

molecule
 ['mɒlɪkjʊ:l] *n*
 молекула

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

molecule [molecule molecules] *BrE* ['mɒlɪkjʊ:l] *AmE* ['mɑːlɪkjʊ:l] *noun*
 (chemistry)

the smallest unit, consisting of a group of atoms, into which a substance can be divided without a change in its chemical nature

- A molecule of water consists of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen.

Derived Word ↑molecular

Word Origin:

late 18th cent.: from French *molécule*, from modern Latin *molecula*, diminutive of Latin *moles* 'mass'.

Example Bank:

- the molecules in the crystal
- the number of atoms in a molecule
- two molecules of hydrogen

molecule Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

molecule /'mɒlɪkjʊ:l \$ 'mɑːlɪkjʊ:l- *BrE* *AmE* *noun* [countable]

[Date: 1700-1800; Language: French; Origin: *molécule*, from Latin *moles* 'mass']

the smallest unit into which any substance can be divided without losing its own chemical nature, usually consisting of two or more atoms:

- * The molecules of oxygen gas contain just two atoms.

—**molecular** /mə'lekjələ, mə'lekjʊlə \$ -ər/ *adjective*:

- * molecular structure

molecule Freakuency Pack

12500 **3491**^{MCW}
 15000 **2837**^{COCA}
 RANGE: **6k** MOLECULE ⁹³⁵⁷
 molecule ¹⁶⁴³
 molecules ⁴⁰⁷⁷
 molecular ³⁶³⁷
 COCA 500k Unlemmatized
 777 **15454**¹⁶²⁵ *nn1*
 10 **189860**¹⁸ *npx*