Apresyan (En-Ru)

lot 1. [lɒt] *n*

1. жребий

to cast [to draw] lots - бросать [тянуть] жребий to settle /to decide/ smth. by lot - решить что-л. по жребию /жеребьёвкой/ to choose smb. by lot - выбрать кого-л. жеребьёвкой the lot came to /fell upon/ me - жребий пал на меня

2. судьба, доля, участь

to cast /to throw/ in one's lot with smb. - (согласиться) разделить чью-л. судьбу to fall to the lot of smb. - выпасть на долю кому-л.

his lot has been a hard one - его судьба была суровой

3. амер. участок (земли)

parking lot - стоянка автомобилей building lot - строительныйучасток

across lots - напрямик, кратчайшим путём

4. 1) партия, серия (товаров, изделий)

lot production - серийное производство

we have received a new lot of hats - мы получили новую партию шляп

2) бирж. лот (партия ценных бумаг)

3) воен. партия (боеприпасов)

4) вещь на аукционе или несколько вещей, проданных на аукционе за общую цену

5. (the lot) $BCB; BCB (m\pi)$ the whole lot, all the lot)

that the lot - это всё

go away, the whole lot of you /all the lot of you/ - убирайтесь, вы все /вся ваша компания/

she wants a car, a fridge, and a colour TV - the lot! - ей нужна машина, холодильник, цветной телевизор - всё сразу!

6. 1) (с прилагательными) разг. человек

a bad lot - негодяй; тёмная личность

2) люди

7. разг. большое количество, множество

a lot of - много, множество

lots and lots of - огромное количество (кого-л., чего-л.)

lots of people came - народу собралось очень много

I have seen a lot in my time - я многое повидал на своём веку

he plays a lot of football - он много играет в футбол

I don't see a lot of him nowadays - мы с ним мало /редко/ видимся нынче

8. налог, пошлина

9. кино место киносъёмок

lot hopper - амер. сл. «девушка при студии»; статистка участница массовых сцен

10. выигравший лотерейный билет

2. [lpt] adv

гораздо, намного

a lot better - гораздо лучше a lot more - намного больше to read a lot - много читать a lot you care! - *ирон*. очень вы заботитесы, вам и дела нет! he is lots older than I - он гораздо старше меня the patient became a lot worse - больному стало намного хуже we went to the theatre a lot - мы часто ходили в театр

3. [lɒt] v

1. 1) дробить, делить на части, разбивать на участки (*тж.* lot out)

2) распределять, назначать

2. редк. бросать жребий

lot

lot [lot lots lotted lotting] pronoun, determiner, adverb, noun BrE [lot] NAmE [la]t

pronoun a lot (also informal lots) ~ (to do)

a large number or amount

- 'How many do you need?' 'A lot.'
- Have some more cake. There's lots left.
- She still has an awful lot (= a very large amount) to learn.
- He has invited nearly a hundred people but a lot aren't able to come.

Word Origin:

Old English hlot (noun), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch lot, German Los. The original meaning was 'by lot' and (by extension) the sense 'a portion assigned to someone'; this gave rise to the other noun senses. The pronoun and adverbuses date from the early 19th cent.

Grammar Point:

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

UXIC

many / a lot of / lots of

Many is used only with countable nouns. It is used mainly in questions and negative sentences: • Do you go to many concerts? • How many • people came to the meeting? • I don't go to many concerts. Although it is not common in statements, it is used after so, as and too: • You made too many mistakes.

In statements a lot of or lots of (informal) are much more common: = I go to a lot of concerts. \diamond = 'How many CDs have you got?' 'Lots!' However, they are not used with measurements of time or distance: = I stayed in England for many/quite a few/ten weeks. \diamond I stayed in England a lot of weeks. When a lot of/lots of means 'many', it takes a plural verb = Lots of people like Italian food. You can also use plenty of (informal): = Plenty of stores stay open late. These phrases can also be used in questions and negative sentences.

A lot of/lots of is still felt to be informal, especially in *BrE*, so in formal writing it is better to use many or a large number of in statements.

note at [†]much

Grammar Point:

much / a lot of / lots of

Much is used only with uncountable nouns. It is used mainly in questions and negative sentences: = Do you have much free time? \diamond = How much = experience have you had? \diamond = I don't have much free time.

In statements a lot of or lots of (informal) is much more common: = 'How much (money) does she earn? \diamond = She earns a lot of money. You can also use plenty (of). These phrases can also be used in questions and negative sentences.

A lot of/lots of is still felt to be informal, especially in *BrE*, so in formal writing it is better to use much, a great deal of or a large amount of.

Very much and a lot can be used as adverbs = I miss my family very much. \diamond I miss very much my family. \diamond = I miss my family a lot. \diamond = Thanks a lot. In negative sentences you can use much: = I didn't enjoy the film (very) much.

note at †many

Idioms: [†]all over the lot = [†]bad lot = [†]by lot = [†]draw lots = [†]fall to somebody's lot = [†]throw in your lot with somebody

determiner a lot of (also informal lots of)

- a large number or amount of sb/sth
- What a lot of presents!
- A lot of people are coming to the meeting.
- black coffee with lots of sugar
- I saw a lot of her (= I saw her often) last summer.

Word Origin:

Old English hlot (noun), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch lot, German Los. The original meaning was 'by lot' and (by extension) the sense 'a portion assigned to someone'; this gave rise to the other noun senses. The pronoun and adverbuses date from the early 19th cent.

Grammar Point:

many / a lot of / lots of

Many is used only with countable nouns. It is used mainly in questions and negative sentences: = Do you go to many concerts? = How many = people came to the meeting? = I don't go to many concerts. Although it is not common in statements, it is used after so, as and too: = You made too many mistakes.

In statements a lot of or lots of (informal) are much more common: = I go to a lot of concerts. \diamond = 'How many CDs have you got?' 'Lots!' However, they are not used with measurements of time or distance: = I stayed in England for many/quite a few/ten weeks. \diamond I stayed in England a lot of weeks. When a lot of/lots of means 'many', it takes a plural verb = Lots of people like Italian food. You can also use plenty of (informal): = Plenty of stores stay open late. These phrases can also be used in questions and negative sentences.

A lot of/lots of is still felt to be informal, especially in *BrE*, so in formal writing it is better to use many or a large number of in statements.

note at [†]much

Grammar Point:

much / a lot of / lots of

Much is used only with uncountable nouns. It is used mainly in questions and negative sentences: = Do you have much free time? \diamond = How much = experience have you had? \diamond = I don't have much free time.

In statements a lot of or lots of (informal) is much more common: • 'How much (money) does she earn? \diamond She earns a lot of money. You can also use plenty (of). These phrases can also be used in questions and negative sentences.

A lot of/lots of is still felt to be informal, especially in *BrE*, so in formal writing it is better to use much, a great deal of or a large amount of.

Very much and a lot can be used as adverbs = I miss my family very much. \bigcirc I miss very much my family. \bigcirc = I miss my family a lot. \bigcirc = Thanks a lot. In negative sentences you can use much: = I didn't enjoy the film (very) much.

note at *many*

adverb (informal)

1. a lot (also informal lots) used with adjectives and adverbs to mean 'much'

• I'm feeling a lot better today.

• I eat lots less than I used to.

2. a lot used with verbs to mean 'a great amount'

- I care a lot about you.
- Thanks a lot for your help.
- I play tennis quite a lot (= often) in the summer.

Word Origin:

Old English hlot (noun), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch lot, German Los. The original meaning was 'by lot' and (by extension) the sense 'a portion assigned to someone'; this gave rise to the other noun senses. The pronoun and adverbuses date from the early 19th cent.

Grammar Point:

much / a lot of / lots of

Much is used only with uncountable nouns. It is used mainly in questions and negative sentences: = Do you have much free time? \diamond = How much = experience have you had? \diamond = I don't have much free time.

In statements a lot of or lots of (informal) is much more common: = 'How much (money) does she earn? \diamond = She earns a lot of money. You can also use plenty (of). These phrases can also be used in questions and negative sentences.

A lot of/lots of is still felt to be informal, especially in *BrE*, so in formal writing it is better to use much, a great deal of or a large amount of.

Very much and a lot can be used as adverbs = I miss my family very much. \bigcirc I miss very much my family. \bigcirc = I miss my family a lot. \bigcirc = Thanks a lot. In negative sentences you can use much: = I didn't enjoy the film (very) much. note at †many

noun

WHOLE AMOUNT/NUMBER

1. the lot, the whole lot singular + singular or plural verb (informal) the whole number or amount of people or things

- He's bought a new PC, colour printer, scanner— the lot.
- Get out of my house, the lot of you !
- That's the lot! (= that includes everything)
- That's your lot! (= that's all you're getting)

GROUP/SET

- 2. countable + singular or plural verb (especially BrE) a group or set of people or things
- The first lot of visitors has/have arrived
- I have several lots of essays to mark this weekend.
- (informal) What do you lot want?

ITEMS TO BE SOLD

3. countable an item or a number of items to be sold, especially at an [†]auction

Lot 46: six chairs

AREA OF LAND

4. countable an area of land used for a particular purpose

- a parking lot
- a vacant lot (= one available to be built on or used for sth)
- (especially NAmE) We're going to build a house on this lot.

LUCK/SITUATION

5. singular a person's luck or situation in life

Syn: †destiny

• She was feeling dissatisfied with her lot.

more at the best of a bad lot at **best**

Word Origin:

Old English hlot (noun), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch lot, German Los. The original meaning was 'by lot' and (by extension) the sense 'a portion assigned to someone'; this gave rise to the other noun senses. The pronoun and adverbuses date from the early 19th cent.

Synonyms:

land

lot • ground • space • plot

These words all mean an area of land that is used for a particular purpose.

land • an area of ground, especially one that is used for a particular purpose: • agricultural land

lot • (NAmE) a piece of land that is used or intended for a particular purpose: - building lots 🗢 a parking lot

ground • an area of land that is used for a particular purpose: The kids were playing on waste ground near the school. Set the site of an ancient burial ground

land, lot or ground?

Land is used for large areas of open land in the country, especially when it is used for farming. A lot is often a smaller piece of land in a town or city, especially one intended for building or parking on. **Ground** is any area of open land; a **ground** is an area of land designed or used for a particular purpose or activity.

space • a large area of land that has no buildings on it: The city has plenty of open space. Canadian prairies

plot • a small piece of land used or intended for a particular purpose: = She bought a small = plot of land = to build a house. vegetable plot

lot or plot?

Either a lot or a plot can be used for building on. Only a plot can also be used for growing vegetables or burying people. an **open** space

open/empty/vacant/waste/derelict land/ground a/an empty/vacant lot/plot

Example Bank:

- I had an awful lot of work to do.
- I'vegot an awful lot of work to do before I go on holiday.
- Our house is built on a lot that's somewhat below street level.
- She bought the whole lot.
- There's not a whole lot of difference between them.
- a hell of a lot of money
- · abandoned lots converted into baseball fields
- the market for homes on smaller lots
- Building lots will cost between \$100 000 and \$500 000.
- · He backed the car into the parking lot.
- He threw in his lot with the pirates.
- It fell to her lot to organize the Christmas party.
- Shall I put this lot with the others?
- She was feeling very dissatisfied with her lot.
- Some kids were playing ball in a vacant lot.
- The first lot of visitors has/have arrived

See also: 10ts

lot

I. lot¹ S1 W1 /Ipt \$ la Lt BrE AmE pronoun, adverb

1. a lot (also lots informal) a large amount or number:

- We've spent a lot on the children's education.
- " 'How many CDs have you got?' 'Lots.'

a lot of

- They paid a lot of money for that house.
- I eat a lot of vegetables.
- There were lots of people at the party.

an awful lot (also a whole lot informal) (=a very large amount or number)

He spends an awful lot of time on the computer.

a lot to do/learn/say etc

- I still have a lot to learn.
 - It's a great city, with lots to see and do.

GRAMMAR

Use a singular verbif you are using **a lot of** or **lots of** before an uncountable noun, and a plural verbif you are using it before a plural noun:

- A lot of money was spent on it.
- A lot of people were killed.
- ▶ Do not say 'lot of' or 'a lots of'.

▶ Do not use a lot of with 'years' or 'days'. Say many years/days or a long time.

REGISTER

A lot is fairly informal and lots is informal. In written English, use many followed by a plural noun, or a large amount followed by an uncountable noun:

- This was unpopular for <u>a lot</u> <u>of</u> reasons. → This was unpopular for <u>many</u> reasons.
- | They spent <u>a</u> lot of money. \rightarrow They spent <u>a</u> large amount of money.

2. a lot (also lots informal) if someone or something is a lot better, faster, easier etc, they are much better, faster etc SYN much:

- My headache's lots better, thanks.
- She has a lot more contact with clients these days.
- You'll get there a lot quicker if you take the motorway.
- The house is a lot tidier now Chris has left home.

3. a lot used to say that something happens to a great degree or often:

- Things have changed a lot since I was a child.
- Paul travels a lot on business.
- ^{*} I've been worrying a lot about my health.
- She likes you a lot.

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

- 4. have a lot on your plate informal to have a large number of problems to deal with or a large amount of work to do
- 5. have a lot on your mind to have a lot of problems that you are worried about: "You're quiet today.' (I've got a lot on my mind.'
- 6. have a lot on *British English* to be very busy, with a large number of things to do in a short time: I can't help you now – I've got rather a lot on.
- \Rightarrow thanks a lot at [†]thanks¹(1), \Rightarrow a fat lot of good/use at [†]fat¹(5), \Rightarrow have a lot to answer for at ANSWER FOR(2) II. lot² S2 BrE ^{*} AmE ^{*} noun

[Language: Old English; Origin: hlot 'object used for making a choice by chance']

- 1. GROUP OF PEOPLE/THINGS [countable] a group of people or things considered together:
 - Could you help me carry this lot upstairs?

lot of

- The last lot of people offered £70,000.
- I did three lots of exams last summer.
- Come on, you lot, hurry up!
- His friends are a strange lot.
- 2. the lot especially British English the whole of an amount or number of things, people etc:
 - We'll do everything cooking, washing, ironing the lot.
 - I can't believe you ate the whole lot.
 - I think that's the lot (=everything is included).

the lot of you/them/us (=all of you, them, or us)

Shut up, the lot of you!

- 3. SB'S SITUATION [singular] your lot is your work, duties, social position etc, especially when they could be better:
 - She seems happy enough with her lot.
 - The unions have always tried to improve the lot of their members.
- 4. LAND [countable] especially American English an area of land used for building on or for another purpose:
 - the <u>vacant lot</u> (=empty land) behind the Commercial Hotel
 - a used-car lot ⇒ [↑]parking lot
- 5. FILM [countable] a building and the land surrounding it where films are made SYN studio:
 - the Universal Studios lot
- **6**. THING TO BE SOLD [countable] something, or a group of things, that is sold at an [†]auction:
- Lot 54 is a Victorian lamp.

7. CHOOSING

- a) by lot if someone is chosen by lot, several people each take a piece of paper or an object from a container, and the person who is chosen is the one who gets a particular marked paper or object:
- In Athens at that time, judges were chosen by lot.
- **b)** draw/cast lots to choose something or someone by lot: We drew lots to decide who should go first.
- 8. throw in/cast your lot with somebody/something to join or support someone or something, and accept that what happens to them will affect what happens to you:
 - In 1915 Italy threw in her lot with the Allies.
- \Rightarrow bad lot at [†]bad¹(21), \Rightarrow a job lot at [†]job(17)

lot

12500^{274Mcw} 15000^{174^{cocA} RANGE: 1k LOT ²³⁹¹⁰⁸ lot ²¹³⁷¹⁴ lots ²⁵³⁹⁴ COCA 500k Unlemmatized ⁶⁷⁹⁸¹^{201¹⁷⁸⁰⁵⁸} nn1 ²³⁸⁹⁸1217³⁴²⁷³ rr22 701^{25220⁷⁴⁶} rr33 ⁴⁸⁷31555⁵⁰⁹ rr55 ⁴⁵89644⁷³ np1 ²⁹129414³⁶ jj ⁹274756⁹ nnu ⁶340602⁶ ii ⁴450421⁴ pph1} Freakuency Pack