

I

1. [treɪn] *n*

## 1. 1) поезд; состав

fast train - скорый поезд

express train - экспресс

boat train - поезд, согласованный с расписанием пароходов

passenger train - пассажирский поезд

goods /freight/ train - грузовой /товарный/ состав

local /branchline/ train - местный поезд

slow /stopping/ train - поезд, идущий со всеми остановками

relief [excursion] train - дополнительный [туристический] поезд

troop train - военный эшелон

armoured train - бронепоезд

the morning [the night] train - утренний [ночной] поезд

the 2.15 train - поезд, отходящий в 2.15

wild train - поезд, идущий не по расписанию

a train ride - поездка на поезде

by train - поездом

to travel by train - ехать *или* ездить поездом /на поезде/

to board /to take/ the train - сесть в поезд, поехать на поезде

to lose /to miss/ one's train - опоздать на поезд

to make /to catch, to nick/ the train - поспеть на поезд

to change trains - сделать пересадку

the train is off - поезд уже отошёл

the train is in - поезд пришёл

## 2) трактор с прицепом

## 2. процессия, кортеж

funeral train - похоронная процессия

## 3. 1) караван

a train of camels - караван верблюдов

a long train of sightseers - длинная вереница туристов

2) *воен.* обоз (*тж.* baggage train, wagon train)4. свита, толпа (*почитателей, поклонников и т. п.*)

the prince and his train - принц со своей свитой

a staff of 80 in smb.'s train - свита в составе 80 человек

## 5. 1) ряд, цепь, вереница

a train of misfortunes - цепь несчастий; полоса неудач

by an unlucky train of events - по неблагоприятному течению обстоятельств

a whole train of ideas - вереница мыслей

a train of words - ряд слов

2) ход (*мыслей и т. п.*)

to follow the train of smb.'s thoughts - следить за ходом чьей-л. мысли

to lose the train of smb.'s thought - потерять нить чьих-л. рассуждений

3) ход, развёртывание, развитие (*событий и т. п.*)

it was already in fair train to develop party out of faction - всё шло к превращению фракции в партию

things proceeded in this train for several days - так продолжалось несколько дней

6. 1) шлейф, трен (*платья*)2) хвост (*павлина*), «шлейф»3) хвост (*кометы, метеора*)

## 7. 1) последствие

in the train of - в результате, вследствие

the war brought famine and disease in its train - война принесла с собой голод и болезни

the ruins that they left in their train - развалины, которые они оставили за собой

## 2) результаты

to write in the train of NN's study - идти (в своей книге) по пути, проложенному исследованием NN

8. *р/ воен.* тылы9. *воен.*1) азимут (*орудия и т. п.*)

## 2) наводка по азимуту

10. *спец.*1) серия (*волн, колебаний и т. п.*)wave train - *физ.* цуг /серия/ волн

## 2) последовательный ряд

11. *метал.* прокатный стан12. *тех.*

## 1) зубчатая передача

## 2) система рычагов

train of gears - система шестерён

13. **воен.** запал

14. **охот.** приманка (в виде положенных друг за другом кусочков)

15. **уст.** аллюр (лошади)

◇ in train - в готовности, наготове

to put /to set/ things in train - готовить к действию

gravy train - **амер. сл.** «кормушка», тёпленькое местечко

to ride the gravy train - **амер. сл.** заполучить тёпленькое местечко; загребать барыши

## 2. [treɪn] v

1. **разг.** ехать поездом

to train from York to Leeds - ехать (поездом) из Йорка в Лидс

we trained all the way - мы всю дорогу ехали поездом

to train the rest of the way - ехать поездом остаток пути

2. (with) **амер. разг.** водить компанию; связаться (с кем-л.)

3. 1) волочить, тащить

2) волочиться, тащиться

her skirt trained on the ground - её юбка волочилась по земле

4. **уст.** притягивать, завлекать

## II

### [treɪn] v

1. 1) воспитывать, учить, приучать (к чему-л.)

to train a child - воспитывать ребёнка

to train a child to obey - приучать ребёнка к послушанию

to train a pupil to read music at sight - учить ученика читать ноты с листа

to train smb.'s taste - воспитывать чей-л. вкус

trained to all outdoor exercises - приученный к упражнениям на свежем воздухе

trained to obedience - приученный к послушанию

2) **разг.** приучать (ребёнка, домашнее животное) проситься

2. 1) обучать, готовить (к чему-л.)

to train a girl in nursing - обучать девушку уходу за больными

to train hospital nurses [airmen, botanists] - готовить медицинских сестёр [лётчиков, ботаников]

to train smb. for the stage [for the diplomatic service, for the army] - готовить кого-л. для поступления на сцену [для дипломатической службы, к армии]

to train smb. for the navy /to serve in the navy/ - готовить кого-л. к флотской службе /к службе во флоте

this school trained many good officers - из этой школы вышло много хороших офицеров эта школа выпустила много хороших офицеров

2) учиться, обучаться, готовиться

to train as a typist - учиться на машинистку

to train for priesthood - готовиться стать священником, готовиться к карьере священника

the author trained with Professor Tanner - автор обучался у профессора Тэннера

3. (for)

1) тренировать

to train smb. for a contest [for a championship] - готовить кого-л. к состязанию [к чемпионату]

2) тренироваться

to train for a boat race [for a boxing match, for a mountain-climbing] - тренироваться перед лодочными гонками [матчем по боксу, восхождением на гору]

4. дрессировать (животных); объезжать (лошадь)

to train a dog for the circus - дрессировать собаку для цирка

the dog is trained to jump through a hoop - собаку обучили прыгать через обруч

to train dogs to catch hares - натаскивать собак на (ловлю) зайцев

5. **сад.** формировать (деревья); направлять (рост растений)

to train roses against a wall - пустить розы вдоль стены /по стене/

6. (on, upon) **воен.** наводить по азимуту

to train a gun on the target - навести орудие на цель

he had trained his news camera on celebrities for 40 years - **образн.** в течение 40 лет он держал знаменитостей на прицеле своей кинокамеры

## train

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

**train** [train trains trained training] noun, verb BrE [treɪn] <sup>ɪ</sup> NAmE [treɪn] <sup>ɪ</sup>

noun



1. a railway/railroad engine pulling a number of coaches/cars or trucks, taking people and goods from one place to another

• to **get on/off a train**

- I like travelling **by train** .
- a **passenger/commuter/goods/freight train**
- to **catch/take/get the train** to London
- a **train journey/driver**
- You have to **change trains** at Reading.
- There are regular train services to Edinburgh and Glasgow.

**see also** ↑gravy train, ↑road train, ↑wagon train

2. a number of people or animals moving in a line
  - a camel train
3. **usually singular** a series of events or actions that are connected
  - His death set in motion a **train of events** that led to the outbreak of war.
4. the part of a long formal dress that spreads out on the floor behind the person wearing it

Word Origin:

Middle English (as a noun in the sense 'delay'): from Old French **train** (masculine), **traine** (feminine), from **trahiner** (verb), from Latin **trahere** 'pull, draw'. Early noun senses were 'trailing part of a robe' and 'retinue'; the latter gave rise to 'line of travelling people or vehicles', later 'a connected series of things'. The early verb sense 'cause a plant to grow in a desired shape' was the basis of the sense 'instruct'.

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.

Example Bank:

- Driven to despair, he threw himself under a train.
- From Germany they travelled by train to Poland.
- From Germany we'll travel by train to Poland.
- He was leaving on the early train for Zaragoza.
- He was pushed into the path of an oncoming train.
- I can't stop now, I have a train to catch.

- I got the through train to Manchester.
- I lose my train of thought when there are distractions.
- I saved up my pocket money to buy an electric train set.
- I saved up to buy an electric train set.
- I was late and had to run for my train.
- I'm going to the station to meet her off the train.
- In summer the trains run as often as every ten minutes.
- In the train of= following behind the rich and famous came the journalists.
- It's quicker by train.
- Most trains are running late because of the accident.
- She ran alongside the departing train, waving goodbye.
- She travels on the same train as you.
- She tried to kill herself by jumping off a moving train.
- Slowly the train began to move.
- The 10.19 train has been cancelled.
- The 15.18 Amtrak train to Chicago will be arriving on track 3.
- The company plans to run trains on key intercity routes.
- The high-speed train travels at 120 mph.
- The last train leaves at 00.30.
- The next train is due at 9.45.
- The next train to arrive at Platform 2 is the 12.30 from Leeds.
- The telephone rang and she lost her train of thought.
- The train came in and I got on.
- The train came towards them.
- The train chugged slowly forward.
- The train drew into the station.
- The train entered the tunnel.
- The train headed out of Athens.
- The train jolted into motion.
- The train now standing at Platform 3 is the 16.50 to Brighton.
- The train reached Prague at half past six.
- The train terminated in Baltimore.
- Unemployment brings greater difficulties in its train.
- We didn't want to leave the platform in case the train came.
- We had to get up early to make the 6 o'clock train for Florence.
- We jumped on the train just as it was about to leave.
- What are the times of the return trains?
- You'll have to change trains at Cambridge.
- a carnival with ghost trains and dodgem cars
- a picture of the bullet train speeding past Mount Fuji
- a train hauled by a steam locomotive
- a train waiting at a signal
- an express train bound for Edinburgh
- an initial omission which set in motion a train of events leading to the crime
- the Paris to Brussels train
- the people on the train
- the roar of a passing train
- the sound of an approaching train
- the train from Birmingham to Worcester
- the train from Toronto to Calgary
- train loads of iron ore
- trains between Brindisi and Rome
- trains between Cape Town and Pretoria

Idioms: †bring something in its train ▪ †in somebody's train ▪ †set something in train ▪ †train of thought

Derived †train something at somebody

## verb

**1. transitive, intransitive** to teach a person or an animal the skills for a particular job or activity; to be taught in this way

- ~ **sb/sth** badly trained staff
- ~ **sb/sth to do sth** They train dogs to sniff out drugs.
- ~ **(sb) (as/in/for sth)** He trained as a teacher before becoming an actor.
- All members of the team have trained in first aid.
- ~ **to do/be sth** Sue is training to be a doctor.

**2. intransitive, transitive** to prepare yourself/sb for a particular activity, especially a sport, by doing a lot of exercise; to prepare a person or an animal in this way

- ~ **(for/in sth)** athletes training for the Olympics
- I train in the gym for two hours a day.
- ~ **sb/sth (for/in sth)** She trains horses.
- He trains the Olympic team.

3. **transitive** to develop a natural ability or quality so that it improves
- ~ **sth** An expert with a trained eye will spot the difference immediately.
  - ~ **sth to do sth** You can train your mind to think positively.
4. **transitive** ~ **sth (around/along/up, etc.)** to make a plant grow in a particular direction
- Roses had been trained around the door.

Verb forms:

verb forms	
present simple	
I / you / we / they	train
	BrE /treɪn/
	NAmE /treɪn/
he / she / it	trains
	BrE /treɪnz/
	NAmE /treɪnz/
past simple, past participle	trained
	BrE /treɪnd/
	NAmE /treɪnd/
-ing form	training
	BrE /treɪnɪŋ/
	NAmE /treɪnɪŋ/

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Example Bank:

- He's been training seriously for over a year now.
- The team is training hard for the big match.
- All members of the team have been trained in first aid.
- I was impressed by the well trained staff.
- We watched the athletes training for the Olympics.

## train

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

I. **train**<sup>1</sup> **S1 W2** /treɪn/ BrE <sup>u</sup> AmE <sup>u</sup> **noun** [countable]

[Date: 1400-1500; Language: Old French; Origin: 'something that is pulled along behind', from trainer; ⇒ †train<sup>2</sup>]



- RAILWAY** a set of several carriages that are connected to each other and pulled along a railway line by an engine  
 train to  
 " the train to Munich  
 " We went all the way to Inverness by train. ⇒ †boat train
- SERIES a train of something** a series of events or actions that are related:  
 " The decision set off a train of events which led to his resignation.
- train of thought** a related series of thoughts that are developing in your mind:  
 " The phone interrupted my train of thought.  
 " I've lost my train of thought.
- bring something in its train** *formal* if an action or event brings something in its train, that thing happens as a result of it:  
 " a decision that brought disaster in its train
- set something in train** *British English formal* to make a process start happening:  
 " Plans to modernize have been set in train.
- PEOPLE/ANIMALS** a long line of moving people, animals, or vehicles:  
 " a camel train
- DRESS** a part of a long dress that spreads out over the ground behind the person wearing it:  
 " a wedding dress with a long train
- SERVANTS** a group of servants or officers following an important person, especially in the past  
 . . .

## COLLOCATIONS

### ■ verbs

- **take/get a train** I took the first train home.
- **catch a train** He was in a hurry to catch a train.
- **go by/travel by train** We decided to go by train.
- **get on/board a train** At Stoke, another passenger boarded the train.
- **get off a train** He got off the train at Flushing.
- **wait for a train** She sat on the railway platform for half an hour, waiting for a train.
- **miss a train** (=be too late to get on a train) I just missed the last train.
- **trains run** (=take people from one place to another at fixed times) Trains run from two main London stations, Victoria and Charing Cross, every hour.
- **a train arrives** The train arrived on time.
- **a train leaves/departs** Trains depart from Rugby at half-hourly intervals until 4.00 pm.
- **a train pulls into/out of a station** The train pulled into Euston station and I got off.
- **a train derails/is derailed** (=comes off the rails) Most of the passengers escaped injury when their train was derailed.

### ■ adjectives/NOUN + train

- **a freight/goods train** a freight train carrying hazardous chemicals
- **a passenger train** a passenger train bound for Geneva
- **a commuter train** (=a train that people going to work use) a crash involving two crowded commuter trains
- **an express train/a fast train** (=one that does not stop at many places) He boarded the express train to London.
- **a slow train** (also **a stopping train** *British English*) (=one that stops at a lot of places) We got on the stopping train by mistake and it took hours to get home.
- **a steam train** Railway enthusiasts have the opportunity to take a nostalgic trip on a steam train.
- **a tube/underground train** (=one that runs under London) The condition of many tube trains is a disgrace.

### ■ train + NOUN

- **a train journey** *British English*, **a train trip** *American English* They were not looking forward to the long train journey.
- **a train fare** How much is the train fare to Derby?
- **a train driver** The train driver apologized for the late departure.
- **a train crash** (also **a train wreck** *American English*) Ten people were killed in the train crash.

### ■ COMMON ERRORS

- ▶ Do not say 'go by the train' or 'travel by the train'. Say **go by train** or **travel by train**.

## II. train<sup>2</sup> S1 W2 BrE<sup>±</sup> AmE<sup>±</sup> verb

[Word Family: noun: ↑trainee, ↑trainer, ↑training, ↑retraining; verb: ↑train, ↑retrain; adjective: trained ≠ ↑untrained]

[Date: 1300-1400; Language: Old French; Origin: trainer 'to pull, drag', from Vulgar Latin *trahinare*, probably from Latin *trahere* 'to pull']

**1. TEACH SOMEBODY** [*intransitive and transitive*] to teach someone the skills of a particular job or activity, or to be taught these skills ⇒ **training**

**train somebody in something**

- All staff will be trained in customer service skills.

**train to do something**

- She's training to be a doctor.

**train somebody to do something**

- Employees are trained to deal with emergency situations.

**train as**

- Nadia trained as a singer.
- a highly trained workforce
- Trained staff will be available to deal with your queries.

**2. TEACH AN ANIMAL** [*transitive*] to teach an animal to do something or to behave correctly:

- a well-trained puppy

**train something to do something**

- These dogs are trained to detect drugs.

**3. PREPARE FOR SPORT** [*intransitive and transitive*] to prepare for a sports event or tell someone how to prepare for it, especially by exercising ⇒ **training**

**train for**

- Brenda spends two hours a day training for the marathon.

**4. AIM SOMETHING** [*transitive*] to aim something such as a gun or camera at someone or something

**train something on/at somebody/something**

- She trained her binoculars on the bird.

**5. DEVELOP SOMETHING** [*transitive*] to develop and improve a natural ability or quality:

- You can train your mind to relax.
- To the trained eye the difference between these flowers is obvious (=the difference is clear to someone who has developed skills to notice something).

**6. PLANT** [*transitive*] to make a plant grow in a particular direction by bending, cutting, or tying it

## train

Freakuency Pack

12500 **825**MCW

15000 **443**COCA

RANGE: **1k** TRAIN 111085

train 25742

trained 15392

trainer 4431

untrained 654  
trainers 1790  
training 56081  
trains 5513  
trainee 471  
trainees 1011

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

8318 **2290**<sup>18692</sup> *nn1*  
3441 **8030**<sup>4189</sup> *vvi*  
2350 **10617**<sup>2834</sup> *vv0*  
10 **226712**<sup>13</sup> *np1*  
7 **317910**<sup>7</sup> *nnu*  
5 **325316**<sup>7</sup> *jj*

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