

church**1. [tʃɜːtʃ] n**

1. 1) церковь; храм, *преим.* христианский

to go to church - а) ходить в церковь; б) вступать в (церковный) брак

2) (*часто Church*) церковь (*организация*); вероисповедание

Church of England, English /Anglican/ Church - англиканская церковь

Broad Church - «широкая церковь» (*сторонники веротерпимости в англиканской церкви*)

High Church - «высокая церковь» (*ортодоксальная англиканская церковь*)

Low Church - «низкая церковь» (*одно из направлений в англиканской церкви*)

Holy Church, Church of Rome - святая церковь, римско-католическая церковь

to what church does he belong? - какого он вероисповедания?

3) *разг.* англиканская церковь (*часто противопоставляется сектам*); государственная церковь (*в Великобритании*)

2. *разг.* богослужение

church is over - богослужение окончено

after church - после обеда

3. духовенство

to go into /to enter/ the Church - принимать духовный сан

he considered the church as a possible career - он подумывал о том, чтобы стать священником

◇ in the right church but in the wrong pew - ≙ в целом верно, но в частности неправильно

let the church stand in the churchyard - *посл.* ≙ всему своё место

2. [tʃɜːtʃ] a

1. церковный

church attire - церковное облачение

church book - а) церковная книга, требник; б) (церковная) метрическая книга

church burial - церковное /христианское/ погребение

church music - церковная /духовная/ музыка

church flag /pennant/ - *мор.* церковный вымпел (*поднимается во время богослужения*)

church land(s) - церковные /монастырские/ земли

church living - церковный приход (*как должность и доход*)

church member - верующий; принадлежащий к одному из (христианских) вероисповеданий

church membership - вероисповедание; принадлежность к (*какой-л.*) церкви

church plate - церковная утварь

church service - а) церковная служба, богослужение; б) *разг.* молитвенник

2. принадлежащий к государственной, англиканской церкви

church folk - *разг.* сторонники государственной /англиканской/ церкви, англиканцы

3. [tʃɜːtʃ] v

1. приводить или приносить в церковь (*для крещения и т. п.*)

2. совершать церковный обряд (*над кем-л.*); давать (очистительную) молитву (*родильнице*)

church

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

church [church churches churched churching] BrE [tʃɜːtʃ] NAmE [tʃɜːrtʃ]

noun

1. countable a building where Christians go to worship

• a church tower

• The procession moved into the church.

• church services

2. uncountable a service or services in a church

• How often do you **go to church** ?

• (BrE) They're **at church** (= attending a church service) .

• (NAmE) They're **in church** .

• Church is at 9 o'clock.

3. Church countable a particular group of Christians

• the Anglican Church

• the Catholic Church

• the Free Churches

see also ↑denomination

4. (the) Church singular the ministers of the Christian religion; the institution of the Christian religion

• The Church has a duty to condemn violence.

• the conflict between Church and State

• to go into the Church (= to become a Christian minister)

see a broad church **at** ↑broad adj.

Word Origin:

Old English cir(i)ce, cyr(i)ce, related to Dutch **kerk** and German **Kirche**, based on medieval Greek **kurikon**, from Greek **kuriakon** (dōma) 'Lord's (house)', from **kurios** 'master or lord'. Compare with ↑**kirk**.

Culture:**churches and cathedrals**

In Britain churches are landmarks in every town and village. Their tower or spire (= a cone-shaped structure on top of a small

tower) can often be seen from far away. Churches are used for worship by the ↑Church of England, ↑Roman Catholics and other groups, while some Nonconformist Churches use chapels or halls. The church and **church hall**, a building used for meetings and **Sunday School**, were formerly the centre of the community. Now, far fewer people attend church and this has resulted in some churches being closed or used for other purposes such as housing.

Cathedrals may belong to either the Church of England or the Roman Catholic Church. Many cathedrals were built as part of a monastery, for example ↑Durham was started in the 11th century by Benedictine monks. Some of these cathedrals are called **minsters**, e.g. ↑York Minster, and they were originally centres for teaching Christianity. St Chad's in Birmingham dates from the middle of the 19th century and was the first Roman Catholic cathedral built in England since the Reformation. A cathedral is the headquarters of a ↑bishop or ↑archbishop. Canterbury Cathedral is the headquarters of the ↑Archbishop of Canterbury, who is head of the Church of England.

Many people visit churches and cathedrals to admire their architecture. In Britain churches are usually built of stone, with a **tower** or **spire** at the west end. **Bells** are placed high up in the tower and rung by long ropes before services. In villages the church is approached through a gate, sometimes a **lychgate** (= a gate with a roof over it), which leads into the **churchyard** where people are buried. The main entrance is usually on the south side. The church **porch** has a noticeboard and often a seat in it. Cathedrals are large churches, usually built in the shape of a long cross with a central tower. Older cathedrals are often in a quiet grassy **cathedral close**.

The earliest stone churches date from the ↑Anglo-Saxon period (6th-11th centuries). ↑Norman churches, from the 11th and 12th centuries, are massive structures. Rounded arches over doorways and windows are a distinctive feature of Norman architecture. Examples of Norman cathedrals are those at Durham and Ely.

The English ↑Gothic style of the 13th-15th centuries is characterized by pointed arches and increasingly ornate designs for the vault. Windows were tall and narrow in the ↑Early English period (13th century), and later, in the Decorated period, had tracery (= lace-like patterns) at the top. In the Perpendicular period (15th century), they were greatly increased in size and filled with **stained glass** (= small pieces of coloured glass in a lead frame) showing pictures of saints. Ceilings with elaborate **fan vaults** (= curved strips of stone spreading out from a point, with patterns between them) are supported by **flying buttresses** that lean at an angle from the wall and form an arch. Salisbury Cathedral is a characteristic Early English building. Exeter Cathedral dates mainly from the Decorated period and Gloucester Cathedral with its fan vaults is typical of the Perpendicular period.

Some later buildings, such as ↑St Paul's Cathedral designed by Christopher Wren, are more like classical temples, with a central dome and spire added. Wren and James Gibbs, designer of ↑St Martin-in-the-Fields, influenced architects in America: Christ Church in ↑Philadelphia is a copy of St Martin. But the modern Coventry Cathedral, designed by Basil Spence in the 1950s, is a hall-like church with narrow stained-glass windows.

In the US the earliest churches were one-room buildings made of wood that were used also as schools. Most communities now have several churches in varying styles. Some are made of stone in order to look like old English churches, some are small, plain buildings made of brick or wood, and others are modern buildings with glass walls. **Storefront churches** are found in shopping streets and look like shops/stores.

Collocations:

Religion

Being religious

believe in God/Christ/Allah/free will/predestination/heaven and hell/an afterlife/reincarnation

be/become a believer/an atheist/an agnostic/a Christian/Muslim/Hindu/Buddhist, etc.

convert to/practise/ (especially US) practice a religion/Buddhism/Catholicism/Christianity/Islam/Judaism, etc.

go to church/(NAmE) temple (= the synagogue)

go to the local church/mosque/synagogue/gurdwara

belong to a church/a religious community

join/enter the church/a convent/a monastery/a religious sect/the clergy/the priesthood

praise/worship/obey/serve/glorify God

Celebrations and ritual

attend/hold/conduct/lead a service

perform a ceremony/a rite/a ritual/a baptism/the Hajj/a mitzvah

carry out/perform a sacred/burial/funeral/fertility/purification rite

go on/make a pilgrimage

celebrate Christmas/Easter/Eid/Ramadan/Hanukkah/Passover/Diwali

observe/break the Sabbath/a fast/Ramadan

deliver/preach/hear a sermon

lead/address the congregation

say/recite a prayer/blessing

Religious texts and ideas

preach/proclaim/spread the word of God/the Gospel/the message of Islam

study/follow the dharma/the teachings of Buddha

read/study/understand/interpret scripture/the Bible/the Koran/the gospel/the Torah

be based on/derive from divine revelation

commit/consider sth heresy/sacrilege

Religious belief and experience

seek/find/gain enlightenment/wisdom

strengthen/lose your faith

keep/practise/practice/abandon the faith

save/purify/lose your soul

obey/follow/keep/break/violate a commandment/Islamic law/Jewish law

be/accept/do God's will
 receive/experience divine grace
 achieve/attain enlightenment/salvation/nirvana
 undergo a conversion/rebirth/reincarnation
 hear/answer a prayer
 commit/confess/forgive a sin
 do/perform penance

Grammar Point:

school

When a **school** is being referred to as an institution, you do not need to use the: ▪ When do the children finish school? When you are talking about a particular building, **the** is used: ▪ I'll meet you outside the school. Prison, jail, court, and church work in the same way: ▪ Her husband spent three years in prison.

note at ↑college, ↑hospital

Example Bank:

- Do you go to church?
- He left the Church after a loss of faith.
- He loves all the high church traditions— incense and processions and vestments.
- He served the church for over sixty years.
- He went into the Church when he was 23.
- He went into the Church= became a priest when he was 23.
- Linda joined the local Methodist church.
- Mrs Parsons wasn't at church this Sunday.
- She was actively involved in church groups.
- The Catholic church teaches that life begins at conception.
- The church is dedicated to St Paul.
- The church was consecrated in 1250.
- The early Church believed miracles were proof of who Jesus was.
- There's an interesting organ in the church.
- They're at church.
- We decided not to get married in church.
- a chamber concert at our local church
- a church youth group
- Church is at 9 o'clock.

church

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

church **S1 W1** /tʃɜːtʃ/ **BrE** " **AmE** " **noun**

[**Language:** Old English; **Origin:** cirice, from Late Greek kyriakon, from Greek kyriakos 'of the lord', from kyrios 'lord, master']



1. **[countable]** a building where Christians go to worship ⇒ **cathedral** :

- a short church service
- church bells

2. **[uncountable]** the religious ceremonies in a church:

- Mrs Dobson invited us to dinner after church.
- My parents go to church every Sunday.

at church

- We didn't see you at church this morning.

3. **[countable]** (also **Church**) one of the separate groups within the Christian religion:

- the Catholic Church

4. **[singular, uncountable]** the institution of the Christian religion, and all the priests and other ministers who are part of it:

- the church's attitude towards marriage
- separation of church and state
- • •

COLLOCATIONS

■ **ADJECTIVES/NOUN + church**

- **the local church** (=the one in a particular area, or near where you live) The local church dates from the 12th century.
- **a parish church** *British English* (=the main Christian church in a particular area) This is the parish church for three villages

near here.

- **a country/town church** an attractive country church surrounded by trees
- **a (Roman) Catholic church** I followed the crowds to the Roman Catholic church for Mass.

■ verbs

- **go to church** (*also attend church formal*) (=go to a regular religious ceremony in a church) Do you go to church?
- **marry/get married in a church** I'd like to get married in a church.

■ church + NOUN

- **a church service** (=a religious ceremony in a church) There's a church service at 10:30 every Sunday morning.
- **a church hall** (=a large room in a church) The dance was held in the church hall.
- **church music** church music for small choirs
- **church bells** I could hear the church bells ringing.
- **a church tower** I looked at the clock on the church tower.
- **a church spire/steeple** (=a church tower with a pointed top) The tall church spires could be seen from far away.
- **the church choir** (=a group of people who lead the singing in a church) Steve's a member of the local church choir.
- **a church wedding** (=in a church) She wants to have a church wedding.

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THESAURUS (for Meaning 3)

■ religious group

- **church** one of the different groups within the Christian religion – used especially in names: The Roman Catholic church is expanding. | members of the Church of England
- **denomination** a religious group that has slightly different beliefs from other groups who belong to the same religion: Our staff come from churches of all denominations. | Several denominations have developed among Jews.
- **sect** a religious group that has separated from a larger group: He is a leader in the powerful Ansar Sunni Muslim sect.
- **cult** an extreme religious group that is not part of an established religion: Members of the cult all committed suicide on the same day.

church

Freakuency Pack

12500 **424**^{MCW}

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RANGE: **1k** CHURCH ⁶⁶⁸⁷³

church ⁵⁶⁰⁵⁷

churches ¹⁰⁸¹⁶

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

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