

minister**1. ['mɪnɪstə] n****1. министр**

the Prime Minister - премьер-министр

Foreign Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs, *канад.* Minister for External Affairs - министр иностранных дел

Minister of /for/ War - военный министр

Minister of Defence - министр обороны

the ministers - правительство

2. *дип.* посланник; советник посольства

minister counsellor - советник-посланник

minister resident - министр-резидент

minister plenipotentiary - полномочный министр

envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary - чрезвычайный посланник и полномочный министр

3. 1) священник (*неангликанский*)**2) глава религиозного ордена (*тж.* general)****4. *редк.* исполнитель, слуга**

minister of evil - орудие зла

2. ['mɪnɪstə] v**1. *книжн.* служить, прислуживать, помогать, оказывать помощь, содействие; способствовать**

to minister to smb. /to smb.'s needs/ - прислуживать кому-л., обслуживать кого-л.; оказывать кому-л. помощь

to minister to the sick men - ухаживать за больными

sometimes a patient must minister to himself - иногда больному самому приходится себя обслуживать

2. 1) совершать богослужение**2) быть священником****minister**

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

min-is-ter [**minister ministers ministered ministering**] **noun, verb** BrE['mɪnɪstə(r)] *NAme* ['mɪnɪstə]**noun**

1. (often Minister) (BrE) (in Britain and many other countries) a senior member of the government who is in charge of a government department or a branch of one

- the Minister of Education
- a meeting of EU Foreign Ministers
- senior ministers in the Cabinet
- cabinet ministers

see also ↑first minister, ↑prime minister

2. (in some Protestant Christian Churches) a trained religious leader

- a Methodist minister

compare ↑pastor, ↑priest, ↑vicar

3. a person, lower in rank than an ↑ambassador, whose job is to represent their government in a foreign country

Word Origin:

Middle English (in sense 2; also in the sense 'a person acting under the authority of another'): from Old French **ministre** (noun), **ministrer** (verb), from Latin **minister** 'servant', from **minus** 'less'.

Culture:**departments of government**

The government of the United Kingdom, formally called **Her Majesty's Government**, consists of a group of **ministers** led by the ↑prime minister. Ministers are attached to specialist **departments** which carry out government policy. **Ministers of the Crown**, the most senior ministers, are appointed by the queen or king on the recommendation of the prime minister. Other ministers are appointed directly by the prime minister. All ministers sit in **Parliament**, most of them in the ↑House of Commons.

The senior minister in each department is generally called the **Secretary of State**, e.g. the Secretary of State for Health. The minister in charge of the ↑Foreign and Commonwealth Office is called the ↑Foreign Secretary. The ↑Home Secretary is in charge of the ↑Home Office. The finance minister is known as the ↑Chancellor of the Exchequer and is head of the ↑Treasury. Ministers in charge of departments are usually members of the **Cabinet**. The prime minister may also appoint a **Minister without Portfolio** (= without departmental responsibilities) to take on special duties.

A Secretary of State is usually supported by several **Ministers of State**, who each have a specific area of responsibility, and **Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State**, often called **junior ministers**.

Departments are run by ↑civil servants who are not allowed to show favour to any political party. Unlike ministers, they do not have to leave their jobs when the government changes. Many departments are assisted by special groups that give advice and do research. A change of government does not necessarily affect the number and general organization of departments. A new government may, however, create new departments or change the structure of existing ones.

Some departments, e.g. the ↑Ministry of Defence, have responsibility for the whole of the United Kingdom. Others cover only part and the ↑Scottish Parliament and the ↑Welsh Assembly have responsibility for the corresponding areas in Scotland and Wales. (**note at** ↑devolution

)

The leader of the main opposition party appoints a **shadow cabinet** of **shadow ministers**. Each is responsible for speaking about an area of government

In the US the **federal government** has 15 departments. These, together with the **president** and various government **agencies**, make up the **executive branch** of the government and are responsible for its day-to-day operation. The people in charge of government departments are called **secretaries**. For example, the **Department of Agriculture** is led by the Secretary of Agriculture. The head of the **State Department**, the department that deals with US foreign policy, is called the **Secretary of State**. The President decides who will be the head of each department. Not all secretaries are well known: many people know the name of the Secretary of State, but few know the Secretary of Agriculture. Most of the people working in US government departments are civil servants whose jobs do not depend on political influence. In this way each department has a base of employees with a lot of knowledge and experience, whose careers last longer than a single political administration. Departments may be reorganized according to what issues seem important at a particular time but this kind of change does not happen very often. The heads of departments form a group called the **Cabinet**, which meets regularly with the President. The President is not required to accept their advice, but may choose to do so.

Example Bank:

- A new minister of defence had been appointed.
- Groups are lobbying the Transport Minister over the issue.
- He served briefly as prime minister from 1920 to 1921.
- He was ordained minister of a small rural congregation.
- Local authorities should submit schemes to the relevant minister for approval
- Ministers are accountable to Parliament.
- Queen Elizabeth's chief minister, Lord Burghley
- The foreign minister intervened with disastrous results.
- the minister responsible for the health service
- the new minister for the Arts

Derived **minister to somebody**

verb

Verb forms:

verb forms	
present simple	
I / you / we / they	minister
	BrE / 'mɪnɪstə(r)/
	NAme / 'mɪnɪstər/
he / she / it	ministers
	BrE / 'mɪnɪstəz/
	NAme / 'mɪnɪstərz/
past simple, past participle	ministered
	BrE / 'mɪnɪstəd/
	NAme / 'mɪnɪstəd/
-ing form	ministering
	BrE / 'mɪnɪstərɪŋ/
	NAme / 'mɪnɪstərɪŋ/

Word Origin:

Middle English (in sense 2; also in the sense 'a person acting under the authority of another'): from Old French **ministre** (noun), **ministrer** (verb), from Latin **minister** 'servant', from **minus** 'less'.

minister

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

1. **min|is|tər**¹ **S1 W1** /'mɪnɪstə, 'mɪnɪstə \$ -ər/ **BrE** [°] **AmE** [°] **noun** [countable]

[Word Family: **noun**: **↑ministry**, **↑minister**; **adjective**: **↑ministerial**]

[Date: 1200-1300; Language: Old French; Origin: ministre, from Latin minister 'servant']

1. a politician who is in charge of a government department, in Britain and some other countries

minister of

" the Minister of Agriculture

minister for

" the Minister for Foreign Affairs

foreign/defence/finance etc minister

" a meeting of EU foreign ministers

" a senior **Cabinet minister** ⇒ **↑Prime Minister**

2. a priest in some Christian churches ⇒ **pastor**, **vicar**:

" a Baptist minister

3. someone whose job is to represent their country in another country, but who is lower in rank than an **↑ambassador**

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THESAURUS

- **priest** someone who is specially trained to perform religious duties and ceremonies in the Christian church: a Catholic priest | a Buddhist priest | Women priests are much more common these days. | The priest who married us was very friendly and helpful.
- **bishop** a priest of high rank in some branches of the Christian church, who is the head of all the churches and priests in a large area: the Bishop of Oxford | a meeting of bishops
- **vicar** a priest in the Church of England who is in charge of a church in a particular area: our local vicar
- **preacher** someone who gives the sermon (=a religious talk as part of a church service) in some Protestant churches: a

Methodist preacher

- **minister** the formal word for any priest in some branches of the Christian church: In 1843, 450 ministers of the church broke away from the established church of Scotland.
- **chaplain** someone, especially a priest, who takes care of the religious needs of an organization such as a college, hospital, prison, or the military: the prison chaplain
- **pastor** *American English* someone who is in charge of the prayers, ceremonies etc in some branches of the Protestant church: a Baptist pastor
- **rabbi** the person who is in charge of the prayers, ceremonies etc in the Jewish religion: Israel's chief rabbis
- **mullah** a Muslim teacher of law and religion: The people turned to their traditional leaders, the mullahs.
- **holy man** someone who is treated with great respect by people who belong to a religion: A Sadhu, or Hindu holy man, was performing yoga on the banks of the River Ganges.
- **the clergy** the official leaders in organized religions, such as the priests, rabbis, and mullahs: Around 30 members of the clergy gathered for the meeting.
- **clergyman** a male member of the clergy – used especially in the past: His youngest son decided to become a clergyman.

II. minister² *BrE* ² *AmE* ² verb [intransitive]

to work as a priest:

- Rev Wilson spent 20 years ministering in some of New York's poorest areas.

minister to somebody/something *phrasal verb formal*

to give help to someone who needs it, especially someone who is sick or old:

- She spent much time ministering to the sick.
- ministering to the needs of other people

minister

Freakuency Pack

12500 **315**^{MCW}

15000 **1531**^{COCA}

RANGE: **1k** MINISTER ²⁶⁵⁷⁷

minister ²¹³⁶⁸

ministers ⁴²⁴⁶

ministerial ⁶⁰⁵

ministering ²³²

ministered ¹²⁶

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

9541 **2098**²⁰⁶²⁷ *nn1*

270 **37580**³⁷⁵ *vv0*

198 **49063**²³¹ *vvi*

46 **69757**¹¹⁸ *np1*

11 **245365**¹¹ *nnu*

6 **342254**⁶ *jj*