coal

1. [kəʊl] *n*

1. (каменный) уголь
   brown /lignite/ coal - бурый уголь, лигнит
   drossy coal - неспекающийся уголь
   hard /anthracite/ coal - антрацит
   altogether coal - несортированный уголь
   coal getting - выемка /добыча/ угля
   coal cutter - врубовая машина

2. горящий уголь, уголёк
   live coal - тлеющий уголь
   a hot coal fell from the fire - раскалённый уголёк выпал из камина

3. *pl разг.* уголь (*топливо*)
   to lay in coals for the winter - запасти уголь на зиму
   coal hold - *мор.* угольный трюм

4. *амер., арх.* древесный уголь

   ◇ to be on hot coals - (быть) как на угольях; ≅ сидеть как на иголках
   to call /to haul, to drag, to take/ smb. over the coals (for smth.) - делать кому-л. выговор, дать нагоняй (за что-л.); ≅ задать головомойку кому-л.
   to bear /to carry/ coals - *арх.* а) выполнять чёрную работу; б) примириться с оскорблением, со своим унизительным положением
   to carry coals to Newcastle - возить уголь в Ньюкасл, заниматься бессмысленным делом [*ср.* ездить в Тулу со своим самоваром]

2. [kəʊl] *v*

1. обугливаться
2. 1) грузить углём /углем/
   2) грузиться углём /углем/
3. жечь уголь, быть углежогом

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coal

coal [**coal coals**] *BrE* [kəʊl] ▯ *NAmE* [koʊl] ▯ noun

1. uncountable a hard black mineral that is found below the ground and burnt to produce heat
  • I put more coal on the fire.
  • a lump of coal
  • a coal fire
  • a coal mine
  • the coal industry

2. countable a piece of **coal**, especially one that is burning
  • A hot coal fell out of the fire and burnt the carpet.

  more at haul sb over the coals **at** ↑haul ᵥ., rake sb over the coals **at** ↑rake ᵥ.

  Idiom: carry/take coals to Newcastle

  Word Origin:
  Old English col (in the senses 'glowing ember' and 'charred remnant'), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch kool and German Kohle. The sense 'combustible mineral used as fuel' dates from Middle English.

  Culture:
  coal mining
  Coal was very important in the economic development of Britain. It was used as fuel in the factories built during the ↑Industrial Revolution and continued to be important until the 1980s. The main **coalfields** were in north-east England, the north Midlands and the valleys of south Wales, especially the ↑Rhondda Valley. Towns and villages grew around the **collieries** or **pits** (= coal mines) and were dominated by the **pithead** where the lifting machinery was, and by large black **slag heaps** (= piles of waste material). Poor conditions and low pay led to a long history of industrial trouble and caused miners to play a leading role in the development of the ↑trade union movement.
  In 1913 Britain produced 292 million tons of coal and employed over a million miners. In 1947, when the mines were nationalized (= brought under government control), there were still about 1 000 collieries and 700 000 miners. Increased use of ↑North Sea oil and gas in the 1970s led to a lower demand for coal. Coal gas was replaced by natural gas. By the mid 1980s there were only 160 collieries and 200 000 miners. Fear of further job losses led to the long and violent miners' strike of 1984–5. In the 1990s there were more **pit closures**. In mining communities throughout Britain thousands of former miners have struggled to find new jobs. Collieries were returned to private ownership in 1994, and most coal now produced in Britain is sold to the **electricity-generating** industry. In 2003 just over 11 000 people were employed in mining.
  Coal mining is important in the US. In 1988 the US produced nearly a fifth of the world's coal. Most is mined in the ↑Appalachian Mountains. Modern mining techniques used in ↑West Virginia have removed whole mountain tops and destroyed large areas of forest. Coal is used especially in the **electricity-generating** industry and in the manufacture of **steel**. In 2002 the US coal mining industry employed about 110 000 workers.

  Example Bank:
  • My grandfather worked in coal mines in England and Wales.

- Red-hot coals glowed in the fireplace.
- There are substantial reserves of methane gas trapped in coal seams in the area.
- These men had spent their lives breathing coal dust.
- a dye made from coal tar
- opencast coal mining
- Plans were being drawn up for the privatization of the coal industry.
- Put some more coal on the fire.
- She sat by the coal fire in the kitchen.
- The government is to announce the closure of several more coal mines.

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coal

coal **S2 W2** /kəʊl $ koʊl/ *BrE*   *AmE*   *noun*

[Language: Old English; Origin: col]

1. [uncountable] a hard black mineral which is dug out of the ground and burnt to produce heat:
  - Put some coal on the fire.
  - the coal mining industry
  - a lump of coal

2. [countable usually plural] a piece of coal, especially one that is burning:
  - Red hot coals glowed in the grate.

3. [countable usually plural] *American English* a piece of wood or coal that is burning ⇨ **charcoal**:
  - Grill over hot coals for two minutes.

4. **carry/take coals to Newcastle** *British English* to take something to a place where there is already plenty of it available

5. **haul/rake/drag somebody over the coals** to speak angrily to someone because they have done something wrong

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coal

12500**1775**MCW

15000**2839**COCA

RANGE: **2k** COAL 9387

  coal 8228

  coals 1159

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

  3240**4781**8169 *nn1*

  26**131492**35 *np1*

  13**222373**13 *jj*

  9**248594**11 *nnu*