

castle1. ['kɑ:s(ə)] *n*

1. 1) замок; дворец

2) (the Castle) *уст.* Дублинский замок, резиденции вице-короля (*символ владычества англичан в Ирландии; тж.* Dublin Castle)

2. твердыня, убежище

an Englishman's house is his castle - дом англичанина - его крепость

3. *шахм.* ладья4. *поэт.* корабль5. *спец.* контейнерshielding castle - защитный контейнер (*для радиоактивных веществ*)

◇ to build castles in the air /in Spain/ - строить воздушные замки; фантазировать

2. ['kɑ:s(ə)] *v*

1. заключать в замок

2. *шахм.*

1) рокировать

2) рокироваться

castle

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

cas·tle [castle castles castled castling] *BrE* ['kɑɪs] [ⓘ] *NAmE* ['kæsl] [ⓘ] **noun**

1. a large strong building with thick high walls and towers, built in the past by kings or queens, or other important people, to defend themselves against attack

- Windsor Castle
- a medieval castle

see also ↑sandcastle

2. (*also* **rook**) (in ↑chess) any of the four pieces placed in the corner squares of the board at the start of the game, usually made to look like a **castle**

more at an Englishman's home is his castle **at** ↑Englishman| **idiom** ↑castles in the air**See also:** ↑rookWord Origin:late Old English: from Anglo-Norman French and Old Northern French **castel**, from Latin **castellum**, diminutive of **castrum** 'fort'.Culture:**castles**

Thick walls and strong towers are characteristic features of Britain's castles. When built, they were solid buildings with few comforts, designed for the defence of a town or region. About 1 200 castles were built in the 11th and 12th centuries, but the grandest were built in **Edward I** 's reign (1272–1307). These include the castles of ↑**Caernarfon**, Conwy and ↑**Harlech**, all in Wales, which were built by Edward after he defeated the Welsh leader Llewelyn ap Gruffydd. Many Scottish castles were built between the 13th and 17th centuries. They were **tower houses**, square buildings five or six floors high with small towers on top.

Few castles are now lived in. Some are museums and contain valuable old furniture and weapons; others are **ruins**. Many are open to the public and are popular tourist attractions.

The site for a castle was very important. It needed to be on top of a hill or steep cliff, and to have a reliable source of water. The earliest **fortifications**, dating from the 9th century, consisted of earthen **ramparts** (= high banks of soil) and a **stockade** (= wooden fence).

In the 11th century, the ↑**Normans** built **motte and bailey** castles. On top of a **motte**, a steep bank of earth, they built a wooden tower surrounded by a **palisade** (= fence). Around this was a **bailey** (= courtyard) which was surrounded by another palisade and a **ditch**. Later, wooden towers were replaced with stone towers, called **keeps**. The tower contained accommodation for people living in the castle, a **great hall** where they ate meals, and often a **dungeon**, a room under the ground where prisoners could be kept. The Great Tower at the ↑**Tower of London**, begun in 1078, is one of the earliest stone keeps.

In the 13th century, wooden fences were replaced by long, high **curtain walls** made of stone, with **battlements** (= a wall with gaps in it at intervals) along the top. Walls might be 10 feet/3 metres thick. Towers often projected outwards at the base so that people attacking could easily be seen from above.

Many castles had a strong **gatehouse** or a **moat** (= a deep, wide channel of water) which was crossed by a **drawbridge** that was raised and lowered by chains operated from inside the gatehouse. There was also a thick door and a **portcullis**, heavy metal **grating** that slid down to block the entrance.

The main method of attacking a castle was to fill the moat with stones and to attack the walls with **battering rams** (= heavy wooden beams). Stones and balls of fire were thrown into the castle by **siege engines**. Attackers also dug tunnels under the

walls. Defenders shot arrows from the battlements or through **slit windows** (= very narrow openings), or poured hot oil onto the attackers. In later times **cannon** were used. If the castle was strong and could not be captured, the attackers would **besiege** it until the defenders had no more food and were forced to surrender.

Thesaurus:

castle noun C

• the ruins of a medieval castle

fort • • **fortress** • • **stronghold** • • **tower** • • **garrison** •

an **old/ancient** castle/fort/fortress/stronghold/tower

build a castle/fort/fortress/stronghold/tower/garrison

Example Bank:

- Edinburgh castle was loyally held in the queen's name.
- The castle overlooks the town.
- The castle perches on a high rock.
- The castle was held by an opposing faction.
- They had to approach the castle through thick swamps.
- The intruder was arrested in the grounds of Windsor Castle.
- The ruins of an ancient castle stand to the west of the town.

castle

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

castle W3 /'kɑːsl \$ 'kæ-/ BrE " AmE " noun [countable]

[Date: 1000-1100; Language: Old North French; Origin: castel, from Latin castellum 'building with a defensive wall'; from castrum 'defended place, camp']



1. (also **Castle**) a very large strong building, built in the past as a safe place that could be easily defended against attack:
 - Edinburgh Castle
 - a ruined castle
2. one of the pieces used in a game of ↑**chess**. Each player has two castles, which start the game in the corner squares, and can move only forwards or sideways. **SYN rook**
3. **castles in the air** plans or hopes that you have that are unlikely ever to become real

castle

Freakuency Pack

12500 **2573**^{MCW}

15000 **4268**^{COCA}

RANGE: **3k** CASTLE 4433

castle 3829

castles 604

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

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