

1. [kɑ:] *n*

1. (легковой) автомобиль; (авто)машина

to come by car - приехать на автомобиле/на машине/

goods car - грузовая автомашина, грузовик [см. тж. 2, 2])

racing [sports] car - гоночный [спортивный] автомобиль

pleasure car - автомобиль для экскурсий

car dealer - агент по продаже (и обслуживанию) автомобилей

2. 1) вагон трамвая

car track /line/ - трамвайный путь

2) *амер.* (железнодорожный) вагон

the cars - поезд

coach car - пассажирский вагон

lounge car - вагон с мягкими креслами

smoking car - вагон для курящих

parlor car - салон-вагон

through car - вагон прямого сообщения

goods /box, freight/ car - товарный вагон [см. тж. 1]

sleeping car - спальный вагон

dining car - вагон-ресторан

car building - *амер.* вагоностроение

3. вагонетка

4. 1) гондола аэростата

2) *амер.* кабина (лифта, грузоподъемника)5. *поэт.* колесница

the car of Phoebus - колесница Феба

2. [kɑ:] *v* (тж. *car it*) *разг.*ехать *или* доехать на автомобиле

car

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

car [car cars] *BrE* [kɑː(r)] *n* *NAmE* [kɑːr] *n* noun

1. (also *BrE* formal 'motor car') (*NAmE* also **auto-mo-bile**) a road vehicle with an engine and four wheels that can carry a small number of passengers

- Paula got into the car and drove off.
- 'How did you come?' ' **By car** .'
- Are you going **in the car** ?
- a **car driver**/**manufacturer**/**dealer**
- a **car accident**/**crash**
- Where can I park the car?



see also ↑company car

2. (also **rail-car** both *NAmE*) a separate section of a train

- Several cars went off the rails.

3. (*BrE*) (in compounds) a coach/ **car** on a train of a particular type

- a **sleeping/dining car**

See also: ↑automobile ▪ ↑motor car ▪ ↑railcar

Word Origin:

late Middle English (in the general sense 'wheeled vehicle'): from Old Northern French *carre*, based on Latin *carrum*, *carrus*, of Celtic origin.

Culture:

driving

Americans have long had a 'love affair' with the **automobile** (**also** car), and are surprised when they meet somebody who cannot drive. Almost everybody over the age of 15 is a driver and most households have a vehicle. American life is arranged so that people can do most things from their cars. There are **drive-in** banks, post offices, restaurants, movie theatres and even some churches. In Britain the proportion of the population who are drivers is slightly less but, as in the US, many people prefer to use their car rather than public transport, because it is more convenient and because they like to be independent. In order to reduce **pollution** the government tries to discourage car ownership by making driving expensive. In particular, it puts a heavy tax on petrol and increases the annual **road tax** for cars that cause heavy pollution. **Congestion charging** is used to persuade people to avoid driving their cars in city centres.

To many people the make and quality of their car reflects their status in society, and it is important to them to get a smart new car every few years. In Britain since 2001 the **registration number** of a car shows the place and date of registration but older **number plates** can be used and a **personalized number plate** (= a registration number that spells out the owner's name or initials) may also suggest status. Many people prefer to buy a small, **economical** car, or get a **second-hand** one. Cars in the US are often larger than those in Britain and though petrol/gas is cheaper, insurance is expensive. In the US car **license plates**, commonly called **tags**, are given by the states. New ones must be bought every two or three years, or when a driver moves to another state. The states use the plates to advertise themselves: ↑**Alabama** plates say 'The heart of Dixie' and have a small heart on them, and ↑**Illinois** has 'The land of Lincoln'.

In Britain, before a person can get a **driving licence** they must pass an official **driving test**, which includes a written test of the ↑**Highway Code** and a practical driving exam. Only people aged 17 or over are allowed to drive. **Learner drivers** who have a **provisional driving licence** must display an **L-plate**, a large red 'L', on their car, and be **supervised** by a qualified driver. The US has no national **driver's licence** (**AmE**), but instead licences are issued by each state. Most require written tests, an eye test and a short practical test. The minimum age for getting a licence is normally 16, although some states will issue a **learner's permit** to drivers as young as 14. Many states now apply a system of **graduated licenses** in which young drivers are first required to have an **intermediate licence** for a period of time before being given a **full licence**. An intermediate licence may, for example, prevent driving alone at particular times of the day or require the driver to take special classes if they drive badly. Americans have to get a new driver's licence if they move to another state.

In Britain people drive on the left and in the US they drive on the right. Generally British and US drivers are relatively careful and **courteous** but there is dangerous driving. In the US many of the deaths due to **traffic accidents** are caused by drivers who have drunk alcohol. **Drink-driving** (**AmE driving under the influence** or **driving while intoxicated**) (= driving a car after drinking alcohol) is also a serious problem in Britain. On many British roads **speed cameras** have been set up to catch drivers who go too fast. In the US the main job of state **highway patrols** is to prevent **speeding**.

Many drivers belong to a motoring organization in case their car breaks down. In Britain the main ones are the ↑**AA** (Automobile Association) and the ↑**RAC** (Royal Automobile Club), and in the US the largest is the ↑**American Automobile Association**.

Thesaurus:

car noun

- C**
 - We came by car.
 - formal **vehicle** • |**AmE**, becoming old-fashioned humorous **automobile** •
- C** (especially **AmE**)
 - This train has no buffet car.
 - compartment** • |**BrE carriage** • • **coach** • • **truck** • • **wagon** • • **van** • |especially **AmE freight car** •
 - a **railway** compartment/carriage/coach/truck/wagon
 - a **railroad** car
 - a **sleeping** car/compartment/coach
 - a **passenger** car/compartment/carriage/coach

Collocations:

Driving

Having a car

have/own/ (**BrE**) **run** a car
ride a motorcycle/motorbike
drive/prefer/use an automatic/a manual/(**NAmE**, **informal**) a stick shift
have/get your car **serviced/fix**ed/**repaired**
buy/sell a used car/(**especially BrE**) a second-hand car
take/pass/fail a (**BrE**) driving test/(**both NAmE**) driver's test/road test
get/obtain/have/lose/carry a/your (**BrE**) driving licence/(**NAmE**) driver's license

Driving

put on/fasten/ (**NAmE**) **buckle/wear/undo** your seat belt/safety belt
put/turn/leave the key in the ignition
start the car/engine
(**BrE**) **change/** (**NAmE**) **shift/put sth into** gear
press/put your foot on the brake pedal/clutch/accelerator
release the clutch/(**especially BrE**) the handbrake/(**both NAmE**) the emergency brake/the parking brake
drive/park/reverse the car
(**BrE**) **indicate** left/right
(**especially NAmE**) **signal** that you are turning left/right
take/miss (**BrE**) the turning/(**especially NAmE**) the turn
apply/hit/slam on the brake(s)

beep/honk/ (especially BrE) toot/ (BrE) sound your horn

Problems and accidents

a car skids/crashes (into sth)/collides (with sth)

swerve to avoid an oncoming car/a pedestrian

crash/lose control of the car

have/be in/be killed in/survive a car crash/a car accident/(NAmE) a car wreck/a hit-and-run

be run over/knocked down by a car/bus/truck

dent/hit (BrE) the bonnet/(NAmE) the hood

break/crack/shatter (BrE) the windscreen/(NAmE) the windshield

blow/ (especially BrE) burst/puncture (BrE) a tyre/(NAmE) a tire

get/have (BrE) a flat tyre/a flat tire/a puncture

inflate/change/fit/replace/check a tyre/tire

Traffic and driving regulations

be caught in/get stuck in/sit in a traffic jam

cause congestion/tailbacks/traffic jams/gridlock

experience /face lengthy delays

beat/avoid the traffic/the rush hour

break/observe/ (NAmE) drive the speed limit

be caught on (BrE) a speed camera

stop sb for/pull sb over for/ (BrE, informal) be done for speeding

(both informal) run/ (BrE) jump a red light/the lights

be arrested for/charged with (BrE) drink-driving(both US) driving under the influence (DUI)/driving while intoxicated (DWI)

be banned/ (BrE) disqualified from driving

Example Bank:

- He got in the car and they drove off.
- He pulled his car over at a small hotel.
- He swerved his car sharply to the right.
- Her car skidded on a patch of ice.
- His car hit a van coming in the opposite direction.
- I have to take the car in for a service.
- I lost control of the car and it spun off the road.
- I'll wait for you in the car.
- It's too far to walk. I'll take the car.
- It's very expensive to run a car these days.
- Police in an unmarked car had been following the stolen vehicle for several minutes.
- The car does 55 miles per gallon.
- The car was doing over 100 miles an hour.
- The government wants more people to use public transport instead of private cars.
- The government wants to reduce the use of private cars.
- The kids all piled into the car.
- The number of cars on the road is increasing all the time.
- The red car suddenly pulled out in front of me.
- The robbers abandoned their getaway car and ran off.
- The robbers abandoned their getaway car in Sealand Road.
- There was a line of parked cars in front of the building.
- There's not enough car parking in the city.
- They take the children to school by car.
- What cheek! That car pulled out right in front of me!
- You lock up the house and I'll get the car out.
- a car boot sale
- a used car salesman
- cars that run on diesel
- 'How did you come?' 'By car.'
- Are we going in the car?
- He had to take his car to the garage.
- He opened the car door for her.
- I can put the wheelchair in the back of the car.
- I decided to buy a second-hand car.
- She was sitting in the smoking car.
- The driver crashed the stolen car while being chased by the police.
- They parked the car and walked the rest of the way.
- They were admiring his new sports car.
- a buffet car
- a sleeping/dining car



indicator & return signal Arm E

1. a vehicle with four wheels and an engine, that can carry a small number of passengers:

- Dan got out of the car and locked the door.
- He isn't old enough to drive a car.

by car

- I always go to work by car.
- Coughlan was killed in a car accident.

2. **sleeping/dining/buffet car** a train carriage used for sleeping, eating etc

3. **American English** a train carriage

4. the part of a lift, ↑balloon, or ↑airship in which people or goods are carried

• • •

COLLOCATIONS

■ verbs

- **go/travel by car** I try to use public transport instead of going by car.
- **get in/into a car** The man stopped and she got into the car.
- **get out of a car** He got out of the car and went into the newsagent's.
- **drive a car** In England you can learn to drive a car when you are 17.
- **have/own a car** Do you have a car?
- **run a car** (=have a car and pay for the petrol, repairs etc it needs) People on low incomes can't afford to run a car.
- **take the car** (=use a car to go somewhere) Is it all right if I take the car this evening?
- **park a car** She parked the car by the side of the road.
- **back/reverse a car** (=make it move backwards) Suzy backed the car into the driveway.
- **lose control of the car** (=no longer be able to control its direction) He lost control of the car on a sharp bend.
- **a car passes/overtakes somebody** A small black car overtook me on my left.
- **a car drives off/away** The police car drove off at top speed.
- **a car pulls out** (=moves away from the side of the road) A car suddenly pulled out in front of me.
- **a car slows down** The car slowed down and stopped outside our house.
- **a car pulls up** (=stops) Why's that police car pulling up here?
- **a car pulls over** (=stops on the side of a road)
- **a car breaks down** (=stops working because something is wrong with it) On the way home on the motorway the car broke down.
- **a car stalls** (=stops working for a short time until you start it again) My car stalled at the traffic lights.
- **a car hits something/crashes into something** I saw the car leave the road and hit a tree.
- **a car skids** (=slides sideways in a way you cannot control) If it's icy, the car might skid.

■ car + NOUN

- **a car crash/accident** (also **a car wreck American English**) He was involved in a car crash.
- **a car park** She couldn't find a space in the car park.
- **a car door/engine/key etc** She left the car engine running.
- **the car industry** The car industry suffers in times of economic decline.
- **a car manufacturer/maker** He works for the German car manufacturer, Mercedes.
- **a car driver** Every year 1500 car drivers and passengers die in road accidents.
- **a car dealer** (=someone who buys and sells used cars) Car dealers reported a 4% drop in sales.
- **a car chase** The best bit in the movie was the car chase through the city.
- **car crime British English** Car crime in the area has risen rapidly.
- **a car bomb** (=a bomb hidden in or under a car) A car bomb exploded killing 33 people.

■ adjectives

- **a used/second-hand car** (=one that is not new) The company locates suitable new and used cars for buyers.
- **a sports car** (=a low fast car) He was driving a red sports car.
- **an estate car British English** (=one with a door at the back and folding seats) Once you have children, an estate car is very useful.
- **a racing car** (also **a race car American English**) He became a racing car driver.
- **a police car** The vehicle was being chased by a police car.
- **a company car** (=one that your company gives you to use) She was given a company car.
- **a hire car British English, a rental car American English** We picked up a hire car at the airport.

car

12500 **251**^{MCW}

15000 **348**^{COCA}

RANGE: **1k** CAR 138680

car 103657

cars 35023

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

30528 **394**¹⁰³⁵²³ *nn1*

48 **100810**⁵⁸ *jj*

36 **110165**⁴⁹ *nnu*

11 **245667**¹¹ *pph1*

9 **274967**⁹ *np1*

7 **319048**⁷ *pphs1*
