

transport**1. [ˈtrænsɜːt] n****1. транспорт, средства сообщения**

public transport - общественный транспорт

wheeled [motor] transport - колёсный [автомобильный] транспорт

water [air] transport - водный [воздушный] транспорт

rail transport - железнодорожный транспорт

two-wheel transport - двухколёсный транспорт (*велосипеды, мотоциклы, мотороллеры и т. п.*)

integrated transport system - единая транспортная система

2. перевозка, транспортировка транспорт

transport operations - перевозки

transport of freight - транспортировка грузов

transport of goods [of mail] - перевозка товаров [почты]

(inland) water transport - перевозка по внутренним водным путям

overland [overseas] transport - сухопутная [морская] перевозка

the transport of equipment up the frozen river - перевозка оборудования по замёрзшей реке

3. 1) машина, автомобиль

have you got transport? - у вас есть машина?

your transport is waiting - ваша машина подана

2) транспортное судно, транспорт

to serve as a seaman on transports - служить моряком на транспортных судах

3) транспортный самолёт

supersonic transport - сверхзвуковой транспортный самолёт

4) косм. транспортный корабль**4. часто pl сильная эмоция; порыв (чувства)**

a transport of joy [of horror, of rage, of delight] - радость [ужас, гнев, восторг]

what a transport of enthusiasm! - какой взрыв энтузиазма!

5. редк. сыльный, каторжник**6. спец.****1) перенос (тепла, массы и т. п.)**

transport of contaminants - перенос радиоактивных загрязняющих веществ

2) распространение

thermal radiation transport - распространение теплового излучения

3) нанос; отложение

coastal sediment transport - береговые осадочные породы

7. вчт.**1) протяжка**

tape transport - протяжка ленты, лентопротяжка

2) механизм протяжки, лентопротяжный механизм

twin tape transport - двойной лентопротяжный механизм

2. [ˈtrænsɜːt] a**транспортный**

transport airplane - транспортный самолёт

transport bomber - **воен.** транспортно-бомбардировочный самолёт

transport command - а) транспортная авиация; б) транспортное авиационное командование

transport rocket - **воен.** а) транспортная ракета; б) грузовая ракета**3. [trænˈspɜːt] v****1. 1) перевозить, транспортировать; переносить, перемещать**

to transport passengers and luggage - перевозить пассажиров и грузы

to transport mail by airplane - перевозить почту самолётом

to transport the house to a new site - перевезти дом на новое место

to transport troops from Great Britain to France - перебрасывать войска из Великобритании во Францию

we paid our fare to be transported across the river - мы заплатили за переправу через реку

2) переносить (в мыслях, воображении и т. п.)

and on the instant he was transported to a far land - и в то же мгновение он перенёсся в мыслях далеко-далеко

2. обикн. pass приводить и состояние восторга, ужаса и т. п.

the crowd was transported by these words - эти слова воодушевили толпу

3. обикн. pass редк. ссылать на каторгу, высылать, отправлять в ссылку**4. вчт. протягивать (ленту)****5. шотл. переводить (священника на другое место); переносить (приход)****transport**

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

trans·port AW [transport transports transported transporting] **noun, verb****noun** BrE [ˈtrænsɜːt] ^m ; NAmE [ˈtrænsɜːt] ^m**1.** (especially BrE) (NAmE usually **trans·por·ta·tion**) **uncountable** a system for carrying people or goods from one place to another using vehicles, roads, etc• **air/freight/road transport**

• the government's transport policy

see also ↑public transport

2. (BrE) (NAmE **trans-*por-ta-tion***) **uncountable** a vehicle or method of travel

- Applicants must have their own transport.
- Transport to and from the airport is included in the price.
- His bike is his only **means of transport**.

3. **uncountable** (especially BrE) (also **trans-*por-ta-tion*** NAmE, BrE) the activity or business of carrying goods from one place to another using lorries/trucks, trains, etc

- The goods were damaged during transport.
- controls on the transport of nuclear waste

4. **countable** a ship, plane or lorry/truck used for carrying soldiers, supplies, etc. from one place to another

5. **transports plural ~ of sth** (literary) strong feelings and emotions

- to be in transports of delight

Word Origin:

late Middle English: from Old French **transporter** or Latin **transportare**, from **trans-** 'across' + **portare** 'carry'.

Culture:

transport

Most journeys in Britain and the US are made by **↑road**. Some of these are made on **public transport** (**AmE public transportation**) but most are by private car.

In Britain many people rely on their car for daily local activities, e.g. getting to work, doing the shopping, and visiting friends.

People living in **urban** areas may use buses, trains or, in London, the **↑Underground** to get to city centres, mainly because traffic is often heavy and it is difficult to find anywhere to **park** a car. Some places in the country have very few buses so people living there have no choice but to rely on their cars.

In the US large cities have good public transportation systems. The **↑El** railroad in Chicago and the **underground** systems of New York, **↑Boston**, **↑San Francisco** and **↑Washington, DC** are heavily used. Elsewhere, most Americans prefer to use their cars. In 2000 half of New Yorkers used public transport to get to work. In Los Angeles it was less than 10%. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive fairly long distances to schools, offices, shops, banks, etc. Many college and even **high-school** students have their own cars.

Long-distance travel in Britain is also mainly by road, though **↑railways** link most towns and cities. Most places are linked by **↑motorways** or other fast roads and many people prefer to drive at their own **convenience** rather than use a train, even though they may get stuck in a **traffic jam**. Long-distance **coach/bus** services are usually a cheaper alternative to trains, but they take longer and may be less comfortable. Some long-distance travel, especially that undertaken for business reasons, may be by air. There are regular flights between regional airports, as well as to and from London. A lot of **freight** is also distributed by road, though heavier items and **raw materials** often go by rail.

In the US most long-distance travel is by air. America had two main long-distance bus companies, **Greyhound** and Trailways which merged in the early 1990s. **Amtrak**, which is financially supported by the federal government, provides long-distance rail services for passengers. There are many smaller private companies that operate commuter railways for the cities. Other private railway companies such as **Union Pacific** now carry only freight, though in fact over 70% of freight goes by road.

The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are **traffic congestion** and **pollution**. It is predicted that the number of cars on British roads will increase by a third within a few years, making both these problems worse. The British government would like more people to use public transport, but so far they have had little success in persuading people to give up their cars or to share rides with neighbours. Nevertheless, in the ten years to 2003 travel by rail increased by almost a third. Most people feel that public transport needs to be improved. Americans have resisted government requests to share cars because it is less convenient and restricts their freedom. Petrol/gasoline is relatively cheap in the US and outside the major cities public transport is bad, so they see no reason to use their cars less.

Despite the use of **unleaded** petrol/gasoline, **exhaust emissions** (= gases) from vehicles still cause air pollution which can have serious effects on health. The US was the first nation to require cars to be fitted with **catalytic converters** (= devices that reduce the amount of dangerous gases given off). **Emissions** are required to be below a certain level, and devices have been developed to check at the roadside that vehicles meet the requirement. Stricter controls are also being applied to lorries/trucks. Car manufacturers are developing cars that use electricity and other fuels that cause less pollution.

The cheapest and most **environmentally-friendly** ways to travel are to walk or ride a bicycle. Many cities now have special **cycle routes** or **cycle lanes** beside the main road. Elsewhere, there are so many cars on the roads that cycling can be dangerous. **↑Sustrans** aims to increase travel by bicycle by providing safer routes. In the US bicycles are used mostly for fun or sport.

Example Bank:

- Applicants for the job must have their own transport.
- He sits on the passenger transport authority.
- Staff who transfer to a different office will receive a transport allowance.
- The car broke down, leaving us without transport.
- We provide transport to and from school.
- people who have no access to private transport
- to travel by/on public transport
- Horses and carts were the only means of transport.
- Investment in transport infrastructure has increased.
- Is it possible to get there by public transport?
- The book deals with the history of road transport.
- The industry was faced with a huge transport problem.
- The region has good transport links.

- They called for a complete rethink of government transport policy.
- Transport costs are currently funded by the taxpayer.
- We need stricter controls on the transport of nuclear waste.
- You need your own transport if you live there.

verb *BrE* [træn'spɔːt] ; *NAmE* [træn'spɔːtɪ]

1. ~ **sth/sb (+ adv./prep.)** to take sth/sb from one place to another in a vehicle
 - to transport goods/passengers
 - Most of our luggage was transported by sea.
2. ~ **sth (+ adv./prep.)** to move sth somewhere by means of a natural process

Syn: ↑carry

- The seeds are transported by the wind.
 - Blood transports oxygen around the body.
3. ~ **sb (+ adv./prep.)** to make sb feel that they are in a different place, time or situation
 - The book transports you to another world.
 4. ~ **sb (+ adv./prep.)** (in the past) to send sb to a far away place as a punishment
 - British convicts were transported to Australia for life.

Verb forms:

verb forms	
present simple	
I / you / we / they	transport
	<i>BrE</i> /træn 'spɔ:t/
	<i>NAmE</i> /træn 'spɔ:rt/
he / she / it	transports
	<i>BrE</i> /træn 'spɔ:ts/
	<i>NAmE</i> /træn 'spɔ:rts/
past simple, past participle	transported
	<i>BrE</i> /træn 'spɔ:tɪd/
	<i>NAmE</i> /træn 'spɔ:rtɪd/
-ing form	transporting
	<i>BrE</i> /træn 'spɔ:tɪŋ/
	<i>NAmE</i> /træn 'spɔ:rtɪŋ/

Word Origin:

late Middle English: from Old French **transporter** or Latin **transportare**, from **trans-** 'across' + **portare** 'carry'.

Example Bank:

- Convicted criminals were transported to the Australian colonies.
- Our furniture can easily be transported from the shop to your home.
- The animals are transported in trucks, often without being fed or watered for days.
- Too many goods are currently being transported by road.

See also: ↑transportation

transport

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

1. **transport** ¹ **S2 W2 AC** /'trænsɔːt t̩ \$ -ɔː t̩ *BrE* ¹ *AmE* ¹ **noun**

[**Word Family:** noun: ↑transport, ↑transportation, ↑transporter; verb: ↑transport]

1. [**uncountable**] *British English* a system or method for carrying passengers or goods from one place to another **SYN**

transportation *American English*

air/rail/road transport

- Improved rail transport is essential for business.
- commuters who travel on public transport (=buses, trains etc)
- It's easier to get to the college if you have your own transport (=a car, bicycle etc).

means/mode/form of transport

- Horses were the only means of transport.

GRAMMAR

In this meaning, **transport** is an uncountable noun and has no plural form. Use a singular verb after it:

- Public transport there is cheap.

2. [**uncountable**] the process or business of taking goods from one place to another **SYN transportation** *American English*

transport of

- Canals were used for the transport of goods.

3. [**countable**] a ship or aircraft for carrying soldiers or supplies

4. **be in a transport of delight/joy etc** *literary* to be feeling very strong emotions of pleasure, happiness etc

• • •

COLLOCATIONS

■ ADJECTIVES/NOUN + transport

- **road transport** Buses are the safest form of road transport in this country.
- **rail transport** Freight delivery costs could be reduced substantially by using rail transport.
- **air transport** The air transport industry is presently going through a period of change.
- **public transport** (=buses, trains etc that are available for everyone to use) We recommend that you travel by public transport.

▪ **private transport** (=a vehicle that you own and drive) 77 percent of respondents in the survey had regular access to private transport.

■ transport + NOUN

- **the transport system** We will create a better, more integrated transport system.
- **transport costs** We must ensure that transport costs are kept low.
- **transport links** The region has good transport links to the capital.

■ phrases

- **a means/mode/form of transport** Horses and carts were the only means of transport.
- **have your own transport** The supermarket offers a free bus service for customers who do not have their own transport.

II. transport² AC /træn'spɔ:t\$ -ɔ:t BrE " AmE " verb [transitive usually + adverb/preposition]

[Word Family: noun: ↑transport, ↑transportation, ↑transporter; verb: ↑transport]

[Date: 1300-1400; Language: Old French; Origin: transporter, from Latin, from portare 'to carry']

1. to take goods, people etc from one place to another in a vehicle:

▪ trucks used for transporting oil

transport somebody/something to something

▪ The statue was transported to London.

2. **be transported back to/into something** to imagine that you are in another place or time because of something that you see or hear:

▪ One look, and I was transported back to childhood.

3. **be transported with delight/joy etc literary** to feel very strong emotions of pleasure, happiness etc

4. **old use** to send a criminal to a distant country as a punishment

—transportable adjective

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THESAURUS

- **take** to move or go with someone or something from one place to another: Don't forget to take your keys. | Shall I take you home? | I took Alice a cup of tea.
- **bring** to take someone or something to the place where you are now: We've brought someone to see you! | Will you bring your photos with you when you come?
- **transport** to take large quantities of goods from one place to another in a plane, train, ship etc: The plane is used for transporting military equipment. | The coal was transported by rail.
- **deliver** to take goods, letters, newspapers etc to someone's home or office: Unfortunately, the package was delivered to the wrong address.
- **fly** to take someone or something somewhere by plane: The bread is specially flown in from Paris.
- **ship** to take goods from one place to another – this can be by ship, truck, plane, or train: Half the whisky is shipped to Japan and the US.
- **carry** to take people or goods somewhere – used especially when saying how many people or things, or what kind: The new plane can carry up to 600 passengers. | The ship was carrying a full cargo of oil.
- **lead** to take someone to a place by going in front of them: He led Julia through the house to his study. | Roland led the way back to the car in silence.
- **guide** to take someone to a place and show them the way: Emily guided him through a side gate into a large garden.
- **escort** to take someone to a place and protect or guard them: The prisoner was escorted into the room by two police officers. | The singer was escorted by her assistant and her bodyguard.
- **usher** to politely lead someone somewhere and show them where to go, especially because it is your job to do this: We were ushered into the lift by a man in uniform.

transport

Freakuency Pack

12500 **1339**^{MCW}

15000 **1523**^{COCA}

RANGE: **1k** TRANSPORT ²⁶⁷³⁷

transport ⁷⁰⁹⁹

transportation ¹⁵¹⁵⁰

transported ²³⁷⁸

transporter ²⁵⁷

transporters ¹³⁵

transporting ¹⁰⁸⁴

transports ⁶³⁴

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

3198 **6691**⁵³⁵¹ *nn1*

1310 **16679**¹⁴⁴³ *vvi*

259 **45204**²⁶⁸ *vv0*

13 **128422**³⁷ *nnu*