

**economy****1. [i'kɒnəmi] n****1. хозяйство, экономика**

political economy - политическая экономия

national economy - народное хозяйство, национальная экономика

rural economy - сельское хозяйство; экономика сельского хозяйства

robber economy - расточительное хозяйствование, разбазаривание невозобновляемых природных ресурсов

**2. экономия, бережливость**

with a view to economy - с целью /в целях/ экономии

economy of words - лаконичность; ≅ без лишних слов

to exercise economy - проявлять бережливость

to practise economy in dress - не тратить много на одежду

**3. pl сбережения****4. система, структура, организация, композиция (произведения искусства)****5. рел. система мироздания; промыс(е)л**

divine economy - божественный промыс(е)л

**6. 1) церк. осмотрительность в проповеди христианства; постепенное раскрытие истины****2) урон. благоразумное умолчание****2. [i'kɒnəmi] a****1. экономичный**

economy car - экономичный автомобиль

**2. ком. удешевлённый, дешёвый; выгодный**

economy class - туристический /туристский/ класс (удешевлённый; особ. на самолёте)

**economy**

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

**econ-omy AW [economy economies] BrE [i'kɒnəmi] NAmE [i'kaɒnəmi]****noun (pl. econ-omies)****1. (often the economy) countable** the relationship between production, trade and the supply of money in a particular country or region

• The economy is in recession.

• the world economy

• a market economy (= one in which the price is fixed according to both cost and demand)

**2. countable** a country, when you are thinking about its economic system

• Ireland was one of the fastest-growing economies in Western Europe in the 1990s.

**3. countable, uncountable** the use of the time, money, etc. that is available in a way that avoids waste

• We need to make substantial economies.

• It's a **false economy** to buy cheap clothes (= it seems cheaper but it is not really since they do not last very long) .

• She writes with a great economy of words (= using only the necessary words) .

• (BrE) We're on an **economy drive** at home (= trying to avoid waste and spend as little money as possible) .• Buy the large **economy pack** (= the one that gives you better value for money) .• to fly **economy (class)** (= by the cheapest class of air travel)

• an economy fare (= the cheapest)

Word Origin:late 15th cent. (in the sense 'management of material resources'): from French *économie*, or via Latin from Greek *oikonomia* 'household management' , based on *oikos* 'house' + *nemein* 'manage' . Current senses date from the 17th cent.Collocations:**The economy***Managing the economy***handle/run/manage** the economy**boost** investment/spending/employment/growth**stimulate** demand/the economy/industry**cut/reduce** investment/spending/borrowing**reduce/curb/control/keep down** inflation**create/fuel** growth/demand/a boom/a bubble**encourage/foster/promote/stimulate/stifle** innovation/competition**encourage/work with/compete with** the private sector**increase/boost/promote** US/agricultural exports**ban/restrict/block** cheap/foreign importsthe economy **grows/expands/shrinks/contracts/slows (down)/recovers/improves/is booming****enjoy** an economic/housing/property boom*Economic problems***push up/drive up** prices/costs/inflation**damage/hurt/destroy** industry/the economy**cause/lead to/go into/avoid/escape** recession**experience /suffer** a recession/downturn**fight/combat** inflation/deflation/unemployment**cause/create** inflation/poverty/unemployment**create/burst** a housing/stock market bubble

cause/trigger a stock market crash/the collapse of the banking system  
face/be plunged into a financial/an economic crisis  
be caught in/experience cycles of boom and bust

#### Public finance

cut/reduce/slash/increase/double the defence/(especially US) defense/education/aid budget  
increase/boost/slash/cut public spending  
increase/put up/raise/cut/lower/reduce taxes  
raise/cut/lower/reduce interest rates  
ease/loosen/tighten monetary policy  
balance the (state/federal) budget  
achieve /maintain a balanced budget  
run a (\$4 trillion) budget deficit/surplus  
more collocations at ↑politics, ↑voting

#### Example Bank:

- A downturn in the economy is affecting many small businesses.
- A small manufacturing sector inhibits growth in the economy.
- Agriculture was the backbone of the economy.
- Bigger markets can provide significant economies of scale.
- Buying cheap shoes is a false economy.
- Cuba should have been able to diversify its economy.
- Drivers are needed in all sectors of the economy.
- Each party has its own strategy for building a strong economy.
- Government measures to slow the economy failed to curb fuel demand growth.
- In order for our bubble economy to continue expanding, Americans must continue spending.
- Income from this exported crop drove the economy of Mali.
- It has been a while since the economy experienced a deep economic downturn.
- It was impressive to see her economy of movement as she worked the machine.
- It's the industry which keeps our national economy moving.
- Japan has successfully modernized its economy.
- Large firms can benefit from economies of scale.
- Savings are being planned as part of a huge economy drive.
- Should we be worried that a dollar crisis threatens the economy?
- The South African economy emerged from decades of international isolation.
- The black economy booms when there is high unemployment.
- The company has improved the fuel economy of all its vehicles.
- The economy is functioning very poorly.
- The economy is humming along at a healthy 4% pace.
- The government devalued the currency to try to revive the flagging economy.
- The government has been criticized over the state of the economy.
- The government was accused of failing to run the economy competently.
- The region has an economy based on services and finance.
- This massive retailer has been shaping the economy for a decade.
- Tourism clearly dominates the local economy.
- Transport workers are employed in all sectors of the economy.
- We could achieve major economies in time with this new machinery.
- We want to support the local economy.
- a modern industrial economy
- possible economies in telephone costs
- the increasingly competitive global economy

## economy

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

1. **economy** <sup>1</sup> S2 W1 AC /ɪˈkɒnəmi \$ ɪˈkɑː-/ BrE <sup>2</sup> AmE <sup>3</sup> noun (plural **economies**)

[Word Family: noun: ↑economics, ↑economist, ↑economy; adjective: ↑economic, ↑economical ≠UNECONOMIC(AL), ↑economy; verb: ↑economize; advert: ↑economically ≠↑uneconomically]

[Date: 1400-1500; Language: French; Origin: Greek oikonomia, from oikonomos 'manager of a house']

1. **[countable]** the system by which a country's money and goods are produced and used, or a country considered in this way:
  - a successful economy
  - the slowdown in the Japanese economy
2. **[countable]** something that you do in order to spend less money:
  - The council must make economies to meet government spending targets.
  - Not insuring your belongings is a false economy (=it is cheaper but could have bad results).
3. **[uncountable]** the careful use of money, time, goods etc so that nothing is wasted:
  - The gas fire was turned low for reasons of economy.
  - The company announced that it would cut 500 jobs as part of an economy drive (=a way to save money).
4. **economies of scale** *technical* the financial advantages of producing something in very large quantities  
⇒ ↑black economy, ↑market economy, ↑mixed economy

#### COLLOCATIONS

## ADJECTIVES/NOUN + economy

- **strong/healthy/sound** The new government inherited a strong economy.
- **weak/ailing/depressed** The economy is weak and consumer confidence is low.
- **fragile** (=weak and likely to become worse) The country's fragile economy depends almost exclusively on tourism.
- **stable** (=steady, rather than being strong then weak) The economy has been relatively stable for the last two or three years.
- **stagnant** (=bad and not progressing or improving) Measures aimed at reviving the stagnant economy are not working.
- **a flagging economy** (=starting to become weaker) The government must take action to boost the flagging economy.
- **a booming economy** (=extremely strong and successful) What can we learn from China's booming economy?
- **the world/global economy** Rising oil prices threaten the world economy.
- **the local/national/domestic economy** (=in one particular country or area) The new factory has given a massive boost to the local economy.
- **the British/American/Japanese etc economy** The Japanese economy is showing signs of recovery.
- **a large/powerful economy** the world's two most powerful economies
- **a small economy** Small economies like Kenya might struggle to survive in a global recession.
- **a developing economy** (=one that is getting stronger and starting to include more modern industries) Many developing economies are investing in sources of renewable energy.
- **an industrial economy** (=one that is based mainly on industries producing goods or materials) Expectations for growth in the main industrial economies remain low.
- **an agricultural/a rural economy** (=one that is based mainly on farming) The early 1920s saw a rapid expansion in the American agricultural economy.
- **a service economy** (=one that is based mainly on selling services such as insurance or tourism) Britain has shifted from a manufacturing to a service economy.
- **a market/free-market economy** (=based on companies producing and selling products freely, without restrictions) Eastern European countries were gradually making the transition to a market economy.
- **a capitalist/socialist economy** (=based on a capitalist or socialist political system) the large capitalist economies of western Europe
- **the black economy** *especially British English* (=business activity in which people buy and sell goods illegally, without paying tax) Illegal immigrants have to seek work in the black economy.

## verbs

- **manage/handle the economy** Governments are judged on how well they manage the economy.
- **develop/expand the economy** The tax cut should help to expand the economy.
- **boost the economy** (=make it stronger) It is hoped that the Olympic Games will boost the country's economy.
- **harm/damage the economy** (=make it less successful) Sanctions have damaged the economy.
- **destroy the economy** The floods last year destroyed the region's economy.
- **the economy develops/expands/grows** (=becomes more successful) The economy grew by 3% last year.
- **the economy booms** (=becomes very successful very quickly) The economy is booming and share prices are at an all-time high.
- **the economy slows down** The US economy is slowing down after a long period of growth.
- **the economy recovers** (=returns to normal condition after a period of trouble or difficulty) The economy is beginning to recover from the recession.

## II. economy<sup>2</sup> BrE<sup>\*</sup> AmE<sup>\*</sup> adjective

[Word Family: noun: ↑economics, ↑economist, ↑economy; adjective: ↑economic, ↑economical ≠UNECONOMIC(AL), ↑economy; verb: ↑economize; adverb: ↑economically ≠↑uneconomically]

**economy size/pack** a product that is cheaper because you are buying a larger amount

## economy

Freakuency Pack

12500 **819**<sup>MCW</sup>

15000 **238**<sup>COCA</sup>

RANGE: **1k ECONOMY** 186975

economy 58493

economic 93833

economical 1252

economically 5374

economics 10253

economies 6016

economist 5833

economists 5586

uneconomic 65

uneconomical 53

uneconomically 6

economise 0

economises 0

economised 0

economising 0

economize 129

economizes 7

economized 11

economizing 64

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

20393 **672**<sup>58291</sup> *nn1*  
140 **58233**<sup>167</sup> *nnu*  
28 **139763**<sup>31</sup> *jj*  
4 **445792**<sup>4</sup> *np1*

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