудиться над чем-л.; заниматься чем-л.

he is working at physics - он занимается физикой

what are you at? - *разг.* чем вы занимаетесь?; что вы делаете?

he is hard at it - он за это взялся серьезно; он усиленно работает над этим

2) сферу проявления способностей к

good at languages - способный к языкам

he is quick at understanding - он сообразителен

10. в сочетаниях:

at that - а) к тому же; he lost his umbrella and a new one at that - он потерял зонт, да ещё новый к тому же; б) на том; let it go at

that - на том мы и покончим; в) даже так; at that you can make good profit - даже так /при этих условиях/ вы можете выиграть

/выгадать/

другие сочетания см. под соответствующими словами

at

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

at BrE [æt] ^а NAmE [ət] ^а BrE strong form [æʔ] ^а AmE strong form [æʔ] ^а

preposition

- used to say where sth/sb is or where sth happens
 - at the corner of the street
 - We changed at Crewe.
 - They arrived late at the airport.
 - At the roundabout take the third exit.
 - I'll be at home all morning.
 - She's at Tom's (= at Tom's house) .
 - I met her at the hospital.
 - How many people were there at the concert?
- used to say where sb works or studies
 - He's been at the bank longer than anyone else.
 - She's at Yale (= Yale University) .
- used to say when sth happens
 - We left at 2 o'clock.
 - at the end of the week
 - We woke at dawn.
 - I didn't know at the time of writing (= when I wrote) .
 - At night you can see the stars.
 - (BrE) What are you doing at the weekend?
- used to state the age at which sb does sth
 - She got married at 25.
 - He left school at the age of 16.
- in the direction of or towards sb/sth
 - What are you looking at?
 - He pointed a gun at her.
 - Somebody threw paint at the prime minister.
- used after a verb to show that sb tries to do sth, or partly does sth, but does not succeed or complete it
 - He clutched wildly at the rope as he fell.
 - She nibbled at a sandwich (= ate only small bits of it) .
- used to state the distance away from sth
 - I held it at arm's length.
 - Can you read a car number plate at fifty metres?
- used to show the situation sb/sth is in, what sb is doing or what is happening
 - The country is now at war.
 - I felt at a disadvantage
 - I think Mr Harris is at lunch.
- used to show a rate, speed, etc.
 - He was driving at 70 mph.
 - The noise came at two-minute intervals (= once every two minutes) .
 - Prices start at \$1 000.
 - The book retails at £19.95.
- ~ sb's/sth's best/worst, etc. used to say that sb/sth is as good, bad, etc. as they can be
 - This was Murray at his best.
 - The garden's at its most beautiful in June.
- used with adjectives to show how well sb does sth
 - I'm **good at** French.
 - She's hopeless at managing people.
- used with adjectives to show the cause of sth
 - They were impatient at the delay.
 - She was delighted at the result.
- (formal) in response to sth
 - They attended the dinner at the chairman's invitation.
- (NAmE) used when giving a telephone number
 - You can reach me at 637-2335, extension 354.

15. (computing) the symbol (@) used in email addresses

Idioms: ↑at it again ▪ ↑at that ▪ ↑where it's at

Word Origin:

[at] Old English *æt*, of Germanic origin; related to Old Frisian *et* and Old Norse *at*, from an Indo-European root shared by Latin *ad* 'to'.

at

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

at **S1 W1** /ət; strong æt/ BrE ^ˈ AmE ^ˈ preposition

[Language: Old English; Origin: *æt*]

1. used to say exactly where something or someone is, or where something happens:

- They live at 18 Victoria Street.
- Does this train stop at Preston?
- I was waiting at the bus stop.
- Liz and her friend sat down at a corner table.
- Turn left at the church.
- We'll meet at Harry's (=at Harry's house).
- I spent an unpleasant hour at the dentist's.
- Dad's at work (=in the place where he works).

at the top/bottom/end etc (of something)

- At the top of the stairs, she paused.

2. used to say what event or activity someone is taking part in:

- I met my wife at a disco.
- The matter was discussed at a meeting of the finance committee.
- I'm sorry, Pam's at lunch just now.

3. used to say that someone is studying somewhere regularly:

- Is Jessica still at school?
- Hulme was a student at Oxford in the 1960s.

4. used to say exactly when something happens:

- The film starts at 8 o'clock.

5. during a particular period of time:

- My husband often works at night.
- We go to Midnight Mass at Christmas.

6. used to say which thing or person an action is directed towards or intended for:

- He gazed up at the sky.
- You don't have to shout at me.
- The older girls used to throw stones at me.
- The course is aimed at those aged 16 or over.

7. used to say what or who causes an action or feeling:

- The children all laughed at his jokes.
- I'm surprised at you!
- Dad got really mad at me for scratching the car.
- her distress at having to leave

8. used to say which subject or activity you are talking about when you say whether someone is skilful, successful etc or not:

- Barbara's getting on really well at her new job.

good/bad etc at (doing) something

- I've always been good at maths.
- Matt's bad at handling people.
- He's an expert at making things out of junk.

9. used to say that someone or something is in a particular state:

- two nations at war
- Many children are still at risk from neglect or abuse.

10. used to show a price, rate, level, age, speed etc:

- old books selling at 10 cents each
- You should have more sense at your age.
- The Renault was travelling at about 50 mph.
- Amanda rode off at a gallop.

11. at your best/worst/most effective etc used to say that, at a particular time, someone or something is as good, bad etc as they can be:

- The garden is at its best in June.
- This was Federer at his most powerful.

12. used to say what someone tries to touch, or keeps touching:

- I clutched at the rope.
- George was just picking at his food.
- Sarah took another sip at her wine.

13. used to say what someone tries to do:

- the student's first attempt at a piece of research
- They were so beautiful that I decided to have a go at growing them.

14. because of what someone has said:

- Chapman visited Austria at the invitation of his friend, Hugo Meisl.

At my suggestion, Bernard went to see his former teacher.

15. **while I'm/you're etc at it** *spoken* used to suggest that someone should do something while they are doing something else:

"I'm just going for a cup of coffee. Shall I bring you one while I'm at it?"

16. **be at it again** *informal* if you say that someone is at it again, you mean that they are doing something you disapprove of, which they have done before:

"She's at it again, interfering in other people's business."

17. **at that**

a) also or besides:

"It's a new idea, and a good one, at that."

b) after something is said:

Tess called him a liar and at that he stormed out of the room.

18. **be where it's at** *old-fashioned informal* used to say that a place or activity is very popular, exciting, and fashionable

⇒ **at all** at ↑all¹(6)

• • •

GRAMMAR

at, in, on

Talking about time

Use at

– with clock times:

▪ at one o'clock

▪ at 6.30

– with points of time in the day:

▪ at midnight

▪ at noon

▪ at dawn

▪ at sunset

– with holiday periods, meaning the few days around the holiday:

▪ at Easter

▪ at Diwali

– with **weekend**, in British English:

▪ See you at the weekend!

▪ At weekends we go out.

Use in

– with parts of the day:

▪ in the morning

▪ in the evening

▪ I never watch TV in the daytime.

– with months, seasons, years, and centuries:

▪ in May

▪ in the summer

▪ in 2004

▪ in the 21st century

Use on

– with dates and specific days:

▪ on 29th July

▪ on Tuesday afternoons

▪ on the last day of term

– with **weekend**, in American English:

▪ We sometimes go there on weekends.

Talking about position and place

Use at

– with particular positions or places:

▪ at the end of the corridor

▪ at the back of the room

▪ at the corner of the street

– to mean 'next to' or 'beside':

▪ She sat at her desk.

▪ He stopped me at the door.

– with words for buildings, for example **airport**, **university**, **restaurant**, **art gallery**:

▪ at the airport

▪ at the Lyceum theatre

– with city or place names, when you are talking about stopping during a journey:

▪ Does this train stop at Watford?

▶ BUT otherwise use **in** – see below

Use in

– with a position or place, when something or someone is inside a larger thing such as a room:

▪ in the bath

▪ in the kitchen

▪ in the garden

- in the doorway
- with cities, counties, states, and countries:
 - When will you arrive in Tokyo?
 - He lives in Germany.
 - She's working in California.
- with the names of squares, plazas etc:
 - in Times Square

Use on

- with a position or place, when one thing is attached to or touching another:
 - a spot on the end of her nose
 - He hung his jacket on the back of a chair.

You can use either **in** or **on** with street names in British English. In American English, use **on**:

- in Oxford Street
- on the High Street
- on 42nd Street
- on Broadway

at

Freakuency Pack

12500 **18**^{MCW}

15000 **22**^{COCA}

RANGE: **1k** **AT** ²⁰⁶⁵⁶⁰³

at ²⁰⁶⁵⁶⁰³

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

162524 **26**¹⁸⁵²³¹⁶ *ii*

87322 **168**²¹⁰¹³⁸ *rr21*

1885 **12444**²²⁶³ *rr32*

468 **32449**⁴⁸⁴ *rr31*

116 **62683**¹⁴⁵ *jj*

132 **65142**¹³⁴ *nn1*

55 **94958**⁶⁵ *nnu*

31 **101139**⁵⁸ *np1*