

driving1. ['draɪvɪŋ] *n*

1. катание, езда

cross-country driving - езда по пересечённой местности

driving test - а) дорожное испытание автомобиля б) испытание дороги; [см. тж. 2]

2. вождение (*автомобиля*)

driving licence - водительские права

driving lessons - уроки вождения автомобиля

driving test - экзамен на вождение автомобиля [см. тж. 1]

driving seat - место водителя

to be in the driving seat - а) быть за рулём; б) верховодить, руководить, командовать

backseat driving - давление со стороны помощников /советников/

3. гоньба, гон

4. *мор.* дрейф5. *тех.*

1) передача, привод

2) приведение в действие, запуск

push pull driving - двухтактный запуск

3) управление

6. *горн.* проходка штрека2. ['draɪvɪŋ] *a*

1. гонящий

2. 1) движущий, приводящий в движение

driving power - движущая сила

2) характеризующийся движением

driving age - стремительный век, бурная эпоха

3. сильный, неистовый

driving storm - ураган

driving rain - проливной дождь

4. *тех.*

1) ведущий

driving machine - двигатель, движитель

driving moment - вращающий момент

2) приводной

driving chain - трансмиссия

driving

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

driving noun, adjective *BrE* ['draɪvɪŋ] ^o *NAmE* ['draɪvɪŋ] ^o

noun uncountable

the way that sb drives a vehicle; the act of driving

• dangerous driving

• driving lessons

see be in the driving seat **at** ↑ **seat** *n.*Culture:**driving** [driving]

Americans have long had a 'love affair' with the **automobile** (*also* car), and are surprised when they meet somebody who cannot drive. Almost everybody over the age of 15 is a driver and most households have a vehicle. American life is arranged so that people can do most things from their cars. There are **drive-in** banks, post offices, restaurants, movie theatres and even some churches. In Britain the proportion of the population who are drivers is slightly less but, as in the US, many people prefer to use their car rather than public transport, because it is more convenient and because they like to be independent. In order to reduce **pollution** the government tries to discourage car ownership by making driving expensive. In particular, it puts a heavy tax on petrol and increases the annual **road tax** for cars that cause heavy pollution. **Congestion charging** is used to persuade people to avoid driving their cars in city centres.

To many people the make and quality of their car reflects their status in society, and it is important to them to get a smart new car every few years. In Britain since 2001 the **registration number** of a car shows the place and date of registration but older **number plates** can be used and a **personalized number plate** (= a registration number that spells out the owner's name or initials) may also suggest status. Many people prefer to buy a small, **economical** car, or get a **second-hand** one. Cars in the US are often larger than those in Britain and though petrol/gas is cheaper, insurance is expensive. In the US car **license plates**, commonly called **tags**, are given by the states. New ones must be bought every two or three years, or when a driver moves to another state. The states use the plates to advertise themselves: ↑ **Alabama** plates say 'The heart of Dixie' and have a small heart on them, and ↑ **Illinois** has 'The land of Lincoln'.

In Britain, before a person can get a **driving licence** they must pass an official **driving test**, which includes a written test of the ↑ **Highway Code** and a practical driving exam. Only people aged 17 or over are allowed to drive. **Learner drivers** who have a **provisional driving licence** must display an **L-plate**, a large red 'L', on their car, and be **supervised** by a qualified driver. The US has no national **driver's licence** (*AmE*), but instead licences are issued by each state. Most require written tests, an eye test and a short practical test. The minimum age for getting a licence is normally 16, although some states will issue a **learner's permit** to drivers as young as 14. Many states now apply a system of **graduated licenses** in which young drivers are first

required to have an **intermediate licence** for a period of time before being given a **full licence**. An intermediate licence may, for example, prevent driving alone at particular times of the day or require the driver to take special classes if they drive badly. Americans have to get a new driver's licence if they move to another state. In Britain people drive on the left and in the US they drive on the right. Generally British and US drivers are relatively careful and **courteous** but there is dangerous driving. In the US many of the deaths due to **traffic accidents** are caused by drivers who have drunk alcohol. **Drink-driving (AmE driving under the influence or driving while intoxicated)** (= driving a car after drinking alcohol) is also a serious problem in Britain. On many British roads **speed cameras** have been set up to catch drivers who go too fast. In the US the main job of state **highway patrols** is to prevent **speeding**. Many drivers belong to a motoring organization in case their car breaks down. In Britain the main ones are the **AA** (Automobile Association) and the **RAC** (Royal Automobile Club), and in the US the largest is the **American Automobile Association**.

Collocations:

Driving

Having a car

have/own/ (BrE) run a car
 ride a motorcycle/motorbike
 drive/prefer/use an automatic/a manual/(NAmE, informal) a stick shift
 have/get your car serviced/fixed/repaired
 buy/sell a used car/(especially BrE) a second-hand car
 take/pass/fail a (BrE) driving test/(both NAmE) driver's test/road test
 get/obtain/have/lose/carry a/your (BrE) driving licence/(NAmE) driver's license

Driving

put on/fasten/ (NAmE) buckle/wear/undo your seat belt/safety belt
 put/turn/leave the key in the ignition
 start the car/engine
 (BrE) change/ (NAmE) shift/put sth into gear
 press/put your foot on the brake pedal/clutch/accelerator
 release the clutch/(especially BrE) the handbrake/(both NAmE) the emergency brake/the parking brake
 drive/park/reverse the car
 (BrE) indicate left/right
 (especially NAmE) signal that you are turning left/right
 take/miss (BrE) the turning/(especially NAmE) the turn
 apply/hit/slam on the brake(s)
 beep/honk/ (especially BrE) toot/ (BrE) sound your horn

Problems and accidents

a car skids/crashes (into sth)/collides (with sth)
 swerve to avoid an oncoming car/a pedestrian
 crash/lose control of the car
 have/be in/be killed in/survive a car crash/a car accident/(NAmE) a car wreck/a hit-and-run
 be run over/knocked down by a car/bus/truck
 dent/hit (BrE) the bonnet/(NAmE) the hood
 break/crack/shatter (BrE) the windscreen/(NAmE) the windshield
 blow/ (especially BrE) burst/puncture (BrE) a tyre/(NAmE) a tire
 get/have (BrE) a flat tyre/a flat tire/a puncture
 inflate/change/fit/replace/check a tyre/tire

Traffic and driving regulations

be caught in/get stuck in/sit in a traffic jam
 cause congestion/tailbacks/traffic jams/gridlock
 experience /face lengthy delays
 beat/avoid the traffic/the rush hour
 break/observe/ (NAmE) drive the speed limit
 be caught on (BrE) a speed camera
 stop sb for/pull sb over for/ (BrE, informal) be done for speeding
 (both informal) run/ (BrE) jump a red light/the lights
 be arrested for/charged with (BrE) drink-driving/(both US) driving under the influence (DUI)/driving while intoxicated (DWI)
 be banned/ (BrE) disqualified from driving

Example Bank:

- He was banned from driving for six months after failing a breath test.
- I usually do the driving and he navigates.
- Most people who own a Jeep never use it for off-road driving.
- Police stopped 30 motorists for drink driving on New Year's Eve.
- She was charged with reckless driving.
- She was given a large fine and a two-year driving ban.
- There wasn't enough evidence for a dangerous driving charge.
- a new campaign to promote safe driving

adjective only before noun

1. strong and powerful, having a strong influence in making sth happen

- Who was **the driving force** (= the person with the strongest influence) in the band?
 - She only got where she is today through hard work and a driving ambition.
2. (of rain, snow, etc.) falling very fast and at an angle
- a day of strong winds and driving rain

Example Bank:

- She only got where she is today through hard work and driving ambition.
- Who was the driving force in the band?

driving

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. **driving**¹ /'draɪvɪŋ/ BrE^u AmE^u noun [uncountable]

[Word Family: noun: ↑drive, ↑driver, ↑driving verb: ↑drive; adjective: ↑driving]

the activity of driving a car, truck etc:

- driving lessons
- He was charged with causing death by dangerous driving.
- hazardous driving conditions (=weather that makes driving dangerous) ⇒ **in the driving seat** at ↑seat¹(11)

COLLOCATIONS

■ **driving + NOUN**

- **a driving licence** *British English* (=an official document that shows you are allowed to drive) When hiring a car, you must bring your driving licence.
- **a driving test** (=that you must pass before you are allowed to drive) I passed my driving test the second time I took it.
- **a driving lesson** (=in which you are taught to drive) Jane is having driving lessons.
- **a driving instructor** (=a person whose job is teaching people to drive) It's important to feel comfortable with your driving instructor.
- **a driving offence** (=an action that breaks the laws on driving) He had to appear in court for a driving offence.
- **a driving ban** (=a legal order that forbids you to drive) After the accident he faced a three-year driving ban.
- **driving conditions** (=how safe it is to drive, especially because of the weather) Icy roads have made driving conditions dangerous.

■ **adjectives**

- **careless/dangerous driving** She pleaded guilty to causing death by dangerous driving.
- **reckless driving** (=careless and taking risks) Baldwin faces charges of reckless driving.
- **bad driving** Bad driving can cause potentially fatal accidents.
- **safe driving** (=driving well and carefully) Young drivers should be educated about safe driving.
- **drink-driving** *British English*, **drunk driving** *especially American English* (=the offence of driving after drinking too much alcohol) Len was convicted on a charge of drink-driving.

■ **verbs**

- **be banned/disqualified from driving** (=be forbidden to drive by law) Murray was banned from driving for six months after admitting to speeding.

II. **driving**² BrE^u AmE^u adjective

[Word Family: noun: ↑drive, ↑driver, ↑driving verb: ↑drive; adjective: ↑driving]

1. **driving rain/snow** rain or snow that falls very hard and fast
2. **driving force** someone or something that strongly influences people and makes them do something
driving force behind
• Hawks was the driving force behind the project.
3. **driving ambition** a very great desire to do or achieve something

driving

Freakuency Pack

12500 **5933**^{MCW}
15000 **291**^{COCA}
RANGE: **1k** DRIVE 160794
drive 50831
driven 13731
undriven 4
driver 22993
drivers 10099
drives 10590
driveway 5350
driving 28318
drove 18878

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

13507 **2194**¹⁹⁵⁷² vvg
5686 **4942**⁷⁷⁸¹ jj
707 **21631**⁹⁶⁰ nn1
5 **387049**⁵ nnu