

army**1.** [ˈɑːmi] *n*

- 1) (the army) армия (*вооружённые силы страны*)
 the Army - армия Великобритании сухопутные войска
 Army in the Field - действующая армия
 army of occupation - оккупационная армия
 to enter /to go into, to join/ the army - поступить на военную службу

2) армия (*оперативное объединение; тж. field army*)

3) *амер.* наземные войска

2. множество, масса, толпа; армия

army of unemployed - армия безработных

army of insects - тучи насекомых

the whole army of words - вся масса слов

3. (Army) Армия (*в названиях обществ*)

Salvation Army - Армия спасения

Blue Ribbon Army - Общество трезвенников

2. [ˈɑːmi] *a*

военный, армейский

army biscuits - *разг.* сухари

army bible - *воен. разг.* устав

army number - личный номер военнослужащего

army troops - армейские части (*не входящие в состав корпусов*)

Army Manual - устав сухопутных /наземных/ войск

Army Regulations - директивы по армии (*в США*)

army ambulance - походный госпиталь

army medical service - военно-санитарная служба

army surplus - излишки военного имущества, идущие на распродажу

army

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

army [army armies] *BrE* [ˈɑːmɪ] *NAme* [ˈɑːrmi] *noun* (pl. **armies**)

1. countable + singular or plural verb a large organized group of soldiers who are trained to fight on land

- The two opposing armies faced each other across the battlefield.

2. the army singular + singular or plural verb the part of a country's armed forces that fights on land

- Her husband is **in the army** .
- After leaving school, Mike **went into the army** .
- an army officer
- **army barracks/bases**

3. countable + singular or plural verb a large number of people or things, especially when they are organized in some way or involved in a particular activity

- an army of advisers/volunteers
- An army of ants marched across the path.

Word Origin:

late Middle English: from Old French *armee*, from *armata*, feminine past participle of Latin *armare* 'to arm' .

Culture:**the armed forces**

The British armed forces, sometimes called the **services**, consist of the **Army**, the **Royal Navy (RN)**, and the **Royal Air Force (RAF)**. The Queen is **Commander-in-Chief** of all three services, but responsibility for their management lies with the **Ministry of Defence (MOD)**, which is headed by the **Secretary of State for Defence** . The Army is the largest of the three services and the Royal Navy the smallest. The Navy is the service with the longest history and is sometimes known as the **senior service** . The regular forces are supported when necessary by the **regular reserves**, who are former members of the regular forces and **volunteer reserves**, people who train in their free time with the **Territorial Army**, the **Reserve Air Forces**, or the **Royal Navy Reserve** . In 1998 the government's **Strategic Defence Review** set out a plan of modernization of the armed forces and established a **Joint Rapid Reaction Force** which includes all three services.

In the US the President is **Commander-in Chief** of the armed forces and the **Secretary of Defense** is responsible for their management. The **Joint Chiefs of Staff** are the military leaders of the four services, the **Army**, **Navy**, **Air Force** and **Marine Corps**, which are supported when necessary by the reserve forces, the **US Army Reserve**, the **National Guard** and the **Navy Reserve** . The Army is the service with the longest history. Four of its leaders became President: George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Ulysses S Grant and Dwight Eisenhower.

Thesaurus:

army *noun* C+sing./pl. *v.*

- The armies faced each other across the battlefield.
- Mike is in the army.

force • **legion** • **unit** •

a/the **enemy/rebel/British/French, etc.** army/forces/unit

a/an army/force/legion **invades** a place

a/an army/force/legion/unit **advances/retreats**

Collocations:

War and peace

Starting a war

declare /make/wage war (on sb/sth)
go to war (against/with sb)
cause/spark/provoke/foment/quell unrest
incite/lead /crush/suppress a revolt/rebellion
launch/mount/carry out a surprise/terrorist attack
prevent/halt/represent an escalation of the conflict
be torn apart by/be on the brink of civil war
enter/invade /occupy sb's territory
lead /launch/resist/repel an invasion

Military operations

adopt/develop /implement /pursue a military strategy
carry out/execute /perform military operations/manoeuvres (*especially US*) maneuvers
send/deploy/station/pull back/withdraw troops
go on/fly/carry out a reconnaissance/rescue mission
train/equip/deploy army/military/combat units
lead /launch/conduct a raid/a surprise attack/an (air/airborne/amphibious) assault (on sb)
employ/use guerrilla tactics
conduct/wage biological/guerrilla warfare
fight/crush/defeat the rebels/the insurgency
suffer/inflict a crushing defeat
achieve /win a decisive victory
halt/stop the British/German/Russian advance
order/force a retreat

Fighting

join/serve in the army/navy/air force
be/go/remain /serve on active duty
serve/complete /return from a tour of duty
be sent to the front (line)
attack/strike/engage /defeat/kill/destroy the enemy
see/report/be engaged in heavy fighting
call for/be met with armed resistance
come under heavy/machine-gun/mortar fire
fire a machine-gun/mortar shells/rockets (at sb/sth)
shoot a rifle/a pistol/bullets/missiles
launch/fire a cruise/ballistic/anti-tank missile
use biological/chemical/nuclear weapons
inflict/suffer/sustain heavy losses/casualties
be hit/killed by enemy/friendly/artillery fire
become/be held as a prisoner of war

Civilians in war

harm/kill/target/protect innocent/unarmed civilians
cause/avoid/limit/minimize civilian casualties/collateral damage
impose/enforce/lift a curfew
engage in/be a victim of ethnic cleansing
be sent to an internment/a concentration camp
accept/house/resettle refugees fleeing from war
fear/threaten military/violent reprisals
commit/be accused of war crimes/crimes against humanity/genocide

Making peace

make/bring/win/achieve /maintain /promote peace
call for/negotiate/broker/declare a ceasefire/a temporary truce
sign a ceasefire agreement
call for/bring/put an end to hostilities
demand /negotiate /accept the surrender of sb/sth
establish/send (in) a peacekeeping force
negotiate /conclude/ratify/sign/accept/reject/break/violate a peace treaty

Example Bank:

- A huge army marched on the city .
- Actresses now hire armies of hairdressers and stylists .
- After finishing school, Mike went into the army.
- He argued that unemployment created a useful reserve army of labour.
- He bought the jacket at an army surplus store.
- He created an army of loyal customers.
- He grew up on an army base in the 1960s.
- He led the army into battle.

- He marched a foreign army into the capital.
- He was in command of the British Army in Egypt.
- Her husband is in the army.
- NASA maintains a small army of engineers.
- The French army was deployed in the Western Desert.
- The German army entered Austria in March 1938.
- The army was finally defeated in the autumn.
- The companies recruit mostly retired army personnel.
- The emperor was deposed and his army disbanded.
- The king was unable to raise an army.
- The singer was surrounded by a veritable army of reporters.
- The taxes were used to maintain a standing army of around 55 000 troops.
- The two opposing armies clashed in battle.
- Their city fell victim to an invading army.
- There was an army of technicians ready to help.
- Who will organize the army of volunteers?
- a vast army of personnel
- those who fought the Soviet army in Afghanistan
- He's an army officer.

army

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

army **S1 W1** /'ɑːrmi/\$ 'ɑːr/-BrE " AmE " *noun* (plural **armies**)

[Date: 1300-1400; Language: Old French; Origin: armeer, from Medieval Latin armata; ⇨ ↑armada]

1. **the army** [also + plural verb *British English*] the part of a country's military force that is trained to fight on land in a war:

- " The army are helping to clear up after the floods.
- " an army officer
- " Army units launched attacks on bases near Jounieh port.
- " He joined the army when he was 17.

in the army

- " Both my sons are in the army.

2. **[countable]** a large organized group of people trained to fight on land in a war:

- " Rebel armies have taken control of the radio station.

raise an army (=collect together and organize an army to fight a battle)

- " The Slovenians say they can raise an army of 20,000 men.

3. **[countable]** a large number of people involved in the same activity

army of

- " The village hall is maintained by an army of volunteers

• • •

COLLOCATIONS

verbs

- **join the army** At 18, I decided to join the army.
- **go into the army** When Dan left school, he went into the army.
- **serve in the army** He had served in the Indian army.
- **leave the army** Why did you leave the army?
- **be discharged/dismissed from the army** He developed epilepsy, a condition which led to him being discharged from the army.

adjectives

- **the British/French/Polish etc army** a soldier in the Spanish army
- **a regular/standing army** (=permanent and existing whether there is a war or not) The regular army has about 5,000 troops.
- **an invading army** The towns were looted by the invading army.
- **an occupying army** (=one that is in a foreign country which they control by force) There was constant resistance to the occupying army.
- **a victorious army** Two days later, the victorious German army entered Paris.
- **a defeated army** The survivors of his defeated army settled in Provence.
- **an advancing army** (=moving forward in order to attack) The advancing Roman army was almost upon them.
- **a retreating army** (=moving away after being defeated) Washington's troops pursued the retreating British army.

army + NOUN

- **an army base/camp** the local army base
- **an army unit** The town was surrounded by army units.
- **an army officer** Both daughters married army officers.
- **an army recruit** The army recruits must undergo basic training.

phrases

- **be in command of the army** He had gained respect and was placed in command of the army.

• • •

THESAURUS

- **the army** the part of a country's military force that is trained to fight on land: Her son joined the army in 2002. | an army commander
- **the armed forces** (also **the military especially American English, the services British English, the service American English**) the army, navy, and air force: He served in the armed forces for many years. | Riley joined the military after graduating from high school.

people in an army

- **soldier** someone who is in the army, especially someone who is not an officer: Three soldiers were killed in an hour-long gun battle.
- **troops** soldiers, especially those who are taking part in a military attack: The government sent more troops to Iraq.
- **serviceman/servicewoman** a man or woman who is in the army, air force, or navy: The hospital treats injured servicemen and women.
- **officer** a high-ranking member of the army, air force, or navy who is in charge of a group of soldiers, sailors etc: an army officer

join the army

- **join up** *British English*, **enlist** *American English* to join the army: He joined up when he was 18.
- **be called up** *British English*, **be drafted** *American English* to be ordered to serve in the army by the government: He was drafted into the US army in 1943. | Reserve soldiers were being called up.
- **conscription** (*also the draft* *American English*) a government policy of ordering people to serve in the army: Conscription was introduced in 1916. | He had left the country to avoid the draft.

army

Freakuency Pack

12500 **795**^{MCW}

15000 **1351**^{COCA}

RANGE: **2k** ARMY ³¹⁷⁷¹

army ²⁸⁹⁵⁰

armies ²⁸²¹

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

11311 **1457**²⁸⁸⁹⁰ *nn1*

46 **99148**⁶⁰ *nnu*