

charity['tʃærɪti] *n*

1. 1) благотворительность; филантропия
- 2) благотворительное общество
- 3) благотворительное учреждение (*приют, богадельня и т. п.*)
he left his money to charity - он оставил своё состояние на благотворительные цели
2. 1) милосердие; отзывчивость; сострадание
Brother [Sister] of Charity - брат [сестра] милосердия (*из монахов и монахинь*)
- 2) снисходительность (*в суждениях*); доброжелательность; благожелательность
with charity for all (*Lincoln*) - всем желая добра
3. милостыня, подаяние
4. *рел.* любовь (*к ближнему*)
to be /to live/ in charity - жить в любви
◇ (as) cold as charity *см.* cold II ◇
charity begins at home - кто думает о родных, не забудет и чужих

charity

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

char·ity [charity charities] *BrE* ['tʃærəti] *AmE* ['tʃærəti] *noun* (pl.**char·ities**)

1. **countable** an organization for helping people in need
 - Many charities sent money to help the victims of the famine.
 - The concert will raise money for local charities.
2. **uncountable** the aim of giving money, food, help, etc. to people who are in need
 - Most of the runners in the London Marathon are **raising money for charity**.
 - Do you give much to charity?
 - a charity concert (= organized to get money for charity)
 - to **live on/off charity** (= to live on money which other people give you because you are poor)
3. **uncountable** (*formal*) kindness and sympathy towards other people, especially when you are judging them
 - Her article showed no charity towards her former friends.

Idiom: ↑charity begins at homeWord Origin:late Old English (in the sense 'Christian love of one's fellows'): from Old French *charite*, from Latin *caritas*, from *carus* 'dear'.Culture:**charities**

Charities are independent organizations that help the poor, the homeless, children, old people and animals. They are involved with human rights, education, medical research and conservation of the environment. Many of them began in the time before governments provided any social services, when poor people had to turn to charitable organizations for help. Charities rely on money given by the public, and on help from volunteers in fund-raising and carrying out their activities.

In 2003 there were about 187 000 charities in Britain, with a total income of £30 billion. The charity with the highest income was ↑**Cancer Research UK**. Many charities that are now well known throughout the world, such as ↑**Oxfam** and ↑**Amnesty International**, began in Britain. Americans are also enthusiastic supporters of charities. In 2002 they gave over \$240 billion. The ↑**Salvation Army** received the most money.

In Britain organizations qualify for **charitable status** if they are established for the 'public good'. Many charities ask well-known people, including members of the royal family, to become their **patrons**. Charities do not pay tax on the money they receive, but they are not allowed to make a profit.

Charities in Britain are not allowed to take part in political activity, so some set up a separate ↑**pressure group** which campaigns on related issues. The ↑**Charity Commission** keeps a list of charities and advises them. Well-known charities working in Britain include Oxfam, the British Heart Foundation, which pays for research into heart disease, ↑**Barnardo's**, ↑**Age Concern**, ↑**Help the Aged** and **Shelter**.

In the US religious organizations receive most money from the public, followed by those concerned with social services, education and health. Well-known charities include the Salvation Army, the ↑**Red Cross**, the ↑**United Negro College Fund**, which helps ↑**African Americans** get an education, and the American Cancer Society. Local charities operate shelters for the homeless and soup kitchens where poor people can eat free.

A lot of the work done by charities in the US, such as caring for the poor or providing education, is done in other countries by the government. Americans have a strong belief that, if possible, private groups, not the government, should do this work.

The traditional method of raising money is to organize a **flag day**. Volunteers stand in busy streets asking members of the public to put money in a **collecting tin**. In exchange, they are given a paper sticker, formerly a small paper flag with a pin through it, with the charity's name on it. This is sometimes called 'tin-rattling'. The **British Legion's flag day**, called ↑**Poppy Day**, has become a feature of British life.

Nearly every town in Britain has several **charity shops**. These are run by volunteer staff and sell second-hand clothes, books and household goods at low prices in aid of charity. Some shops, e.g. Oxfam shops, also sell goods made by people who are benefiting from the charity's work. At ↑**Christmas**, people often buy **charity cards**, cards sold in aid of charity. Charity shops (*AmE* **thrift shops**) are less common in the US, but include shops run by the Salvation Army and **Goodwill**.

In recent years, the **telethon** has proved an effective method of fund-raising. During an evening of popular television programmes, television stars ask the public to telephone and **pledge** (= promise) money to the charities involved. The ↑**Comic Relief** evening in Britain and the muscular dystrophy telethon in the US are the most famous. Other fund-raising activities include **fêtes** (= outdoor

sales of craftwork, plants, etc.) and **jumble sales** (= sales of second-hand goods). Sponsored walks, cycle rides, even parachute jumps, where people agree to give money to a person completing a task, are also popular. At Christmas or **Thanksgiving** schools and churches organize collections of food, called **food drives** in the US, for old people and the poor.

An important source of funds for charities in Britain is the **National Lottery**, which gives a proportion of its income to 'good causes'.

In both Britain and the US many workers have money taken from their pay and sent to charity. This is called **payroll giving**. Some companies in the US hold **fund-raising drives**, in which different parts of the company compete to see which of them **pledges** the most money. The **United Way**, a national organization that collects money to give to small local charities, benefits from this. As in Britain, many people leave money to charity in their will. It is also common, when somebody dies, for the family to ask people to send a contribution to a charity instead of sending flowers to the funeral.

Thesaurus:

charity noun

1. C

- helping local charities

cause • **foundation** • **law trust** •

a charity/foundation/trust for sth

a **national/private/independent/family/educational/medical/conservation/housing** charity/foundation/trust

help/support a charity/cause/foundation/trust

2. U

- raising money for charity

aid • **relief** • **welfare** • **sometimes disapproving handout** •

ask for/get/receive charity/aid/relief/welfare

give (sb) charity/aid/relief/handouts

rely/depend on charity/welfare/handouts

Example Bank:

- She runs a charity for homeless young people.
- The school raised a lot of money for charity.
- The school raised over a hundred pounds for charity.
- They are proud people who don't accept charity.
- They have no money and are forced to live on charity.
- a charity for sick children
- He refused to live off charity.
- He replied patiently, with more charity than I deserved
- Most of the runners in the London Marathon are raising money for charity.

charity

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

charity **S3 W3** /'tʃærəti, 'tʃærɪti/ *BrE* ^{AmE} *noun* (plural **charities**)

[Date: 1100-1200; Language: Old French; Origin: charité, from Late Latin caritas 'Christian love', from Latin carus 'dear']

1. **[countable]** an organization that gives money, goods, or help to people who are poor, sick etc ⇒ **charitable** :

Several charities sent aid to the flood victims.

charity event/walk/concert etc (=an event organized to collect money for a charity)

2. **[uncountable]** charity organizations in general:

All the money raised by the concert will go to charity.

for charity

The children raised over £200 for charity.

3. **[uncountable]** money or gifts given to help people who are poor, sick etc:

refugees living on charity

Her pride wouldn't allow her to accept charity.

4. **[uncountable]** **formal** kindness or sympathy that you show towards other people:

Mother Teresa's works of charity

Newspaper reports showed him little charity.

5. **charity begins at home** a phrase meaning that you should take care of your own family, country etc before you help other people

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COLLOCATIONS (for Meanings 1 & 2)

■ verbs

- **give something to charity** I like to give a small amount of what I earn to charity.
- **donate something to charity** (=give something to charity) She sold all her jewellery and donated the money to charity.
- **go to charity** Any profit that she makes from her writing goes to charity.
- **raise money/funds for charity** A huge amount is raised for charity by the festival.
- **support a charity** (=give money to one) Do you support any charities?

■ ADJECTIVES/NOUN + charity

- **a local charity** (=one that operates near the place where you live) All the money raised goes to local charities.
- **an international charity** (=one that operates all over the world) The Red Cross is a well-known international charity.
- **a national charity** (=one that operates throughout a country) Help the Aged is a national charity representing older people.
- **a cancer charity** (=one that raises money to treat or cure cancer) The event raised thousands of pounds for a cancer charity.

■ charity + NOUN

- **a charity shop** (=one that gives the money it makes to a charity) Give your old clothes to a charity shop.

- **a charity event** (=one organized to collect money for a charity) She spoke at a charity event in aid of famine relief.
- **a charity match/concert/show etc** The band appeared at a charity concert for free.
- **a charity worker** (=someone who works for a charity, often without pay) Charity workers say these reforms will not help the poor.
- **a charity appeal** (=an act of asking people to give money to a charity) The organization is launching a charity appeal for a new air ambulance.

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THESAURUS

- **organization** a group of people, companies, or countries, which is set up for a particular purpose: Greenpeace is an international organization that protects the environment. | the World Health Organization
- **institution** a large important organization such as a bank, church, or university: The University is an important academic institution. | financial institutions such as banks
- **association** an organization for people in a particular profession, sport, or activity, which officially represents its members – often used in names: I met a representative of the National Association of Teachers. | the Football Association
- **party** an organization of people with the same political aims which you can vote for in elections: Which political party do you support? | He voted for the Republican Party's candidate.
- **body** an important group of people who make the rules and advise people about what should be allowed: the sport's governing body | The government has set up an advisory body.
- **club/society** an organization for people who share an interest, for example a sport: We belong to a tennis club. | I joined the university film society.
- **union** an organization formed by workers in order to protect their rights: The union ordered its members out on strike.
- **charity** an organization which collects money to help people who are poor, sick etc and does not make any profit for itself: She has raised a lot of money for local charities.
- **quango** *British English disapproving* an organization set up by the government, which has official power but whose members have not been elected: the amount of money that is wasted on government quangos

charity

Freakuency Pack

12500 **2208**^{MCW}

15000 **2781**^{COCA}

RANGE: **2k** CHARITY⁹⁷⁰⁶

charity⁶⁹⁴⁵

charities²⁷⁶¹

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

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15 **193841**¹⁷ *nnu*

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