

**dormitory**[ˈdɔːmɪt(ə)rɪ] *n*

- 1) спальня, спальная комната, опочивальня
- 2) дортуар, общая спальня
2. студенческое общежитие  
dormitory rooms - комнаты общежития  
in worker apartments and student dormitories - в квартирах рабочих и в студенческих общежитиях
3. *шутл.* рабочий посёлок

**dormitory**

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

**dor·mi·tory** [dormitory dormitories] *BrE* [ˈdɔːmətɪʃ] *NAmE* [ˈdɔːrmətɔːrɪ]**noun** (pl. **dor·mi·to·ries**) (also informal **dorm**)

1. a room for several people to sleep in, especially in a school or other institution
2. (*NAmE*) (*BrE* **hall of residence**, **hall**) a building for university or college students to live in

See also: ↑**dorm** ▪ ↑**hall** ▪ ↑**hall of residence**Word Origin:late Middle English: from Latin **dormitorium**, neuter (used as a noun) of **dormitorius**, from **dormire** 'to sleep'.Culture:**student life**

The popular image of student life is of young people with few responsibilities enjoying themselves and doing very little work. This is often not true. Many older people now study at college or university, sometimes on a **part-time** basis while having a job and looking after a family. Many students are highly **motivated** and work very hard.

In Britain reduced government support for higher education means that students can no longer rely on having their expenses paid for them. Formerly, students received a **grant** towards their living expenses. Now most can only get a **loan**, which has to be paid back. From 1999 they have had to pay a fixed amount towards **tuition fees** and from 2006 universities will be able to increase the amount up to a maximum of £3 000 per year. In the US students already have to pay for **tuition** and **room and board**. Many get a **financial aid package** which may include **grants**, **scholarships** and **loans**. The fear of having large debts places considerable pressure on students and many take **part-time** jobs during the **term** and work **full-time** in the vacations.

Many students in Britain go to a university away from their home town. They usually live in a **hall of residence** for their first year, and then move into a rented room in a private house or share a house with **housemates**. They may go back home during **vacations**, but after they **graduate** most leave home for good. In the US too, many students attend colleges some distance from where their parents live. They may live **on campus** in one of the halls, or **off campus** in apartments and houses which they share with **room-mates**. Some students, especially at larger universities, join a ↑**fraternity** or ↑**sorority**, a social group usually with its own house near the campus. Fraternities and sororities often have names which are combinations of two or three letters of the Greek alphabet. Some people do not have a good opinion of them because they think that students who are members spend too much time having parties.

In Britain the interests of students are represented by a **student's union** which **liaises** with the university on academic matters, arranges social events and provides advice to students. Individual unions are **affiliated** with (= linked to) the ↑**NUS**. The student union building is usually the centre of student life and has a bar and common room, and often a restaurant and shops. British universities have a wide range of societies, clubs and social activities including sports, **drama** and politics. One of the **highlights** (= main events) of the year is **rag week**, a week of parties and **fund-raising** activities in support of various charities.

Especially in their first year, US students spend a lot of time on social activities. One of the most important celebrations, especially at universities which place a lot of emphasis on sports, is ↑**homecoming**. Many **alumni** (= former students) return to their **alma mater** (= college) for a weekend in the autumn to watch a ↑**football** game. During homecoming weekend there are also parties and dances, and usually a **parade**.

When social activities take up too much time, students **skip lectures** (= miss them) or **cut class** (*AmE*) and **take incompletes** (*AmE*), which means they have to finish their work after the vacation. In the US this has the effect of lowering their course grades, but most US universities expect this behaviour from students and do little to stop it. Students are thought to be old enough to make their own decisions about how hard they work and to accept the consequences. A few students **drop out** (*AmE* **flunk out**) but the majority try hard to get good grades and a good degree.

**dormitory**

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

**dor·mi·to·ry** /ˈdɔːmətɪrɪ, 'dɔːmətɪ \$ 'dɔːrmətɔːrɪ/ *BrE* *AmE* **noun** (plural **dormitories**)

[countable]

[Date: 1400-1500; Language: Latin; Origin: dormitorium, from dormire 'to sleep']

1. *especially British English* a large room for several people to sleep in, for example in a ↑**boarding school** or ↑**hostel**
2. *American English* a large building at a college or university where students live **SYN hall of residence** *British English*

**dormitory**

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