

I

[kɔ:t] n

1) суд (*мж.* court of justice)Supreme Court - а) Верховный суд; б) Высший суд (*апелляционный суд по гражданским делам в Великобритании*)

Supreme Court of the United States - Верховный суд США

High Court of Justice - Высокий суд (*суд первой инстанции по гражданским делам с юрисдикцией на территории всей Великобритании*)

International Court of Justice - Международный суд

Central Criminal Court - Центральный уголовный суд

Court of Appeal - Апелляционный суд

Court of Common Pleas - *уст.* суд по гражданским делам

Admiralty Court, Court of Admiralty - адмиралтейский /морской/ суд

police court - полицейский суд

district court - а) окружной суд; б) первая инстанция Федерального суда по гражданским делам (*в США*)

court procedure - судопроизводство

court of arbitration - третейский суд, арбитраж

court of bankruptcy - суд по делам о несостоятельности

Court of Session - Высший суд по гражданским делам (*в Шотландии*)Court of Sessions - а) сессионный суд; б) суд по уголовным делам (*в некоторых штатах США*)Court of Claims - претензионный суд (*в США*)

court of inquiry - следственная комиссия

High Court of Parliament - Высокий суд парламента

Court of the King's Bench - *уст.* Суд королевской скамьи

contempt of court - неуважение к суду, оскорбление суда

out of court - а) без суда, по обоюдному согласию; б) не подлежащий обсуждению, рассмотрению *и т. п.*; бесспорный

to settle a dispute out of court - прийти к (полюбовному) соглашению

day in court - а) *юр.* время, назначенное для слушания дела в суде; б) *юр.* предоставление возможности бытьвыслушанным в суде; в) возможность, право *или* случай изложить свою точку зрения

each candidate has been given his day in court - каждому кандидату была предоставлена (полная) возможность изложить свою позицию

to bring into court - а) представлять (*что-л.*) в суд в качестве доказательства; б) подавать жалобу в суд (*на кого-л.*)

to go /to put/ into court - подавать жалобу /иск/

to be out of court - а) потерять право на иск; б) потерять силу, устареть; быть несостоятельным (*особ. об аргументе*)to make court - *юр.* излагать суть дела (*о стороне*)

2) судебное заседание

to open the court - открыть судебное заседание

in open court - в открытом судебном заседании

the judge sitting in court - председатель судебного присутствия

the arguments in court - прения сторон на судебном заседании

3) здание суда; зал суда

to clear the court - очистить зал суда от публики

4) судьи; судья (*в США*)

II

1. [kɔ:t] n

1. двор (*короля и т. п.*)

to hold court - устраивать приём при дворе

to go to [to be presented at] court - быть представленным ко двору

2. двор

3. *спорт.* корт, площадка для игры в теннис

indoor court - закрытый корт

rectangular court - прямоугольная площадка

double's court - площадка для парной игры в теннис

she knocked the ball right out of court - она послала мяч в аут

4. ухаживание (*за женщиной*)

to make /to pay/ (one's) court to smb. - ухаживать за кем-л.

5. правление (*предприятия, учреждения, банка и т. п.*)6. тупик (*часто в названиях*)

he lives in Westbary Court - он живёт на Уэстбери Корт

◇ the ball is in your court - ≅ твоя очередь действовать; теперь слово за тобой

2. [kɔ:t] v

1. ухаживать; искать расположения

to court the ladies - ухаживать за дамами

2. добиваться (*чего-л.*) лестью *и т. п.*; обхаживать

to court popularity - добиваться популярности

to court applause - напрашиваться на аплодисменты

both candidates courted the voters - оба кандидата обхаживали избирателей

3. *разг.* встречаться (*о влюблённых*); иметь свидания

John and Mary court in secret - Джон и Мери встречаются тайком

there were several courting couples in the park - в парке было несколько влюблённых парочек

4. (into, to, from) соблазнять; переманивать, привлекать

5. своим поведением навлекать на себя (*неприятности и т. п.*)

to court disaster - навлечь на себя несчастье; напрашиваться на неприятность

court

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

court [court courts courted courting] noun, verb BrE [kɔːt] AmE [kɔːrt]

noun

LAW

1. **countable, uncountable** the place where legal trials take place and where crimes, etc. are judged

- the **civil/criminal courts**
- Her lawyer made a statement outside the court.
- She will appear **in court** tomorrow.
- They **took** their landlord **to court** for breaking the contract.
- The case took five years to **come to court** (= to be heard by the court) .
- There wasn't enough evidence to **bring the case to court** (= start a trial) .
- During the **court hearing** , the prosecutor said she would seek maximum prison sentences.
- He won the **court case** and was awarded damages.
- She can't pay her tax and is facing **court action** .
- The case was **settled out of court** (= a decision was reached without a trial) .

see also ↑courthouse, ↑courtroom

2. **the court singular** the people in a **court**, especially those who make the decisions, such as the judge and ↑jury

- Please tell the court what happened.
- The court heard yesterday how the man collapsed and died after being stabbed.

see also ↑contempt of court, ↑county court, ↑Crown Court, ↑High Court, ↑juvenile court, ↑Supreme Court

FOR SPORT

3. **countable** a place where games such as ↑tennis are played

- a **tennis/squash/badminton court**
- He won after only 52 minutes **on court** .

see also ↑clay court, ↑grass court

KINGS/QUEENS

4. **countable, uncountable** the official place where kings and queens live

- the court of Queen Victoria
- He was presented to the queen **at court** .

5. **the court singular** the king or queen, their family, and the people who work for them and/or give advice to them

BUILDINGS

6. **countable** = ↑courtyard

7. (abbr. **Ct**) **countable** used in the names of blocks of flats or apartment buildings, or of some short streets; (in Britain) used in the name of some large houses

8. **countable** a large open section of a building, often with a glass roof

- the food court at the shopping mall

more at the ball is in your/sb's court **at** ↑ball _{n.}, laugh sb/sth out of court **at** ↑laugh _{v.}, pay court to sb **at** ↑pay _{v.}

Word Origin:

Middle English: from Old French **cort**, from Latin **cohors**, **cohort-** 'yard or retinue'. The verb is influenced by Old Italian **cortear**, Old French **courtoyer**. Compare with ↑**cohort**.

Culture:

the legal system

In Britain, for historical reasons, the system of law used in Scotland is different from that in England and Wales, with the law in Northern Ireland similar to that in England. When making decisions Scottish courts look for an appropriate general principle and apply it to a particular situation. English law relies on **case law**, a collection of previous decisions, called **precedents**. English courts look at precedents for the **case** being tried and make a similar judgement. A basic principle of law in Britain is that anyone accused is **innocent until proven guilty**, so it is the job of the **prosecution** to **prove beyond reasonable doubt** that the **defendant** (= the person accused) has broken the law as stated in the **charge**. If this cannot be proved the person must be **acquitted** (= allowed to go free, with no blame attached).

British law is divided into **civil law** which concerns disagreements between individuals about matters such as business contracts, and **criminal law** which deals with offences that involve harm to a person resulting from somebody **breaking the law**. In civil cases, the **plaintiff** (= the person who claims to have been wronged) **brings an action** against the **defendant** in the hope of winning **damages** (= a financial payment) or an **injunction** (= a court order preventing the defendant from doing something).

Criminal cases are brought against criminals by the state, in England and Wales by the ↑**Director of Public Prosecutions** and in Scotland through **procurators fiscal**.

In England and Wales most towns have a **Magistrates' Court** where minor cases are judged and more serious cases are passed to higher courts by three magistrates called **Justices of the Peace**, specially trained members of the public. The more serious cases

are heard in a **Crown Court** by a **judge** and a **jury**. Minor civil cases, such as divorce and **bankruptcy**, are heard in the **county courts** and more serious ones in the **High Court of Justice**. **Appeals** against decisions from the Crown Court or the High Court go to the **Court of Appeal** and a few cases, where a question of law is in doubt, are passed to the **House of Lords**.

In Scotland, criminal cases are heard in **District Courts** by members of the public called **lay justices**. More serious cases go to regional **sheriff courts** and are heard by the **sheriff** and a **jury**. **Appeals** go to the **High Court of Justiciary** in Edinburgh. Civil cases begin in the sheriff court and may go on appeal to the **Court of Session**.

In the US, the **judicial** system is one of the three branches of the **federal government**, but the legal system operates at many levels with state, county and city courts as well as **federal** courts. The right to **trial by jury** is provided by the **Constitution**. Each type of court has its own **jurisdiction**, that is it deals with certain kinds of cases. Both civil and criminal cases are first heard in **trial courts** and there is a right to **appeal** against the court's decision in a **court of appeals**. Many states have **family courts** where people get divorced and **small claims courts** which deal with small amounts of money. States also have trial courts, which hear a wider range of cases, and courts of appeal called **superior courts** or **district courts**. Most states have a **supreme court** where the most serious **appeals** are held. States have their own **criminal code**, but some crimes are **federal offences**, i.e. against federal law, and crimes may fall under **federal jurisdiction** if more than one state is involved. Most courts have only one **judge**, but some higher courts have several. In the US Supreme Court, the nine judges are called **justices**. The people on either side of a case are represented by **lawyers**, also called **attorneys-at-law**. In a criminal trial the defendant is represented by a **defense attorney**, or if he or she is too poor to pay a lawyer, the court will appoint a **public defender**. The **prosecution** is led by an **assistant district attorney** or, in federal cases, by a **federal attorney**.

Thesaurus:

court noun C, U

• She will appear in court tomorrow.

courtroom • • **court of appeal** • • **appeal court** • • **tribunal** • |BrE **law court** • |AmE **courthouse** • |formal **court of law** •

in a court/courtroom/tribunal/law court/courthouse/court of law

take sb to/come before/set up/apply to a court/tribunal/court of appeal

go to/refer sth to/appear before/attend/tell/preside over a court/tribunal

Which word? **Court** is the most general of these words and is used to talk about both the building where a trial takes place and the process of holding, attending and judging legal cases. **Court of law** is more formal and refers more to the place than the process. A **courtroom** is the actual room where the trial takes place. **Law courts** (British English) and **courthouse** (American English) refer to the building or place where the courts are.

Collocations:

Criminal justice

Breaking the law

break/violate/obey/uphold the law

be investigated/arrested/tried for a crime/a robbery/fraud

be arrested/ (especially NAmE) indicted/convicted on charges of rape/fraud/(especially US) felony charges

be arrested on suspicion of arson/robbery/shoplifting

be accused of/be charged with murder/(especially NAmE) homicide/four counts of fraud

face two charges of indecent assault

admit your guilt/liability/responsibility (for sth)

deny the allegations/claims/charges

confess to a crime

grant/be refused/be released on/skip/jump bail

The legal process

stand/await /bring sb to/come to/be on trial

take sb to/come to/settle sth out of court

face/avoid/escape prosecution

seek/retain/have the right to/be denied access to legal counsel

hold/conduct/attend/adjourn a hearing/trial

sit on/influence /persuade/convince the jury

sit/stand/appear /be put/place sb in the dock

plead guilty/not guilty to a crime

be called to/enter (BrE) the witness box

take/put sb on the stand/(NAmE) the witness stand

call/subpoena/question/cross-examine a witness

give/hear the evidence against/on behalf of sb

raise/withdraw /overrule an objection

reach a unanimous/majority verdict

return/deliver /record a verdict of not guilty/unlawful killing/accidental death

convict/acquit the defendant of the crime

secure a conviction/your acquittal

lodge/file an appeal

appeal (against)/challenge /uphold/overturn a conviction/verdict

Sentencing and punishment

pass sentence on sb

carry/face/serve a seven-year/life sentence

receive /be given the death penalty

be sentenced to ten years (in prison/jail)

carry/impose/pay a fine (of \$3 000)/a penalty (of 14 years imprisonment)
be imprisoned/jailed for drug possession/fraud/murder
do/serve time/ten years
be sent to/put sb in/be released from jail/prison
be/put sb/spend X years on death row
be granted/be denied/break (your) parole
more collocations at ↑crime

Which Word?:

court / law court / court of law

All these words can be used to refer to a place where legal trials take place. **Court** and (formal) **court of law** usually refer to the actual room where cases are judged. **Courtroom** is also used for this. **Law court** (*BrE*) is more often used to refer to the building:

- The prison is opposite the law court. **Courthouse** is used for this in *NAmE*.

Example Bank:

- Court documents showing illegal transactions were released to the press.
- Court was adjourned for the weekend.
- Divorce no longer requires a court appearance.
- Do you prefer playing tennis on grass courts or hard courts?
- He hopes to repeat his success on the grass courts of Wimbledon.
- He received a court summons for non-payment of tax.
- He should be tried at the International Court in the Hague.
- He was a real gentleman both on and off court and a delight to play.
- He was charged with contempt of court after shouting at a witness.
- He was found guilty at Swindon Crown Court.
- He will appear in court tomorrow charged with the murder.
- I don't think that argument would stand up in a court of law.
- Mozart quickly became a favourite in court circles.
- Off court she is just as aggressive as she is on the court.
- Once a lawsuit is filed, a court date is set.
- Relatives of the dead girl were in court.
- She is a good player on hard courts.
- She is too young to appear before the court.
- She should seek damages through the civil courts.
- She tried to get a court order to prevent him from coming near her.
- She was appointed a high court judge in 1998.
- The Supreme Court refused to allow the appeal.
- The banks may decide to appeal to a higher court.
- The case may be heard by a court of appeal next month.
- The case should not be allowed to go to court.
- The case was appealed to a higher court.
- The case will be tried before a criminal court.
- The child was made a ward of (the) court when her parents were jailed.
- The company argued there was no case to answer, but the court disagreed.
- The company asked the court to overrule the tribunal's decision.
- The court acquitted Reece of the murder of his wife.
- The court dismissed the appeal.
- The court heard how the mother had beaten the 11-year-old boy.
- The court held that she was entitled to receive compensation.
- The court issued an injunction.
- The court sentenced him to life in prison.
- The court upheld the plaintiff's claim of unfair dismissal.
- The court was presided over by Judge Owen.
- The dispute was settled out of court.
- The guilty verdict was quashed by the appeal court.
- The players are good friends off court and train together.
- The players have been on court for an hour.
- Their neighbours took them to court.
- There wasn't enough evidence to bring the case to court.
- They are likely to end up in divorce court.
- They could now face a court battle for compensation.
- They took their case to the Appeal Court.
- This is the highest court in the country.
- We are prepared to go to court to get our compensation.
- We were trying to convince the court that the rules should be changed.
- Will you please tell the court what happened on that morning?
- a member of the imperial court of Kyoto
- an indoor volleyball court
- life at court

- life at the court of Charles I
- the Court of Appeals
- the High Court of Justice
- During the court hearing, the prosecutor said she would seek maximum prison sentences.
- He won after only 52 minutes on court.
- She can't pay her tax and is facing court action.
- The building is situated in a medieval court at the top of Edinburgh's royal mile.
- The case took five years to come to court.
- The court heard yesterday how the man collapsed and died.
- a tennis/squash/badminton court

Idioms: ↑hold court ▪ ↑rule something out of court

verb

TRY TO PLEASE

1. **transitive** ~ **sb** to try to please sb in order to get sth you want, especially the support of a person, an organization, etc.

Syn: ↑cultivate

- Both candidates have spent the last month courting the media.

TRY TO GET

2. **transitive** ~ **sth** (formal) to try to obtain sth

- He has never courted popularity.

INVITE STH BAD

3. **transitive** ~ **sth** (formal) to do sth that might result in sth unpleasant happening

- to **court danger/death/disaster**
- As a politician he has often courted controversy.

HAVE RELATIONSHIP

4. **transitive** ~ **sb** (old-fashioned) if a man courts a woman, he spends time with her and tries to make her love him, so that they can get married

- He had been courting Jane for six months.

5. **be courting** **intransitive** (old-fashioned) (*of a man and a woman*) to have a romantic relationship before getting married

- At that time they had been courting for several years.

see also ↑courtship

Verb forms:

verb forms	
present simple	
I / you / we /they	court
	BrE /kɔ:t/
	NAmE /kɔ:rt/
he / she /it	courts
	BrE /kɔ:ts/
	NAmE /kɔ:rts/
past simple, past participle	courted
	BrE /kɔ:td/
	NAmE /kɔ:rtɪd/
-ing form	courting
	BrE /kɔ:tɪŋ/
	NAmE /kɔ:rtɪŋ/

Word Origin:

Middle English: from Old French **cort**, from Latin **cohors**, **cohort-** 'yard or retinue'. The verb is influenced by Old Italian **cortear**, Old French **courtoyer**. Compare with ↑cohort.

Example Bank:

- He spent three months assiduously courting a newspaper editor.
- The band has actively courted a young audience.
- At that time they had been courting for several months.
- He courted Jane for two years before she finally agreed to marry him.
- Your grandfather and I were still courting at the time.

court

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

1. **court**¹ **S1 W1** /kɔ:t\$ kɔ:rt BrE² AmE³ noun

[Date: 1200-1300; Language: Old French; Origin: Latin cohors; ⇨ ↑cohort]

1. **FOR DECIDING ABOUT A LEGAL CASE** [uncountable and countable] the place where a trial is held, or the people there, especially the judge and the ↑jury who examine the evidence and decide whether someone is guilty or not guilty:

- It could not be proved in a court of law.
- The court case lasted six weeks.
- Four people will appear in court today, charged with fraud.

The court ruled that no compensation was due.

She threatened to take the magazine to court (=take legal action against them) if they didn't publish an immediate apology.

2. FOR PLAYING A SPORT [countable] an area made for playing games such as tennis ⇒ **field, pitch**

squash/tennis/basketball etc court

Can you book a squash court for tomorrow?

on court

The players are due on court in an hour.

3. KING/QUEEN

a) [countable] the place where a king or queen lives and works:

the royal courts of Europe

b) **the court** the king, queen, their family, and their friends, advisers etc:

Several members of the court were under suspicion.

There was a taste in court circles for romantic verse.

Court officials denied the rumours.

4. **hold court formal** to speak in an interesting, amusing, or forceful way so that people gather to listen

hold court to

Dylan was holding court upstairs to a group of fans.

5. **pay court to somebody old-fashioned** to give someone a lot of attention to try and make them like you

6. AREA NEXT TO A BUILDING [countable] a ↑courtyard

⇒ **the ball is in sb's court** at ↑ball¹(7), ⇒ **be laughed out of court** at ↑laugh¹(6), ⇒ ↑food court

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COLLOCATIONS

■ phrases

▪ **a court of law** You may be asked to give evidence before a court of law.

■ court + NOUN

▪ **a court case** (=a problem or crime that is dealt with in a court of law) a recent court case involving the death of a baby

▪ **a court order** (=an instruction that someone must do something) A court order specified that the money must be paid back over six months.

▪ **a court ruling** (=an official decision) The company appealed against the court ruling.

▪ **court action** (=a court case) He was threatened with court action.

▪ **court proceedings** (=the processes that are part of a court case) The court proceedings were over in a day.

■ verbs

▪ **go to court** (=take legal action) The costs of going to court are very high.

▪ **take somebody to court** (=take legal action against someone) She took the company to court for sex discrimination.

▪ **bring somebody/something to court** (also **bring somebody/something before a court**) Three teenage girls were brought before the court for robbing an elderly woman.

▪ **appear in court** A man has appeared in court charged with cruelty to animals.

▪ **a case comes to court/comes before the court** The case came to court 21 months later.

▪ **a court hears a case** The county court will hear the case next month.

▪ **settle something out of court** (=reach an agreement without using a court) The matter was finally settled out of court.

▪ **a court rules/orders/holds something** The court ruled that the penalty was not excessive.

▪ **a court clears/acquits somebody** (=says that they are not guilty) A US court cleared him of bribery allegations.

▪ **a court convicts somebody** (=says that they are guilty) A New York court convicted her as a tax cheat.

▪ **a court upholds something** (=says that an earlier decision was right) It seems likely that the court will uphold his conviction.

▪ **a court quashes/overturns something** (=says that an earlier decision was wrong) A Brazilian court has quashed a 19-year jail sentence.

▪ **a court adjourns a case/trial etc** (=stops dealing with it for a period of time) The court adjourned the trial until June 21st.

▪ **a court dismisses/throws out something** (=refuses to allow or consider something) The court dismissed his appeal against conviction.

■ ADJECTIVES/NOUN + court

▪ **a criminal court** (=for cases about crime) Two French magistrates ruled that he should stand trial in a criminal court.

▪ **a civil court** (=for cases about disagreements) Eviction proceedings take place in a civil court.

▪ **a Crown Court** (=a British court for cases about serious crimes) The defendant went to the Crown Court for sentencing.

▪ **a High Court** (=an important court, with more power than an ordinary court) Their convictions were upheld in the High Court.

▪ **an appeals court/court of appeal** (=dealing with cases in which people are not satisfied with a decision) The appeals court rejected the defence's argument.

▪ **the Supreme Court** (=the most important court in some countries or US states) Thomas was the only African-American justice on the Supreme Court.

▪ **a federal court** (=a national court rather than a state court)

▪ **a county court** (=a local court)

▪ **a magistrates' court** (=a court in each area in England and Wales that deals with less serious crimes)

▪ **a kangaroo court** (=an unofficial court that punishes people unfairly) The army reportedly held kangaroo courts and executed alleged rebels.

...

THESAURUS

■ In a court

▪ **defendant** the person who is on trial for a crime

▪ **the defence** *British English*, **the defense** *American English* the lawyers who are working for the defendant

▪ **the prosecution** the lawyers who are trying to prove that the defendant is guilty

- **judge** the official in charge of a court who decides how criminals should be punished
- **jury** a group of people, usually 12 people, who listen to the facts and decide whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty
- **witness** someone who describes in a court of law what he or she knows about a crime
- **testimony** a formal statement made in a court of law about a particular situation or action
- **verdict** the decision of the jury as to whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty

II. **court**² *BrE* ¹ *AmE* ¹ *verb* [transitive]

1. to try hard to please someone, especially because you want something from them:
 " His campaign team have assiduously courted the media.
2. **court danger/death etc** *formal* to behave in a way that makes danger etc more likely:
 " To have admitted this would have courted political disaster.
3. **be courting** *old-fashioned* if a man and a woman are courting, they are having a romantic relationship and may get married:
 " That was back in the 1960s when we were courting.
4. *old-fashioned* if a man courts a woman, he spends time being nice to her because he hopes to marry her

court

Freakuency Pack

12500 **308**^{MCW}
 15000 **520**^{COCA}
 RANGE: **1k** **COURT** 93160
 court 75279
 courts 15652
 courtly 523
 courted 715
 courting 991
 COCA 500k Unlemmatized
 21796 **525**⁷⁴⁸⁵⁸ *nn1*
 113 **68376**¹²² *vv0*
 89 **70572**¹¹⁵ *nnu*
 86 **81474**⁸⁷ *vvi*
 43 **112186**⁴⁷ *jj*
 30 **135151**³³ *jj22*
 13 **194765**¹⁷ *np1*