

railroad1. ['reɪləʊd] *n* **амер.**

1. железная дорога

railroad station - железнодорожная станция, вокзал

railroad rates - железнодорожный тариф

railroad yard - сортировочная станция, станция формирования поездов

2. *pl* **бирж.** железнодорожные акции; железнодорожные ценные бумаги2. ['reɪləʊd] *v*

1. 1) транспортировать по железной дороге

2) ездить по железной дороге; ехать поездом

3) строить железную дорогу, прокладывать рельсовый путь

4) работать на железной дороге; быть железнодорожником

2. *разг.* ловко провести или протолкнуть в спешном порядке (*какое-л. дело*); навязать своё мнение, решение

he railroaded the motion through the committee - он протаскал резолюцию в комитете

he was railroaded out of office - его вынудили уйти со своего поста

he was railroaded into buying them cakes and wine - они его уговорили купить им пирожные и вино

3. *сл.* засадить (в тюрьму по ложному обвинению, в сумасшедший дом и т. п.); засудить

to railroad to an insane asylum - засадить в сумасшедший дом

railroad

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

rail-road [railroad railroads railroaded railroading] **noun, verb** BrE ['reɪləʊd]" *NAmE* ['reɪləʊd]"**noun** (NAmE) (BrE **rail-way**)1. (BrE also **'railway line**) a track with rails on which trains run

- railroad tracks

2. a system of tracks, together with the trains that run on them, and the organization and people needed to operate them

- This town got a lot bigger when the railroad came in the 1860s.

Culture:**railways and railroads**

The world's first railway along which passengers travelled on trains pulled by **steam locomotives** was opened in 1825 between **Stockton** and Darlington in north-east England. By the early 1900s, when railways reached the height of their popularity, there were about 23 000 miles/37 000 kilometres of railway **track**. ↑**Victorian** engineers such as Isambard Kingdom **Brunel** designed bridges for the railway, and **architects** designed elaborate station buildings such as ↑**St Pancras** in London.

The railways played a **vital** role in Britain's industrial development during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Later, with the invention of the **internal combustion engine** (= the type of engine used in cars), ↑**road** transport became more popular for both goods and passengers. In 1947 regional railway companies were **nationalized** and became ↑**British Rail** (later BR), but following the Beeching report in 1963 many **lines** (= routes) were closed in order to save money. In 1994 the government decided that BR should be returned to private ownership. Tracks and stations were made the responsibility of a company called ↑**Railtrack**, while trains were once again operated by several companies on a regional basis. People have been encouraged to use trains and other forms of public transport to help reduce fuel **consumption** and **pollution**.

The railway network connects all the major towns in Britain, and now, via the ↑**Channel Tunnel**, links Britain with France and Belgium. Railways are used for both short and long journeys, for **commuting** to work each day, and for transporting **freight**. In 2003 more than a billion journeys were made by rail in Britain and rail travel had increased by 36% in ten years. Some routes are now **electrified** and have high-speed trains. Others still rely on **diesel-powered** locomotives. Some trains are old, dirty and overcrowded. They also have a reputation for being late, and jokes are often made about the excuses given for delays. These have included 'leaves on the line' in autumn, and 'the wrong kind of snow'. Tickets are quite expensive, although students and old people can get **railcards** which entitle them to cheaper fares.

Following several major railway accidents and the failure of the Railtrack company in 2002 the government set up ↑**Network Rail** to be responsible for the railway system used by the **train operating companies**, private companies which run the trains. These companies provide information about trains to the public through their organization, National Rail.

Most Americans have never been on a train. This is sad because the **railroads**, as they are generally called in the US, were the means by which the ↑**Old West** was settled. Passenger trains today mainly serve commuters around large cities. The only major long-distance railway business is done by **freight trains** (*BrE also goods trains*).

The first US rail company was the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1828, but its **cars** (*BrE carriages*) were pulled by horses. Steam power was used by the 1830s, and the ↑**Pullman** car was invented in 1856. The **Civil War** led to the rapid development of railroads, and the nation was connected from east to west in 1869 when the ↑**Union Pacific Railroad** and Central Pacific joined their tracks in ↑**Utah**. The 20th century brought more powerful locomotives and huge stations, like **Grand Central** in New York. The greatest period of US railroads began in the middle of the 19th century and lasted about 100 years. This time has been celebrated with popular songs like I've Been Working on the Railroad, Freight Train Blues, ↑**John Henry**, ↑**Chattanooga Choo Choo**, Orange Blossom Special and ↑**Casey Jones**. Trains and railroad workers were also the subjects of many films and novels.

After ↑**World War II** car ownership greatly increased and people no longer used trains as a means of transport. Union Pacific, once known for its two-level 'dome lounge cars' from which passengers could see the scenery, stopped long-distance passenger services in 1971. **Amtrak**, a company controlled by the government, now runs the California Zephyr, the Texas Eagle and other trains but it is not very successful in attracting passengers.

Some Americans are **train buffs** and take special steam locomotive trips. Americans also collect model trains, some of which, including the heavy Lionel sets from the 1940s, are now valuable. In Britain old and young alike visit railway museums at e.g.

Didcot and ↑**York**. **Trainspotting** (= recording the names and registration numbers of locomotives) used to be a popular **hobby**,

especially for boys, but is less common now.

verb

1. ~ **sb (into sth/into doing sth)** to force sb to do sth before they have had enough time to decide whether or not they want to do it
Syn: †bulldoze
 • I will not be railroaded into signing something I don't agree with.
2. ~ **sth (through/through sth)** to make a group of people accept a decision, law, etc. quickly by putting pressure on them
 • The bill was railroaded through the House.
3. ~ **sb (NAmE)** to decide that sb is guilty of a crime, without giving them a fair trial

Verb forms:

verb forms	
present simple	
I / you / we / they	railroad
	BrE / ˈreɪləʊd/
	NAmE / ˈreɪləʊd/
he / she / it	railroads
	BrE / ˈreɪləʊdɪz/
	NAmE / ˈreɪləʊdɪz/
past simple, past participle	railroaded
	BrE / ˈreɪləʊdɪd/
	NAmE / ˈreɪləʊdɪd/
-ing form	railroading
	BrE / ˈreɪləʊdɪŋ/
	NAmE / ˈreɪləʊdɪŋ/

See also: †railway

railroad

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. **rail road**¹ /ˈreɪləʊd \$ -roud/ **BrE** " **AmE** " **noun** [countable] **American English**



a railway or the railway:

" The supplies were sent on the railroad.

" a railroad station

II. **railroad**² **BrE** " **AmE** " **verb** [transitive]

to force or persuade someone to do something without giving them enough time to think about it

railroad somebody into doing something

" The workers were railroaded into signing the agreement.

railroad

Freakuency Pack

12500 **3725**^{MCW}

15000 **1888**^{COCA}

RANGE: **1k RAIL** 19620

rail 7324

railways 310

railway 1836

rails 2004

railroads 1425

railroad 6721

railwayman 0

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

3587 **5665**⁶⁶⁴³ **nn1**

59 **86443**⁷⁸ **np1**