

council['kʌvns(ə)] *n*

1. 1) совет

council of ministers - совет министров

World Peace Council - Всемирный Совет Мира

Security Council - Совет Безопасности (ООН)

Council of War - военный совет

Council of State - государственный совет

Council of Europe - Европейский совет

2) орган местного самоуправления; местный совет

city /town/ council - городской совет, муниципалитет

county council - совет графства (в Великобритании)

Greater London Council - Совет Большого Лондона (лондонский муниципалитет)

2. совещание

family council - семейный совет

council of physicians - врачебный консилиум

to hold council - держать совет

to be /to meet/ in council - совещаться, собраться на совещание

3. (Council) церковный собор

4. (Council) синагог (совет старейшин в древней Иудее)

council

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

coun-cil [council councils] BrE ['kʌvnsɪ] * NAmE ['kʌvnsɪ] * noun countable

+ singular or plural verb

1. a group of people who are elected to govern an area such as a city or county

• a **city/county/borough/district council**

• She's on the local council.

• a **council member/meeting**

2. (BrE) the organization that provides services in a city or county, for example education, houses, libraries, etc

• **council workers/services**

3. a group of people chosen to give advice, make rules, do research, provide money, etc

• the Medical Research Council

• In Britain, the Arts Council gives grants to theatres.

4. (formal) (especially in the past) a formal meeting to discuss what action to take in a particular situation

• The King held a council at Nottingham from 14 to 19 October 1330.

see also ↑Privy CouncilWord Origin:Old English (in the sense 'ecclesiastical assembly'): from Anglo-Norman French **cuncile**, from Latin **concilium** 'convocation, assembly', from **con-** 'together' + **calare** 'summon'. Compare with ↑counsel.Culture:**local government**

The system of local government is slightly different in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. England is divided into **counties** each with a **county council** which is responsible for certain services. Each county is divided again into **districts**, each with a **district council** responsible for a smaller area. Districts are further divided into **parishes** which were originally villages with churches. In some parts of England, there are instead **unitary authorities** which have just one level of local government responsible for an area or city, sometimes called a **metropolitan district**. London has a separate system with an elected **Assembly** and a **mayor**. In Scotland, there are 32 **council areas**. Wales is divided into 22 counties and **county boroughs** and Northern Ireland has 26 districts. All of these are unitary authorities with one level of local government.

Councils consist of **councillors** who are representatives elected by local people for a period of four years. Most councillors belong to a **political party** and, especially at county level, people often vote for them as representatives of a party, not as individuals. Since the Local Government Act of 2000, councils have been led by a **council leader** and a **cabinet** of councillors, or a **directly elected mayor** and a cabinet. In 2004 there were 12 directly elected mayors in England, including the Mayor of London. Councils meet in a **council chamber** at the local **town hall** or **county hall**.

Councils make policies for their area which are carried out by **local government officers**, who have a similar role to ↑civil servants. **Local authorities** (= councils and committees) have responsibilities for education, social services, housing, transport, the fire and police services and other local services. Many people are employed by councils, but many services are also now carried out by private companies who are given contracts by the council. Councils receive some money from central government in the form of **grants**, they also collect **council tax** from each **household**, a locally set tax based on the value of the house.

In the US, local government has three levels, with the **State government**, **County government** and below that, towns and cities. State government is organized in a similar way to the ↑federal government with a **state constitution** in most states which explains the powers of the three branches of state government, the **executive**, the **legislative** and the **judicial**. The **executive** branch is headed by a **governor** and state laws are made by a **legislature**, which usually has two houses, a **Senate** and a **House of Representatives**. The **judicial** branch usually consists of a state supreme court and several lower courts. States have great influence and organize their own system of courts and set local **income tax** and sales tax.

States are divided into counties which have a county government located in a town or city called the **county seat**. The structure of county government varies from state to state, but most countries have a **Board of Commissioners**, sometimes called a **Board of Supervisors**, with the Board and other county officials usually being elected. Services provided by a county government depend

on the area, whether it is mainly **urban** or **rural**. In **urban** areas, city and county governments may work together to provide services for the area. Counties usually have a **sheriff's department**, a kind of police department, whose officers are called **sheriff's deputies**.

America's cities, towns, villages and other **municipalities** vary greatly from small towns of a few hundred people to cities of millions. For that reason, there is no single system of local government. Most towns and cities have an elected mayor as their head and a council, made up of elected members from different areas of the city, which makes **ordinances** (= local laws). A **municipal government** usually has its own police force and courts, runs local schools, takes care of the roads, and may also provide services like public transport, water and electricity.

Example Bank:

- As a struggling young composer, she applied to the California Arts Council for grant money.
- Many county councils are now controlled by the Conservatives
- Our party won the majority of seats on the city councils.
- She's on the borough council.
- Students should apply to their local council for a grant.
- The Arts Council gives grants for local projects.
- The Spokane city council voted unanimously to ask for his resignation.
- They are setting up a new council for the arts.
- the governing council of the Mormon Church
- He'll have to appear before the professional conduct committee of the General Medical Council.
- He's the former leader of Liverpool City Council.
- There are plans to establish a funding council for higher education.
- There's a system of district councils and regional councils.
- You could apply for a studentship from the Science and Engineering Research Council.
- You should visit your local training and enterprise council.

council

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

council **S2 W2** /'kaʊnsəl/ *BrE* ^ˈ *AmE* ^ˈ *noun* [countable]

[Date: 1100-1200; Language: Old French; Origin: concile, from Latin concilium, from com- (⇒ COM-) + calare 'to call']

1. a group of people that are chosen to make rules, laws, or decisions, or to give advice:

- ˈ the council for civil liberties
- ˈ the UN Security Council

2. the organization that is responsible for local government in a particular area in Britain:

- ˈ local council elections
- ˈ He sent a letter to the council to complain about the noise.

County/District/City etc Council

- ˈ Northampton Borough Council

council leader/officer/worker etc

council chamber/offices

3. a group of people elected to the government of a city in the US:

- ˈ the Los Angeles city council

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COLLOCATIONS

ADJECTIVES/NOUN + council

- **an advisory council** (=for giving advice) The report was issued by the Advisory Council on Science and Technology.
- **a research council** the Medical Research Council
- **a funding council** (=for giving money to projects, organizations etc) a further education funding council
- **the arts/sports council** The exhibition has been funded by the Arts Council.
- **the UN Security Council** (=for protecting a country or group of countries) the Security Council's peace plan

verbs

- **establish/form/set up a council** A National Radio and Television Council was established to regulate the market.
- **head a council** Brzezinski headed the National Security Council at that time.
- **a council awards something** (=gives someone something, especially money) The Scottish Arts Council has awarded grants totalling over £30,000.

council + NOUN

- **a council meeting** She had to attend a council meeting.
- **a council member** School council members are elected by their fellow students.
- **a council resolution** (=decision) Council resolutions need a two thirds majority.
- **a council grant** (=amount of money that a council gives to a person, organization, project etc) The community centre has had its council grant cut by 50%.

council

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RANGE: **1k COUNCIL** 18522

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councilor 140

councils 1724

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

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