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- **Defining style:** Each definition is written in full sentences to help the learner understand the meaning of the word and to model how to use the word correctly.
- **Collocations:** Each definition is written using the high-frequency words native speakers naturally use with the target word.
- **Grammar:** Each definition includes naturally occurring grammatical patterns to improve accurate language use.
- **Natural English:** Each definition is a model of how to use the language appropriately.

**Includes:**
- 263 ‘Word Webs’
- 490 ‘Word Links’
- 46 ‘Picture Dictionary’ boxes
- 1108 ‘Word Partnerships’
- 720 ‘Thesaurus’ entries
- 100 ‘Usage’ notes

** LEVEL: High-intermediate to advanced **

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**The Bank of English™**

The Bank of English™ is the original and the most current computerised corpus of authentic English. This robust research tool was used to create each definition with language appropriate for intermediate level learners. All level-appropriate sample sentences are drawn from the rich selection that the corpus offers. www.collins.co.uk
The air we breathe contains seventeen different gases. Surprisingly, it is composed mostly of nitrogen, oxygen. Recently, human activities have increased the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The widespread burning of coal and oil has increased the levels of carbon dioxide.

Scientists believe this air pollution may be responsible for global warming. Certain chemicals compounds used in air conditioners, agricultural processes, and manufacturing processes contribute to this problem. Without protection from these, the air would become more harmful to people, animals, and the natural environment.

Air is a mixture of several gases that make up the atmosphere and includes nitrogen, oxygen, argon, and other gases. Air contains the gases we need to live, such as nitrogen, oxygen, and argon. The atmosphere is the layer of gases that surrounds the Earth and protects us from the sun's harmful rays.

Air pollution is a major problem in many parts of the world. It can cause respiratory problems, heart disease, and other health problems. Air pollution can also contribute to climate change, which is a major threat to the future of our planet.

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Word Link

globe /gloʊb/ (globes) n. 1 Any of the spheres that reflect on a globe when you are emphasizing the great variety of something: things that we can study on a globe. 2 A globe-shaped object with a map of the world on it; it is usually fixed to a stand: a globe of the world.

2. A sphere: a globe of glass. 3. A part of the earth: the Arctic Circle.

Word Web

greenback /ˈɡriːnbæk/ (greenbacks) n. COUNT A greenback is a banknote such as a dollar bill. [AM, INFORMAL]

green bean /ˈɡriːn bɛn/ n. COUNT [plur. beans] Green beans are long, narrow beans that are eaten as a vegetable.

green belt /ˈɡriːn bɛlt/ n. COUNT A green belt is an area of land with fields or parks around a town or city where people are not allowed to build houses or factories by law. Green Belts are important for protecting the environment.

green card /ˈɡriːn kɑrd/ n. COUNT A green card is a document showing that you are a permanent resident of the United States.

green revolvtion /ˈɡriːn rɛvəlˈʃən/ n. COUNT The green revolution is an increase in agricultural production that has been made possible by the use of new types of crops and new farming methods, especially in developing countries.

greenwich Mean Time /ˈɡriːnətʃ mətˈnaɪt/ n. COUNT GMT is Greenwich Mean Time.

green salad /ˈɡriːn ˈsæləd/ n. COUNT A green salad is a salad made entirely with lettuce and other green vegetables.

greetings card /ˈɡriːtəŋz kɑrd/ n. COUNT A greetings card is a card that you send to someone to say hello or to wish them a happy birthday.
sole proprietor (n.): A sole proprietor is a business owner who is personally responsible for all debts and obligations of the business. In contrast to a corporation or limited liability company, a sole proprietorship has no legal separation between the business and its owner. Any liabilities or debts incurred by the business are the personal responsibility of the owner.

solar (adj.): A solar system is a star and all the planets, moons, and other objects that orbit around it. Our solar system consists of the sun, 8 planets, 167 moons, and billions of other smaller objects called asteroids and meteoroids.

solar eclipse (n.): A solar eclipse occurs when the moon passes between the earth and the sun, casting a shadow on the earth. During a total solar eclipse, the moon completely covers the sun, creating a dark sky and a bright line of fire in the sky that the earth goes around, and that gives us light and heat. The sun was new in the southern sky. The sun came out on the winter solstices, and the sun went down at the equinoxes.

solar panel (n.): A solar panel is a device that converts sunlight into electrical energy. These panels are typically made of silicon and are used in homes and businesses to generate electricity. Solar panels can be mounted on rooftops or on the ground, and they can be connected to a battery or to the electrical grid.
Water changes its form in the hydrologic cycle. The sun warms oceans, lakes, and rivers. This causes some water to evaporate. Evaporated water creates a gas called water vapour. Plants also give off water vapour through transpiration. Water vapour rises into the atmosphere. When it hits cooler air, it condenses into dew and forms clouds. When these droplets grow too heavy, they form different types of precipitation. Rain falls in warm air. Cold air creates freezing rain, sleet, and snow.

**Waterfall (noun)**: a body of water that falls over a vertical or steeply inclined section of a slope, producing a water current. Waterfalls are often associated with the release of potential energy from a high point to a lower point.

**Waterbed (noun)**: a bed consisting of a plastic case filled with water. Waterbeds are designed to provide a soft, comfortable sleeping surface. They are often used for their cooling properties, as the water can absorb heat and dissipate it more quickly than traditional mattresses.

**Watercolor (noun)**: a water-based medium used for painting. Watercolors are known for their ability to create soft, blended effects and for their semi-transparent quality, which allows underlying colors to show through. They are often used for their light, airy feel and for capturing the ephemeral qualities of landscapes and light.

**Watercolorist (noun)**: a person who paints with watercolor. Watercolorists are known for their ability to create paintings that capture the essence of a scene, often with a focus on light and atmosphere.

**Waterlogged (adj)**: saturated with water. Waterlogged soil is dense and heavy, making it difficult for roots to penetrate and for plant growth.

**Weather (noun)**: the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time, characterized by a variety of conditions such as temperature, precipitation, wind, and atmospheric pressure. Weather is an important factor in agriculture, transportation, and daily life.

**Weather-beaten (adj)**: worn and weathered. Something that has been subjected to the elements and has become worn, aged, or damaged due to exposure to the weather. Weather-beaten items are often characterized by a textured, rugged appearance.

**Weather-change (noun)**: a change in the state of the weather, often characterized by a shift in temperature, precipitation, wind, or atmospheric pressure. Weather changes can have significant impacts on daily life and can affect a wide range of activities, from agriculture to transportation.

**Weather-forecast (noun)**: a prediction of future weather conditions. Weather forecasts are often made by meteorologists using a variety of data and models, and are used to inform people about upcoming weather conditions.

**Weather-report (noun)**: a report of current weather conditions. Weather reports are often broadcast on television and radio, and are used to inform people about the current weather and to encourage them to take appropriate precautions.

**Weather-related (adj)**: related to weather. Weather-related events are those that are influenced by or affected by the weather, such as floods, storms, and heat waves.

**Weathering (noun)**: the process by which the physical properties of rocks and minerals are altered by exposure to the atmosphere, water, and temperature changes. Weathering can lead to the breakdown of rocks and the formation of new minerals.

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**Weather-wise (adj)**: knowledgeable about weather. Weather-wise individuals are those who have a strong understanding of weather patterns and phenomena, and are able to use this knowledge to make informed decisions.

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**Weigh-against (verb)**: to compare the merits or disadvantages of. Weighing against something involves carefully considering both the positive and negative aspects of a particular choice or decision.

**Weight (noun)**: a measure of mass or weight. Weight is often measured in units such as pounds, kilograms, or grams.

**Weighten (verb)**: to add weight to. Weightening something involves increasing its weight or mass.

**Weighting (noun)**: the process of adding weight or mass. Weighting is often used in manufacturing and construction to ensure that objects are properly balanced or stable.

**Weighty (adj)**: of great weight or importance. Weighty topics are those that are significant or important, and often require careful consideration.

**Weeping (noun)**: a state of sorrow or distress. Weeping is often associated with sadness, loss, or emotional pain.

**Weevil (noun)**: a small insect that feeds on plants. Weevils are often found in gardens and agricultural areas, and can cause significant damage to crops.

**Weeze (verb)**: to weaken or make less effective. Weezing something involves reducing its strength or efficiency.

**Weep (verb)**: to shed tears. Weeping is often associated with sadness, sorrow, or emotional pain.

**Weepful (adj)**: sorrowful or tearful. Weepful is used to describe something that evokes a sense of sadness or emotional pain.

**Weeping (noun)**: the act of weeping or shedding tears. Weeping is often associated with sadness, sorrow, or emotional pain.

**Weeping willow (noun)**: a tree with long, drooping branches that are covered in small, catkin-like structures. Weeping willows are often used as ornamental trees in gardens and parks.

**Weepingly (adv)**: sorrowfully or tearfully. Weepingly is used to describe something that evokes a sense of sadness or emotional pain.
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