

barrowI
['bærəv] *n*

1. холм, пригорок; (невысокая) гора
2. могильный холм, курган

II

['bærəv] *n* *дуал.*

боров, кастрированный хряк

II

1. ['bærəv] *n*

1. тачка; ручная тележка
powered barrow - самоходная тележка
2. носилки

2. ['bærəv] *v*подвозить (*материал*) в тачках

IV

['bærəv] *n*

фланелевый спальный мешок для младенцев

barrow

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

bar-row [barrow barrows] *BrE* ['bærəʊ] ^m *NAmE* ['bærəʊ] ^m *noun*

1. (*BrE*) a small open vehicle with two wheels from which fruit, vegetables, etc. are sold in the street
2. a large pile of earth built over a place where people were buried in ancient times
3. = ↑wheelbarrow

Word Origin:*sense 1* and *sense 3* Old English bearwe 'stretcher, bier' Germanic ↑bear*sense 2* Old English beorg Germanic Dutch *berg* German *Berg* 'hill, mountain'Culture:**Bronze Age Britain**

In Britain the ↑Stone Age changed slowly into the Bronze Age from about 2100 BC. Metal started to be used for the first time instead of stone to make tools. The skill to make things with metal may have been brought to Britain soon after 2000 BC by the Beaker Folk who were named after the bell-shaped **beakers** (= cups with wide mouths) found in their **tombs**. **Copper** was used at first, then **bronze**, a mixture of **copper** and tin. Tools were made by pouring the metal into a **mould**. In the latter part of the Bronze Age most **settlements** (= villages) had their own **smiths** or skilled **craftsmen**.

Bronze Age people built the impressive **stone circles** still to be seen at ↑Stonehenge and other places. The double circle of **standing stones** at Stonehenge dates from about 2100 BC. Several pairs of stones still have a large, thick horizontal stone across the top of them. The upright **sandstone** boulders, called **sarsens** are thought to have been dug from the ground about 20 miles/32 kilometres away, but the smaller blue-coloured stones laid across the top come from Wales. It is not known whether they were transported by people using **rollers** or whether they were left near the site of Stonehenge by glaciers during the Ice Age. In either case, many people would have been involved in building the monument. Stonehenge now attracts a lot of visitors and is a source of **wonder** and pride. Some people believe that it has a special religious or **astronomical** meaning and was originally used to calculate when the seasons began and ended.

On ↑Dartmoor many **stone rows extend** in lines for distances up to two miles/3 kilometres. There are few **traces** of Bronze Age houses, though **pounds** (= areas surrounded by stone walls) on the edge of the moor may have contained groups of houses.

In the Bronze Age important people were buried in round ↑barrows (= piles of earth) made near the top of a hill. Over 20 000 round barrows are known. There was usually only one person buried in each, together with metal goods and **pottery**.

In about 500 BC iron began to be used instead of bronze for making tools, and the period after this became known as the Iron Age. Compare [Iron Age Britain](#)

Culture:

In Britain **long barrows** date mainly from the later ↑Stone Age (4000–2100 BC), and **round barrows** date from the ↑Bronze Age (2100–700 BC).

barrow

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

bar-row /'bærəʊ \$ -rou/ *BrE* ^m *AmE* ^m *noun* [countable][*Sense 1,3: Language: Old English; Origin: bearwe*][*Sense 2: Language: Old English; Origin: beorg*]

1. a small vehicle like a box on wheels, from which fruits, vegetables etc used to be sold
2. a large pile of earth like a small hill that was put over a ↑grave in ancient times
3. a ↑wheelbarrow

barrow

Freakuency Pack

12500 **7632** ^{MCW}15000 **NON** ^{COCA}RANGE: **5k BARROW** ⁸⁵³barrow ⁷³⁰

barrows 123

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

277 **27934**⁶²⁸ *np1*

79 **75168**¹⁰² *nn1*
