

town**1. [taʊn] n****1. 1) город; городок**county town - главный город графства (*в Англии*)chief town - главный город (*округа, департамента*)boom town - **амер.** быстро выросший /растущий/ город

old town - старый город

the upper [the French] town - верхняя [французская] часть города

town centre - городской центр, центр города

town life [clothes] - городская жизнь [одежда]

town government - городская администрация

town residence - городская квартира

town gas - газ бытового назначения

town mains - городские магистрали /сети/

town water supply - городской водопровод

to walk to the outskirts of town - пойти на городскую окраину

2) амер. местечко**2. центр деловой или торговой жизни города**

he is going into town - он отправляется в центр

I'm going down town to do some shopping - я еду в центр за покупками

he has an office at home and another in town - у него есть приёмная /контора/ дома и ещё одна в центре города

3. 1) административный центр (района, округа и т. п.); самый большой из близлежащих городов; близлежащий город

in town - в городе

to town - в город

to leave town - уехать из города

out of town - а) в деревне; б) вне города; в) в отъезде (**обыкн.** из Лондона)

he was out of town all last week - всю прошлую неделю его не было в городе /он был в отъезде/

2) столица (обыкн. о Лондоне)

to do one's shopping in town - делать покупки в Лондоне

to flock to town for the coronation - толпами съезжаться в столицу на коронацию

when he is in town he lives in Soho - когда он в Лондоне, он живёт в Сохо

4. (the town)**1) жители города**

it's the talk of the town - весь город об этом говорит

the whole town knows of it - весь город знает об этом

town and gown - население Оксфорда или Кембриджа, включая профессуру и студентов; город и университет, горожане и студенты

2) амер. жители местечка**5. (the town) городская жизнь (в противоп. деревенской)**

a poet of the town - поэт-урбанист

don't think I like the town - не думайте, что мне нравится городская жизнь

farmers often left the country in order to live in the town - фермеры часто покидали сельскую местность ради городской жизни

6. амер. городская община; муниципалитет**7. село, в котором есть базар (тж. market town)****8. арх. светское общество (обыкн. Лондона)**

man [woman] about town - светский человек [светская женщина]

9. шотл. дом, ферма с надворными постройками**10. диал. группа домов; деревня, деревушка****11. скопление нор степных собак; гнездовье пингвинов**

◇ on the town - а) находящийся в увеселительной прогулке по городу; б) предающийся удовольствиям; в) в вихре

удовольствий; to go out on the town - развлекаться; гулять, кутить; распутничать; в) занимающийся проституцией,

воровством **и т. п.**; г) **амер.** получающий пособие по бедности или безработице д) **амер. сл.** проводящий много временив театрах, ночных клубах **и т. п.**

to come to town - впервые появиться в обществе

to go to town - **сл.** а) кутить; б) умело и быстро делать что-л.; to go to town on the pie - основательно приналечь на пирог; в)

преуспевать; г) броситься во что-л. очертя голову /без оглядки/; пуститься во все тяжкие

she's really going to town over the flat - она ничего не жалеет, чтобы обставить квартиру; она всаживает в квартиру всё, что у неё есть

let's do the town - давайте кутить

to paint the town red - кутить, устроить кутёж /попойку/; загулять

2. [taʊn] v редк.**1) застраивать городами****2) делать городом, превращать в город****town**

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

town [taʊn taʊnz] BrE [taʊn] ^u NAmE [taʊn] ^u noun**1. countable, uncountable** a place with many houses, shops/stores, etc. where people live and work. It is larger than a village but smaller than a city

• a university town

- They live in a rough part of town.
- The nearest town is ten miles away.
- We spent a month in the French town of Le Puy.

see also ↑**small-town** You will find other compounds ending in **town** at their place in the alphabet.

2. the town singular the people who live in a particular **town**

- The whole town is talking about it.

3. uncountable the area of a **town** where most of the shops/stores and businesses are

- Can you give me a lift into town?

see also ↑**downtown**, ↑**midtown**, ↑**out-of-town**, ↑**uptown**

4. uncountable (especially NAmE) a particular **town** where sb lives and works or one that has just been referred to

- I'll be in town next week if you want to meet.
- He married a girl from out of town.
- The gossips finally drove her out of town.
- This restaurant serves the best steaks in town.

see also ↑**out-of-town**

5. singular, uncountable life in **towns** or cities as opposed to life in the country

- Pollution is just one of the disadvantages of living in the town.

more at the only game in town **at** ↑**game** *n.*, a man about town **at** ↑**man** *n.*, paint the town red **at** ↑**paint** *v.*

Idioms: ↑**go to town** ▪ ↑**on the town**

Word Origin:

Old English *tūn* 'enclosed piece of land, homestead, village', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *tuin* 'garden' and German *Zaun* 'fence'.

Culture:

place names

Britain and the US have a rich variety of place names. Some names are derived from a feature of the countryside. Others are named after a church or fort. Some honour famous people, while others have been brought from abroad.

Many names reflect the history of an area and of the people who once lived there. Some of the oldest place names in Wales and Scotland date back to the time of the ↑**Celts**. Some towns in Southern England have Latin names dating from ↑**Roman** times.

Other names are of ↑**Anglo-Saxon** or ↑**Viking** origin and date from the period when these peoples invaded Britain. Later, the ↑**Normans** introduced some French names.

In the US many place names are derived from ↑**Native American** words: Chicago, for example, means 'place of the onion' in the Algonquian language, Seattle is named after a chief, and Natchez after a tribe. Sometimes the names were translated, sometimes not: the Black Warrior River in Alabama runs through the city of Tuscaloosa, which was named after a Native American whose name means 'Black Warrior'. Names of Spanish origin are found mainly in the South-Western US. They include San Francisco, San Diego, Las Vegas and Los Angeles. A few names are of French origin, e.g. Baton Rouge and La Crosse. Some names are derived from more than one culture: Anaheim combines the Spanish name 'Ana' with the German 'heim' (= home).

Many British towns take their name from a river. In Wales and Scotland many towns have names beginning with **Aber-**, which means 'river mouth', e.g. Aberystwyth, Aberdeen. In England towns close to a river mouth often end with **-mouth**, e.g. Weymouth. The name of the river forms the rest of the name. Names ending in **-ford** (Oxford) suggest a place where a river is shallow enough to cross. A town beside a lake may, in Scotland, contain **loch-** or, in England, **-mere**, e.g. Lochinver, Windermere.

In Scotland, there are several place names beginning with **Dun-**, meaning 'hill', e.g. Dunbar. Any place whose name ends with **-don** (Swindon), **-hurst** (Sandhurst), **-head** (Gateshead) or, in Wales, begins with **pen-** (Penarth), probably stands on or near a hill. Towns near passes may end in **-gate**, e.g. Harrogate, or, in Scotland, begin with **Glen-**, e.g. Glencoe. Names ending with **-ccombe** or **-combe** (Ilfracombe) or **-dale** (Rochdale), or, in Wales, beginning with **cwm-** (Cwmbran) suggest that the town is in a valley.

American place names based on natural features are easier to recognize. Examples include Two Rivers, River Edge, Mirror Lake, Ocean City, Gulf Breeze, Seven Hills, Shady Valley, Twentynine Palms, Lookout, Little Rock, Round Rock, White Rock and Slippery Rock. French names include La Fontaine and Eau Claire. Some place names describe a product, e.g. Bean City, Copper City.

Many British towns developed around an early fort or castle. This may be indicated by a name ending in **-burgh** (Edinburgh), **-bury** (Salisbury), **-caster** or **-cester** (Doncaster, Gloucester) or **-chester** (Dorchester), or beginning or ending with **castle** (Newcastle). A Welsh variant is **Caer-** (Caernarfon).

Names that include **church-**, **kirk-** or, in Wales **llan-** refer to a church (Offchurch, Kirkby, Llandaff). Towns where there was a monastery may have names ending in **-minster** (Kidderminster).

Names ending with **-ham** (Evesham), **-hampton** (Southampton), **-ington** (Workington), **-stock** or **-stoke** (Woodstock, Basingstoke), **-thorpe** (Scunthorpe), **-wich** or **-wick** (Norwich, Warwick) mean that there was a village or farm there.

In the US place names that refer to buildings include House, Brick Church and High Bridge. Atlanta, Georgia is named after a railway/railroad.

Some British place names refer to ancient tribes. The elements **-ing** and **-ingham** at the end of a name mean 'people of' and 'home of the people of', as in Reading ('Read's people') and Birmingham ('home of Beorma's people'). Places with names ending in **-by** were the homes of Viking invaders, e.g. Grimsby ('Grim's village').

Some towns take their name from Christian saints, particularly if they had local connections. These include St Albans, St Andrews and St David's. Towns named after people who lived in more recent times are rare in Britain. They include Nelson, named after Lord Nelson and the ↑**new town** Telford, named after the engineer Thomas Telford.

By contrast, many towns in the US honour famous Americans, especially presidents. Abraham ↑**Lincoln** is honoured in towns named Lincoln, Lincolnville, Lincolnwood, etc, Andrew ↑**Jackson** at Jackson and Jacksonville and Thomas **Jefferson** at Jefferson.

Jeffersonville and Jefferson City.

Other towns named after famous Americans include Houston, Texas, named after Sam [↑]Houston; Cody, Wyoming, after [↑]Buffalo Bill; Boone, Tennessee, after Daniel Boone; and Custer, Montana, after General George Custer. Often the person is now little heard of, e.g. H M Shreve, a 19th century boat captain on the [↑]Mississippi River, whose name was used for Shreveport, Louisiana. A few towns are named after companies, e.g. Hershey, Pennsylvania.

Many American towns are named after a place in Britain or another country from which settlers in the US originally came. British names are found especially in [↑]New England. They include Boston, Cambridge, Gloucester, Manchester-by-the-sea, and Stafford. British names used in other parts of the US include the cities of New York and Birmingham, and Glasgow, a small town in Montana. Like New York (New Amsterdam), Brooklyn (Breukelyn) was originally named by Dutch settlers.

Names from other countries include New Orleans, Moscow, Athens, Paris, Naples and New Holland.

Americans enjoy creating unusual or humorous names, such as Tombstone in Arizona. Truth or Consequences in New Mexico is named after a radio quiz show. Other names include Cannon Ball, Pie Town, Smackover, Humble City, High Lonesome, Cut and Shoot, and Monkey's Eyebrow.

Collocations:

Town and country

Town

live in a city/a town/an urban environment (informal) a concrete jungle/the suburbs/shanty towns/slums

live (especially NAmE) downtown/in the downtown area (BrE) in the city centre

enjoy/like the hectic pace of life/the hustle and bustle of city life

cope with the stress/pressure of urban life

get caught up in the rat race

prefer/seek the anonymity of life in a big city

be drawn by/resist the lure of the big city

head for the bright lights (of the big city/New York)

enjoy/love the vibrant/lively nightlife

have/be close to all the amenities

be surrounded by towering skyscrapers/a soulless urban sprawl

use/travel by/rely on (BrE) public transport/(NAmE) public transportation

put up with/get stuck in/sit in massive/huge/heavy/constant traffic jams

tackle/ease/relieve/alleviate the heavy/severe traffic congestion

be affected/choked/damaged by pollution

Country

live in a village/the countryside/an isolated area/a rural backwater (informal) the sticks

enjoy/like the relaxed/slower pace of life

enjoy/love/explore the great outdoors

look for/find/get/enjoy a little peace and quiet

need/want to get back/closer to nature

be surrounded by open/unspoilt/picturesque countryside

escape/quit/get out of/leave the rat race

seek/achieve a better/healthy work-life balance

downshift to a less stressful life

seek/start a new life in the country

(BrE, informal) up sticks/ (NAmE, informal) pull up stakes and move to/head for...

create/build/foster a strong sense of community

depend on/be employed in/work in agriculture

live off/farm/work the land

tackle/address the problem of rural unemployment

Example Bank:

- Dad's in town shopping.
- Darlington's twin town of Amiens
- Exeter, the county town of Devon
- He left town yesterday for a conference in Cape Town.
- How many people live in the town?
- I spent years moving from town to town.
- I was out of town last week.
- I'm going into town— can I get you anything?
- It was built as a new town in the 1960s.
- It's been a ghost town since the gold rush ended.
- Kitzbühel is an ancient fortified town with fine medieval buildings.
- London was a boom town and the stock market was soaring.
- Millie hit the town, looking for excitement.
- Mum's in town doing some shopping.
- Rio was a boom town and trade was thriving.
- She has gone back to live in her home town.
- They wanted to move out of town and start a new life in the country.
- They'll be back in town tomorrow.
- a 19th-century mill town that used to produce cotton

- a busy market town
- a lake just outside the town
- a sleepy provincial town in southern France
- a thriving holiday town
- an out-of-town superstore
- the dusty border town of Eagle Pass, Texas
- the rolling hills that surround the town
- the sun-drenched beach towns of Southern California
- Do you prefer the town to the country?
- I'll be in town next week if you want to go out for a drink.
- Sackville is a small university town in eastern Canada.

town

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

town **S1 W1** /taʊn/ *BrE* " *AmE* " *noun*

[*Language*: Old English; *Origin*: tun 'yard, buildings inside a wall, village, town']

1. PLACE [countable] a large area with houses, shops, offices etc where people live and work, that is smaller than a city and larger than a village:

▪ an industrial town in the Midlands

town of

▪ the town of Norwalk, Connecticut

▪ I walked to the nearest town.

2. MAIN CENTRE [uncountable] the business or shopping centre of a town:

▪ We're going into town tonight to see a film.

▪ They have a small apartment in town.

3. PEOPLE [singular] all the people who live in a particular town:

▪ The whole town turned out to watch the procession.

4. WHERE YOU LIVE [uncountable] the town or city where you live:

▪ Cam left town about an hour ago, so he should be out at the farm by now.

▪ I'll be out of town for about a week.

▪ Guess who's in town? Jodie's sister!

▪ Do you know of a good place to eat? I'm from out of town (=from a different town).

▪ We're moving to another part of town.

5. VILLAGE [countable] *American English* several houses forming a small group around a church, shops etc **SYN village** *British English*:

▪ Rowayton is a small town of around 4000 people.

6. NOT COUNTRY the town life in towns and cities in general:

▪ Which do you prefer, the town or the country?

7. go to town (on something) informal to do something in a very eager or thorough way:

▪ Angela really went to town on buying things for her new house.

8. (out) on the town informal going to restaurants, bars, theatres etc for entertainment in the evening:

▪ Frank is taking me out for a night on the town.

9. town and gown used to describe the situation in which the people living in a town and the students in a town seem to be separate and opposing groups

⇒ †ghost town, †home town, ⇒ **paint the town (red)** at †paint²(5)

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COLLOCATIONS

■ ADJECTIVES/NOUN + town

▪ **small/big** I grew up in a small town in Iowa. | The nearest big town is 20 miles away.

▪ **a little town** a pretty little town in the French Alps

▪ **a major town** It is one of the UK's biggest retailers with shops in every major town.

▪ **busy/bustling** The town was busy even in November.

▪ **quiet** The town is quiet in the summer. | Cannigione is a quiet little town with a scattering of shops, restaurants and cafes.

▪ **sleepy** (=very quiet, with not much happening) Johnson grew up in the sleepy retirement town of Asheville.

▪ **a historic/ancient town** Visitors can go on a tour of this historic town.

▪ **an industrial town** Thousands moved to the newly forming industrial towns to work in the mills.

▪ **a seaside town** young people looking for seasonal work in seaside towns

▪ **a provincial town** (=one that is not near the capital) Many provincial towns were transformed by the coming of the railway.

▪ **a market town** (=a town in Britain where there is a regular outdoor market) The pretty market town of Ashbourne is only 9 miles away.

▪ **sb's home town** (=the town where someone was born) He was buried in his home town of Leeds.

▪ **a new town** (=one of several towns built in Britain since 1946) The design of Milton Keynes and other new towns proved unpopular.

■ phrases

▪ **the centre of town/the town centre** *British English*, **the center of town/the town center** *American English* The hotel was right in the center of town.

▪ **the outskirts/edge of a town** It was six o'clock when she reached the outskirts of the town.

• • •

THESAURUS

■ place with houses, shops, and offices

- **city** a large area with houses, shops, offices etc that is often the centre of government for an area. A **city** is bigger than a **town**: The nearest big city is San Francisco.
- **town** a large area with houses, shops, offices etc. A **town** is smaller than a **city**: La Coruña is a pretty seaside town.
- **capital** (also **capital city**) the city where the government of a country or state is: We travelled to Budapest, the capital of Hungary.
- **metropolis** a big busy city that is full of people and activity: After 1850 Paris grew quickly into a busy metropolis.
- **urban** *adjective* [only before noun] relating to towns and cities: Air pollution is particularly bad in urban areas. | urban development

town

Freakuency Pack

12500 **485**^{MCW}

15000 **573**^{COCA}

RANGE: **1k** TOWN ⁸⁴⁸⁰²

town ⁷⁴²¹⁵

towns ¹⁰⁵⁸⁷

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

31751 **534**⁷³²¹³ *nn1*

417 **23953**⁸¹⁵ *np1*

73 **74819**¹⁰³ *nnl1*

53 **92098**⁶⁹ *nnu*

10 **257706**¹⁰ *jj*

5 **391035**⁵ *ppl1*