

**library**['laɪbr(ə)rɪ] *n*

## 1. библиотека

reference library - а) справочная библиотека б) библиотека без выдачи книг на дом

public library - публичная библиотека (*бесплатная*)

lending /circulating/ library - платная библиотека

library stock - библиотечный фонд

library system - сеть библиотек

library interloan - межбиблиотечный абонемент

library edition - издание для библиотеки издание в прочном переплёте и с чётким шрифтом

## 2. 1) коллекция книг

he has a large library on cybernetics - у него большой подбор /-ая коллекция, -ая библиотека/ книг по кибернетике

2) серия книг (*одного издательства*)

a library of science fiction - библиотека научной фантастики

the Home University Library - серия «Университет на дому»

3. библиотека (*в частном доме, замке и т. п.*); кабинет (*в доме учёного, писателя и т. п.*)4. *вчт.* библиотека (*специальным образом организованный файл*)5. архив (*редакция газеты*)

◇ a walking /living/ library - ходячая /живая/ энциклопедия; ≅ кладёзь знаний

**library**

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

**li·brary** [**library libraries**] *BrE* ['laɪbrəri] <sup>■</sup> *BrE* ['laɪbrɪ] <sup>■</sup> *NAmE* ['laɪbreri] <sup>■</sup>noun (pl. **li·braries**)

## 1. a building in which collections of books, CDs, newspapers, etc. are kept for people to read, study or borrow

• a **public/reference/university, etc. library**• a **library book**• a **toy library** (= for borrowing toys from)

## 2. a room in a large house where most of the books are kept

3. (*formal*) a personal collection of books, CDs, etc

• a new edition to add to your library

## 4. a series of books, recordings, etc. produced by the same company and similar in appearance

• a library of children's classics

Word Origin:late Middle English: via Old French from Latin **libraria** 'bookshop', feminine (used as a noun) of **librarius** 'relating to books', from **liber, libr-** 'book'.Culture:**libraries**Almost every town in Britain and the US has a **public library**. Many older libraries were built with money given by Andrew **Carnegie**, a US **businessman** originally from Scotland.Public libraries are often open until late evening during the week, part of Saturday, and in the US even on Sunday. **Librarians** manage the libraries and advise people how to find the books or information they need.Public libraries contain **fiction** (= story books), **non-fiction** (= books containing facts), children's books, and usually magazines, **CDs**, **DVDs** and videos and have computers with **access** to the Internet. Every library has a **catalogue** which shows where books on a particular subject can be found. Many US university libraries use the ↑**Library of Congress** system for arranging books in order on the shelves. In Britain and in public libraries in the US the ↑**Dewey decimal classification** system is the most used.Libraries are often divided into a **reference section** and a **lending section**. Books from the reference section, e.g. dictionaries and **directories**, as well as newspapers and magazines, can only be used in the library. Books from the lending section can be borrowed free of charge for a period of two or three weeks by people who are members of the library. Anyone living in the local area can join a library and obtain a **library card**. If a book is returned late, after the **due date**, the borrower has to pay a **fine**. Public libraries are also a source of local information and a centre for community activities. Many have special programmes for children to help them feel comfortable using a library. In school holidays they organize storytelling and other entertainments.**Travelling libraries** (= libraries set up inside large vans) take books round country areas for people who cannot easily get to a town. In the US travelling libraries are called **bookmobiles**. Schools, colleges and universities have their own private libraries for the use of students and teachers.In both Britain and the US public libraries receive money from local and national government but, increasingly, they do not receive enough for their needs. In Britain some smaller libraries have had to close. In the US people believe strongly that information and education should be freely available. Libraries are important in achieving this but, as in Britain, they do not get sufficient money and depend on the help of **volunteers** who work without pay.The biggest library in Britain is the ↑**British Library** in London with over 150 million books, CDs, DVDs and tape recordings. Other important libraries include the National Libraries of Scotland and Wales, the ↑**Cambridge University Library** and the ↑**Bodleian Library** in Oxford. These libraries are called **copyright libraries** or **legal deposit libraries** and are entitled to receive a free copy of every book that is published in Britain. The largest library in the US is the ↑**Library of Congress** in Washington, DC.Example Bank:

- A number of councils operate mobile libraries.
- Do you have any books to take back to the library?
- Do you know about the other services available at your local library?

- Everyone in the country should have access to a lending library.
- How often do you go to the library?
- I got this very interesting book out of the library.
- I've been reading newspapers in the library.
- In 1784 he established his first circulating library.
- It is a copyright library and receives three copies of all books published in Britain.
- She had built up an impressive library of art books.
- Students are taught library skills in the first week of their course.
- The family possessed an extensive library.
- The library has an extensive collection of books on Chinese history.
- The school has an excellent library.
- a holiday programme for children at the local library
- a personal library of over 1 000 volumes
- a plan to provide mobile library services in rural environments
- teaching library skills to schoolchildren
- the Herbert Hoover presidential library in West Branch, Iowa
- the need to improve library provision

## library

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

liːbrəri S2 W1 /'laɪbrəri, -brɪ \$ -breri/ BrE \* AmE \* noun (plural **libraries**) [countable]

[Date: 1300-1400; Language: Medieval Latin; Origin: librarium, from Latin liber 'book']

1. a room or building containing books that can be looked at or borrowed ⇒ **bookshop**:
  - a public library
  - school/college/university library
  - a library book
  - library staff
2. a group of books, CDs etc, collected by one person
3. a room in a large house where books are kept
4. a set of books, CDs, videos etc that are produced by the same company and have the same general appearance:
  - a library of modern classics
5. **library pictures/footage** *British English* film or pictures used in a television programme which are not recent

### COLLOCATIONS

#### ■ verbs

- **go to/visit the library** I need to go to the library to return some books.
- **use the library** You can use the library before or after school.
- **borrow something from the library/take something out of the library** Books, CDs, DVDs, and magazines can be borrowed from the library.
- **return something to the library/take something back to the library** Have you taken those books back to the library?
- **check something out of the library** *American English* (=borrow a book etc from the library) You can check out up to ten books from the library.

#### ■ ADJECTIVES/NOUN + library

- **a public library** (=a library that is supported by government money) Our public libraries need more support.
- **a school/university/college library** She was studying at the college library.
- **a local library** This information is available at your local library.
- **a lending library** (=one that lends books) Lending libraries became increasingly popular in Victorian times.
- **a reference library** (=one that does not lend books, so that you must read them there) The reference library contains a collection of documents relating to slavery.
- **a research library** (=one that is good for doing research) The university has one of the best research libraries in the world.
- **a branch library** (=a small library that is controlled by a larger library) There is a good children's section in the branch library.
- **a mobile library** *British English* (=a small library inside a vehicle) A mobile library visits the village once a week.

#### ■ library + NOUN

- **a library book** She's gone into town to change her library books.
- **a library card** (=a card that proves you are a member of a library and can borrow books) When you join the library, you will be issued with a library card.
- **a library user** Library users have been protesting against plans to close the local library.
- **the library staff** If you have problems finding a book, ask a member of the library staff.
- **library services** Public library services are threatened by budget cuts.
- **a library catalogue** Students need to be taught how to use the computerized library catalogue.

## library

Freakuency Pack

12500 **936**<sup>MCW</sup>

15000 **1810**<sup>COCA</sup>

RANGE: **2k** LIBRARY 21144

library 15147

librarian 1731

librarians 1045

libraries 3162

librarianship 59

<sup>7259</sup>**2806**<sup>15130</sup> *nn1*

<sup>11</sup>**245351**<sup>11</sup> *nnu*

<sup>6</sup>**342091**<sup>6</sup> *jj*

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