

Unit 1: Geography: Get the Facts!

peninsula (pə nin' sə lə) piece of land almost surrounded by water, or extending far out into the water. *Florida is a peninsula.*

global (glō' bəl) of the earth as a whole; worldwide. *The earth is going through a global warming.*

island (ī' lənd) body of land smaller than a continent and completely surrounded by water. *The state of Hawaii is made up of many islands.*

canyon (kan' yən) a narrow valley with high, steep sides, usually with a stream at the bottom. *We went to the Grand Canyon for our vacation.*

neighborhood (nā' bər hōōd') region near some place or thing. *We live in the same neighborhood as my teacher.*

orbit (ōr' bit) the curved, usually somewhat oval path of a heavenly body, planet, or satellite about another body in space. *The moon's orbit is around the earth.*

swamp (swomp) wet, soft land; marsh. *His house was built on land that used to be a swamp.*

oasis (ō ā' sis) a fertile spot in the desert where there is water and some vegetation. *The nomads reached the oasis.*

mineral (min' ər əl) substance obtained by mining or digging in the earth. *Gold, silver, and coal are minerals.*

glacier (glā' shər) a large mass of ice moving very slowly down a mountain or along a valley or spreading slowly over a large area of land. *The glacier breaks into large chunks when it reaches the ocean.*

sediment (sed' ə mənt) earth, stones, etc., deposited by water, wind, or ice. *Sediment is left behind when a glacier melts.*

habitat (həb' i tət') place where an animal or plant naturally lives or grows. *The river is the habitat of otters.*

hurricane (hur' i kən') storm with violent wind and usually very heavy rain. *A hurricane brings winds up to 125 miles per hour.*

horizon (hə rī' zən) line where the earth and sky seem to meet. *The horizon created a beautiful scene.*

gulf (gulf) a large inlet of ocean or sea that is partially surrounded by land. *Gulfs are bigger than bays.*

levee (lev' ē) a bank built to keep a river from overflowing. *There are many levees along the Mississippi River.*

longitude (lon' ji tōōd') distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured in degrees from a certain meridian. *Zero longitude runs through Greenwich, England.*

latitude (lat' i tōōd') distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees. *The latitude of the equator is 0 degrees.*

avalanche (av' ə lanch') a large mass of snow and ice, or of dirt and rocks, rapidly sliding or falling down the side of a mountain. *The skiing was canceled because of the fear of an avalanche.*

steppe (step) one of the vast, treeless plains in southeastern Europe and in Asia. *The temperate continental grasslands are called steppes in Europe and Asia.*

continent (kon' tə nənt) one of the seven great masses of land on earth. *North America is one of the seven continents.*

meadow (med' ō) piece of grassy land, especially one used for growing hay or as a pasture. *The cows were grazing in the meadow.*

volcano (vol kā' nō) an opening in the earth's crust through which steam, ashes, and lava are forced out in periods of activity. *Mount St. Helens is the name of a volcano that erupted in 1980.*

marsh (mārsh) a low, spongy wetland covered with thick, healthy growths of tall grasses and reeds. *The marsh is now covering a larger area.*

channel (chan' əl) body of water joining two larger bodies of water. *The English Channel is between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.*

Unit 2: Weather Words: *Get the Facts!*

nippy (nip' ē) biting, sharp cold. *A nippy wind chilled her to the bone.*

whiteout (hwīt' out') a polar weather condition caused by a heavy cloud over the snow resulting in the invisibility of the horizon. *The whiteout caused many accidents.*

windchill (wind' chil') the estimated cooling effect on exposed human skin of air temperature and wind speed combined. *The windchill made the day feel even colder.*

airstream (ār' strēm') the relative flow of air around or against an object in flight, usually in a direction opposite to that of the object's flight. *The airstream flowed around the plane as it flew across the sky.*

downpour (doun' pôr') a heavy rain. *The downpour caused a flash flood.*

showery (shou' ər ē) raining in showers. *Saturday was a gray, showery day.*

whirlwind (hwûrl' wind') current of air whirling violently round and round. *A whirlwind is a whirling windstorm.*

vane (vān) a flat piece of metal or wood fixed upon a rod in a way to move with the wind and indicate its direction. *The weather vane had a fish on top of it.*

tornado (tôr nā' dō) an extremely violent and destructive whirlwind. *A tornado hit Dorothy's farm in The Wizard of Oz.*

smoggy (smog' ē) full of smog. *The air over Los Angeles is very smoggy today.*

blustery (blus' tər ē) blustering; blowing violently. *The blustery wind blew the hats off all the men in the parade.*

temperature (tem' pər ə chər) degree of heat or cold. *The temperature of freezing water is 32 degrees Fahrenheit.*

drizzle (driz' əl) very small drops of rain like mist. *A steady drizzle made it hard to see across the muddy football field.*

humidity (hyōō mid' i tē) being humid; amount of moisture in the air. *On a hot sultry day, the humidity is high.*

frigid (frij' id) very cold. *Arctic regions have a frigid climate.*

fogginess (fog' ē nis) foggy or misty condition. *The fogginess prevented the airplanes from leaving the airport.*

condensation (kon' dən sā' shən) change from a gas or vapor to a liquid. *The warm, steamy air caused condensation on the windows.*

sweltering (swel' tər ing) oppressively hot. *The sweltering conditions made the man sweat freely.*

erosion (ē rō' zhən) a gradual eating or wearing away by glaciers, running water, waves, or wind. *The trees help prevent the erosion of soil.*

forecaster (fōr' kast' ər) someone who tells what is likely to happen. *The TV weather forecaster predicted light rain for tomorrow.*

monsoon (mon sōōn') a strong steady wind that blows in southern Asia and the Indian Ocean. *Summer monsoons blow from the ocean and cause heavy rains.*

evaporation (i vap' ə rā' shən) act or process of evaporating; change from a liquid into a vapor. *Wet clothes on a line become dry by evaporation of the water.*

precipitation (pri sip' i tā' shən) the depositing of moisture in the form of rain, dew, snow, etc. *Snow is a likely form of precipitation in the wintertime in the midwest.*

frostbitten (frost' bit' ən) injure a part of the body by frost; harmed by severe cold. *My fingers are frostbitten.*

icicle (i' sik' əl) a pointed, hanging stick of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water. *icicles were hanging from the top of the porch.*

Unit 3: Shapes: *Get the Facts!*

trapezoid (trap' ə zoid') a quadrilateral with only one pair of opposite sides parallel. *Our reading group sat by the trapezoid table.*

oblong (ob' long') a shape that is longer than broad; rectangular. *Please place the oblong table along the wall.*

cylinder (sil' ən dər) a three-dimensional figure with two circular bases that are parallel to each other. *Aaron used the cylinder to make an airplane.*

rhombus (rom' bəs) an equilateral parallelogram. *Rhombus comes from the Greek word meaning magic wheel.*

pyramid (pir' ə mid) a polyhedron with a polygonal base and triangular faces meeting in a common vertex. *The pyramid shape looked different from the squares.*

convex (kon veks') having a surface or boundary that curves or bulges outward. *The sphere had a convex surface.*

concave (kon kāv') curved like the inner surface of a sphere. *The contact lens had a concave appearance.*

angular (ang' gyə lər) having, forming, or consisting of angles. *The nose on the puppet had an angular shape.*

ragged (rag' id) having a rough surface or edge. *The old man wore ragged clothes and a torn hat.*

mass (mas) a body of matter with no specific shape. *The mass of birds flew across the sky.*

hollow (hol' ō) having a cavity, gap, or space within; not solid. *His arm broke through the hollow wall.*

wedge (wej) a piece of metal or wood tapered for insertion in a narrow crevice and used for splitting or levering. *The wedge was placed between the ground and the tire.*

sphere (sfīr) a three-dimensional surface, all points of which are equal in distance from a fixed point. *Tom molded the clay in the shape of a sphere.*

appearance (ə pīr' əns) the act or instance of coming into public view. *The star was going to make an appearance at the party before the concert.*

figure (fig' yər) the outline, form, or silhouette of a thing. *We had to know the names of all six figures.*

prism (priz' əm) a solid figure whose bases or ends have the same size and shape and are parallel to one another. *The prism refracted the light from the sun.*

pentagon (pen' tə gon') a polygon having five sides and five angles. *We cut the shape of a pentagon out of the paper plate.*

rotund (rō tund') rounded; plump. *The rotund dog had a hard time running.*

corrugated (kor' ə gāt' ed) to shape into folds of parallel and alternating ridges and grooves. *We recycled the corrugated cardboard.*

crescent (kres' ənt) shape of the moon in its first or last quarter. *The lady wore a crescent-shaped pin.*

curvature (kur' və chər') the state of being curved. *The girl had a curvature of the spine.*

hexagon (hek' sə gon') a polygon having six sides and six angles. *We traced the hexagon shape.*

octagon (ok' tə gon') a polygon with eight sides and eight angles. *A stop sign is the shape of an octagon.*

wrinkle (ring' kəl) a small furrow, ridge, or crease on a normally smooth surface. *The paper that jammed the printer was wrinkled.*

squiggle (skwig' əl) a small wiggly mark or scrawl. *The toddler made squiggles on his paper.*

Unit 4: Smells: *Get the Facts!*

reek (rĕk) a strong unpleasant smell. *The man noticed the reek of cabbage as he entered the kitchen.*

musty (mus' tē) having a smell or taste suggesting mold or damp; moldy. *The musty cabin had not been occupied for a long time.*

spicy (spīs' ē) flavored with spice. *The cookies were rich and spicy.*

pungent (pun' jənt) sharply affecting the organs of taste and smell. *The girl will not eat a pungent pickle.*

rancid (ran' sid) stale; spoiled. *The rancid butter was thrown away.*

odorous (ō' dər əs) giving forth an odor, especially a pleasant odor; fragrant. *Spices are odorous.*

inhale (in hāl') draw air, gas, fragrance, etc. into the lungs; breathe in. *He inhaled the smoky air around the bonfire.*

putrid (pyōō' trid) decaying, rotten. *The dog would not eat the putrid meat.*

nostril (nos' trəl) either of the two openings in the nose. *Air and smell come through the nostrils.*

deodorize (dē ō' də rīz') destroy the odor of. *The rug needed to be cleaned and deodorized.*

rank (rangk) having a strong, bad smell or taste. *She didn't like the rank tobacco smell in the hotel.*

perfume (pūr' fyōōm') liquid having a sweet smell; a sweet smell; fragrance. *She loved to put on perfume when she went out to dinner.*

cologne (kə lōn') a fragrant liquid, not as strong as perfume. *I like to put on cologne for work.*

stench (stench) a very bad smell; stink. *The stench of a garbage dump is unbearable during the hot summer months.*

foul (foul) very dirty; nasty or smelly. *He opened the windows to let out the foul air.*

sinus (sī' nəs) cavity in a bone, especially one of the cavities in the bones of the skull that connects with the nasal cavity. *The boy had an infection in his sinuses.*

tainted (tānt' ed) become spoiled; decayed. *The meat became tainted because it was left too long in a warm place.*

allergy (al' ər jē) an unusual reaction of body tissue to certain substances, such as particular kinds of pollen, food, hair, or cloth. *Hives, hay fever, and headaches are common signs of allergy.*

whiff (hwif) a breathing in of an odor, smoke, or gas. *She took a whiff of the rose.*

aroma (ə rō' mə) spicy odor; fragrance. *Can you smell the aroma of the cake baking in the oven?*

musk (musk) substance with a strong and lasting odor, used in making perfumes. *Musk is found in a gland in the male deer.*

vapor (vā' pər) the gaseous form of a liquid or solid. *There was a vapor or gas in the air.*

fragrant (frā' grənt) having or giving off a pleasing odor; sweet-smelling. *Fragrant roses perfumed the air.*

scented (sent' ed) filled with odor; perfumed. *The bouquet of lilacs scented the entire room.*

balmy (bām' ē) fragrant. *The balmy breeze blew across the pond.*

Unit 5: Tastes: *Get the Facts!*

stale (stāl) not fresh. *The sandwich had stale bread.*

bland (bland) mild; not irritating. *After her stomach operation, she ate a bland diet of baby food.*

palate (pal' it) sense of taste. *The food was pleasing to the palate.*

tart (tärt) having a sour but agreeable taste. *He liked to eat tart apples.*

bitter (bit' ər) having a sharp, harsh, unpleasant taste. *That medicine had a bitter taste.*

savory (sā' vər ē) pleasing in taste or smell. *The savory bite of apple pie made my mouth water.*

unappetizing (un' ap' ə tī' zing) not arousing or exciting the appetite; distasteful. *Some people think liver is unappetizing.*

flavor (flā' vər) taste; especially a particular taste. *I like the flavor of vanilla in my French toast.*

cinnamon (sin' ə mən) spice made from the dried inner bark of a small tree of the East Indies. *She makes delicious cinnamon bread.*

garlic (gär' lik) a plant of the lily family, whose strong-smelling bulb is made up of small sections called cloves that are used to season meats, salads, etc. *Some spaghetti sauces have garlic in them.*

nutmeg (nut' meg) a hard, spicy seed about as big as a marble, obtained from the fruit of a tree of the East Indies. *My pumpkin pie recipe uses nutmeg.*

digest (dī' jest') change food in the stomach and intestines so the body can use it. *Wait until your food digests before you go swimming.*

gulp (gulp) swallow eagerly or greedily. *The hungry boy gulped down the bowl of soup.*

minty (min' tē) having a mint flavor such as peppermint, spearmint, etc. *He ate the minty candy after eating pizza.*

sour (sour) having a taste like vinegar or lemon juice; sharp and biting acid. *That green fruit is sour.*

tangy (tang' ē) having a tang; a strong taste or flavor. *The casserole had the tangy taste of mustard.*

spoiled (spoil' d) damaged; become bad or unfit for use. *The meat was spoiled.*

swallow (swol' ō) take into the stomach through the throat. *Chew and swallow your food.*

devour (di vour') eat like an animal; eat very hungrily. *The hungry boy devoured his food.*

relish (rel' ish) like the taste of; like, enjoy. *She relishes ice cream.*

craving (krā' ving) a strong desire; great longing; yearning. *She had a craving for chocolate.*

sugarless (shōōg' ər lis) without sugar. *A diabetic person needs to eat sugarless candy.*

zest (zest) keen enjoyment; relish. *The hungry child ate with zest.*

scrumptious (skrump' shəs) very pleasing or satisfying, especially to the taste or smell. *The cake was scrumptious.*

delectable (di lek' tə bəl) very pleasing; delightful. *The fresh baked bread was delectable.*

Unit 6: Sounds: *Get the Facts!*

acoustics (ə kōō' stiks) the qualities of a room, hall, auditorium, etc., that determine how well sounds can be heard in it. *The acoustics were very good in the auditorium for all.*

racket (rak' it) loud noise; loud talk. *The boys made a racket in the house.*

piercing (pîrs' ing) penetrating; sharp. *She gave a piercing scream.*

audible (ə' də bəl) able to be heard; loud enough to be heard. *The speaker was audible because he used a microphone.*

drone (drōn) deep, continuous humming sound. *The people heard the drone of a distant car.*

chatter (chat' ər) sound of rattling together. *The chatter of typewriters was heard down the hall.*

whimper (hwim' pər) cry with low, broken sounds in the way that a sick child or dog does. *The whimper of a puppy was heard during the night.*

moan (mōn) a long, low sound of suffering; complain; grieve. *Did you hear the moan in the house?*

jeer (jîr) make fun rudely or unkindly; mock; scoff. *He always jeers at that particular baseball player.*

murmur (mûr' mər) make a soft, low, indistinct sound. *The unsure student murmured her answer to the teacher.*

jangle (jang' gəl) sound harshly; make a loud crashing noise. *The girls jangled the bells.*

whoop (hwōōp) a loud cry or shout. *The boy gave a whoop of excitement.*

shriek (shrēk) a loud, sharp, shrill sound. *I heard the shriek of the train's whistle.*

mutter (mut' ər) speak or utter words low and indistinctly with lips partly closed. *He muttered under his breath.*

megaphone (meg' ə fōn') a large, funnel-shaped horn used to increase the loudness of the voice or the distance at which it can be heard. *The cheerleaders used megaphones for the cheers.*

amplifier (am' plə fī' ər) a transistor, vacuum tube, or other device in a radio, phonograph, etc., for strengthening electrical impulses. *The amplifier made the music very loud.*

shrill (shrîl) having a high pitch; high and sharp in sound; piercing. *Katydid make a shrill noise.*

bellow (bel' ō) make a loud, deep noise; roar. *The bull bellowed loudly.*

bray (brā) the loud, harsh cry or noise made by a donkey. *The donkey brayed as the man tried to make him move.*

bleat (blēt) cry made by a sheep, goat, or calf. *The bleat of the goat was heard in the barn.*

grunt (grunt) the deep, hoarse sound that a hog makes. *The man grunts like a pig when he lifts heavy cartons.*

snort (snōrt) force the breath violently through the nose with a loud, harsh sound. *The bull snorted.*

snarl (snärl) a sharp, angry tone or remark. *A snarl was his only reply.*

groan (grōn) sound made deep in the throat that expresses grief, pain, or disapproval; deep, short moan. *I heard the groans of the fans after the batter's third strike.*

peal (pēl) a loud, long sound; the loud ringing of bells. *The peal of the bells was heard across the town.*

Unit 7: Touch: Get the Facts!

slimy (slīm' ē) covered with slime, a sticky substance given off by snails, snakes, fish, etc. *The lake is too slimy to swim in.*

flabby (flab' ē) lacking firmness or force; soft; weak. *He had flabby upper arms.*

velvety (vel' vit ē) smooth and soft like velvet. *The cat had velvety fur.*

spongy (spunj' ē) like a sponge; soft; light and full of holes. *The dough was very spongy.*

woolly (wōol' ē) consisting of wool; like wool. *He had a woolly coat.*

moist (moist) slightly wet; damp. *Her face was moist with tears.*

jagged (jag' id) with sharp points sticking out. *If we hadn't worn shoes, the jagged rocks would have cut our feet.*

sleek (slēk) soft and glossy; smooth. *The boy's hair was sleek.*

caress (kə res') touch or stroke tenderly; embrace or kiss. *The mother caressed her child tenderly.*

grasp (grasp) seize and hold fast by closing the fingers around. *The mother grasped her son's hand in the crowd of people.*

clutch (kluch) grasp tightly. *She clutched her purse on the crowded bus.*

stroke (strōk) move the hand gently over. *She gently stroked the puppy.*

chilly (chil' ē) unpleasantly cool; rather cold. *The rainy day was chilly.*

greasy (grēs' ē) oily; slippery. *Her french fries were greasy.*

crisp (krisp) hard and thin, breaking easily with a snap. *The crackers were crisp.*

silky (silk' ē) smooth, soft, and glossy. *The fur on the kitten was silky.*

feathery (feth' ər ē) having feathers; soft. *The feathery pillow was soft to lie on.*

texture (teks' chər) arrangement of the parts of anything; structure; makeup. *Velvet has a soft texture.*

pinch (pinch) squeeze between two hard edges; squeeze with thumb and forefinger. *He pinched his little sister's arm.*

rough (ruf) not smooth; not level; not even. *The bark on a tree is rough.*

paw (pô) strike or scrape with the paws or feet. *The cat pawed the mouse.*

tactile (tak' təl) of touch; having the sense of touch. *He learned best by a tactile approach.*

strike (strīk) hit. *Did he strike you on the jaw?*

nudge (nuj) push slightly or jog. *The father nudged his son to move forward in the line for the movie.*

shrug (shrug) raise the shoulders as an expression of dislike, doubt, indifference, impatience. *The boy just shrugged his shoulders in answer to his uncle's questions.*

Unit 8: Sights: *Get the Facts!*

stare (stâr) look long and directly with the eyes wide open. *The children stared at the toys in the store.*

monument (mon' yə mənt) something set up to honor a person or event. *A monument may be a statue, building, arch, pillar, or tomb.*

spectacle (spek' tə kəl) thing to look at; sight. *The children playing among the flowers made a charming spectacle.*

exhibit (ig zib' it) public showing or display. *The art exhibit drew thousands of visitors.*

telescope (tel' i skōp) instrument for making distant objects appear nearer and larger. *The stars are studied through telescopes.*

image (im' ij) likeness or copy. *She is almost the exact image of her mother.*

glimpse (glimps) a short, quick view or look. *I caught a glimpse of the waterfall as the train went by.*

binoculars (bə nok' yə lərz) a double telescope joined as a unit for use with both eyes. *Field glasses and opera glasses are binoculars.*

glance (glans) a quick look. *She gave him only a glance.*

squint (skwint) to look with the eyes partly closed. *The bright sun made him squint.*

observe (əb zûrv') see and note; notice. *I observed nothing strange in her behavior.*

peer (pîr) look closely to see clearly, as a nearsighted person does. *She peered at the tag to read the price.*

recognize (rek' əg niz') know again; identify; acknowledge acquaintance. *She recognized her friend from across the street.*

survey (sær vâ') look over; view; examine. *The buyers surveyed the goods offered for sale.*

focus (fō' kəs) adjust a lens, the eye, etc. to make a clear image. *A nearsighted person cannot focus accurately on distant objects.*

scan (skan) glance at; look over hastily. *The student scanned over his notes one more time just before the test.*

display (di splā') put on view; show. *The American flag is displayed on the Fourth of July.*

scene (sēn) view; picture. *The white sailboat in the deep water made a beautiful scene.*

bifocal (bī fō' kəl) having two focuses. *The lenses of bifocal glasses have two sections.*

magnify (mag' nə fī') cause to look larger than the real size. *A microscope magnifies bacteria so that they can be seen and studied.*

projector (prə jek' tər) apparatus for projecting an image on a screen. *He used the projector to show the movie of his summer vacation.*

notice (nō' tis) give attention to; observe; see. *I noticed a hole in my sock.*

gaze (gāz) look long and steadily. *We sat for hours gazing at the stars.*

witness (wit' nis) to see. *He witnessed the accident.*

daze (dāz) hurt one's eyes with light; dazzle. *The child was dazed by the bright sun.*

Unit 9: Plants: Get the Facts!

pollen (pɒl' ən) a fine, yellowish powder released from the anthers of flowers. *Grains of pollen are often carried by bees, which helps with fertilization.*

pistil (pis' təl) the part of a flower that produces seeds. *A pistil is the female reproductive part of the flower.*

stamen (stā' mən) the part of a flower that contains the pollen. *The stamen is the male reproductive part of the flower.*

sepal (sē' pəl) one of the leaflike parts that make up the calyx, or protective covering, of a flower. *The sepals are usually green and cover the unopened bud.*

stalk (stɔk) the main stem of a plant. *The boy accidentally broke the stalk on the plant with his bike.*

wilt (wilt) become limp and drooping; wither. *The plant wilted because no one watered it for a few days.*

blossom (blos' əm) flower, especially of a plant that produces fruit. *The apple blossoms are beautiful this time of the year.*

wither (with' ər) lose or cause to lose freshness; make or become dry and lifeless. *The hot sun withers the grass.*

nursery (nūr' sə rē) piece of ground or place where young trees and plants are raised for transplanting or sale. *I went to the nursery to select some plants for my yard.*

greenhouse (grēn' hous') building with a glass roof and glass sides kept warm for growing plants; hothouse. *He is growing roses in his greenhouse.*

bouquet (bō kă') a bunch of flowers. *He gave her a bouquet of wild flowers.*

prune (prūn) cut unnecessary or undesirable twigs or branches from a bush, tree, etc. *He pruned his fruit trees.*

thistle (this' əl) plant with a prickly stalk and leaves, usually with purple flowers. *She pricked her finger on the thistle.*

photosynthesis (fō' tō sin' thi sis) process by which plant cells make carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water in the presence of chlorophyll and light and release oxygen as a by-product. *We studied a chart on photosynthesis in science class.*

stomata (stō' mə tə) small openings or pores in a plant or animal. *A leaf contains many stomata to let water and gases in and out of the plant.*

chlorophyll (klɔr' ə fil) the green coloring matter of plant cells. *With light, chlorophyll makes starch and sugar from carbon dioxide and water.*

transplant (trans plant') plant again in a different place. *She transplanted the large plant.*

foliage (fō' lē ij) leaves of a plant. *That plant has deep green foliage.*

flourish (flūr' ish) grow or develop with vigor; do well; thrive. *Her tomatoes are flourishing in her garden.*

dandelion (dan' dl ī' ən) a common weed with deeply notched leaves and bright-yellow flowers that bloom in the spring. *The little girl picked the dandelions and gave them to her mom.*

geranium (ji rā' nē əm) a plant with fragrant leaves and large clusters of showy red, pink, or white flowers. *I planted geraniums in my window boxes.*

petunia (pə tōn' yə) a common garden plant that has white, pink, red, or purple flowers shaped like funnels. *She planted red and white petunias in her garden.*

daffodil (daf' ə dil) plant grown from a bulb with long, slender leaves and yellow flowers that bloom in the spring. *Mr. Saunders' favorite flower is the daffodil.*

marigold (mār' ə gōld) plant related to the aster, with yellow, orange, brownish, or red flowers. *He planted marigolds around the tree.*

gladiolus (glad' ē ō' ləs) plant that grows from bulb-like, underground stems. *A gladiolus is a kind of iris.*

Unit 10: Places: *Get the Facts!*

burrow (bŭr' ō) hole dug in the ground by an animal for refuge or shelter. *Rabbits live in burrows.*

hutch (huch) box or pen for small animals. *The rabbit was kept in a hutch.*

escalator (es' kə lā' tər) a moving stairway. *He took the escalator to the second floor of the store.*

delicatessen (del' i kə tes' ən) store that sells prepared foods, such as cooked meats, cheese, salads, and sandwiches. *The delicatessen had the best ham salad sandwiches.*

boutique (bū tēk') a small shop that specializes in stylish clothes and accessories, especially for women. *Her favorite boutique was just two blocks from her home.*

pharmacy (fār' mə sē) place where drugs and medicines are prepared or sold; drugstore. *She went to the pharmacy to buy medicine for the baby.*

depot (dē' pō) a railroad or bus station. *She met her aunt at the bus depot.*

conservatory (kən sŭr' və tōr' ē) greenhouse for growing and displaying plants and flowers. *The conservatory has a variety of beautiful flowers.*

museum (myŭō zē' əm) a building or rooms where a collection of objects illustrating science, ancient life, art, history, or other subjects are kept and displayed. *The class went to the museum to see the fossils of dinosaurs.*

factory (fak' tər) a building or buildings in which things are manufactured. *Her mother works at the tire factory.*

mill (mil) a building containing a machine for grinding grain into flour or meal. *The man took the grain to the mill.*

laboratory (lab' rə tōr' ē) place where scientific work is done or a building fitted with supplies for conducting scientific experiments, tests, etc. *The chemist worked at a chemical laboratory.*

cathedral (kə thē' drəl) the official church of the bishop. *The cathedral has beautiful stained-glass windows.*

restaurant (res' tər ənt) place to buy and eat a meal. *She ate lunch at a Mexican restaurant.*

hatchery (hach' ər ē) place for hatching eggs of fish, hens, etc. *The class went to the hatchery and saw baby chicks.*

harbor (hār' bər) area of deep water protected from winds, currents, etc., forming a place of shelter for ships and boats. *The ships were kept in the harbor.*

journey (jŭr' nē) a traveling from one place to another; trip. *The family took a journey across the United States.*

wharf (hwɔrf) platform built on the shore or out from the shore, beside which ships can load and unload. *The cargo ship was loaded at the wharf.*

cockpit (kok' pit) place where the pilot sits in an airplane. *The captain was in the cockpit of the jet.*

auditorium (ə' di tōr' ē əm) large room for an audience in a church, theater, school, etc. *The play was performed in the school auditorium.*

cinema (sin' ə mə) a motion-picture theater. *The family went to the cinema last night to see the movie.*

gallery (gal' ə rē) room or building used to show collections of pictures and statues. *The artist's work was exhibited at the local art gallery.*

studio (stŭ' dē ō') workroom of a painter, sculptor, photographer, etc. *The sculptor worked for hours at his studio.*

orchard (ər' chərd) piece of ground on which fruit trees are grown. *He has an apple orchard.*

temple (tem' pəl) building used for the service or worship of a god or gods; church. *The family will worship at the temple.*

Unit 11: Poetry: *Get the Facts!*

ballad (bal' əd) poem that tells a story in a simple verse form, especially one that tells a popular legend. *Ballads are often sung.*

epic (ep' ik) a long poem that tells the adventures of one or more great heroes. *An epic was one of our assignments in high school English.*

ode (ōd) a poem written in praise of someone or something. *She wrote an ode about her mother.*

stanza (stan' zə) group of lines of poetry, usually four or more arranged according to a fixed plan; a verse of a poem. *She sang the first stanza of the song.*

rhyme (rīm) word or line having the same last sound as another. "Cat" is a rhyme for "mat." *Some lines in poetry rhyme.*

haiku (hī' kū) a poem of three lines and containing only 17 syllables. *The girl wrote a haiku in her class.*

cinquain (sin' kwān) a five-line stanza. *The student wrote a cinquain about himself.*

verse (vûrs) lines of words with regularly repeated accent and often with rhyme; poetry. *She sang the first verse of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."*

limerick (lim' ər ik) kind of humorous verse of five lines. *The boy wrote a funny limerick about his friend.*

poem (pō' əm) arrangement of words in lines having rhythm or a regularly repeated accent and often rhyme; composition in verse. *He wrote a poem for her on the valentine.*

couplet (kup' lit) two successive lines of poetry, especially two that rhyme and have the same number of feet. *The teacher was discussing couplets in her writing class.*

lyric (lir' ik) a short poem expressing personal emotion. *A patriotic song, a love poem, or a hymn may all be lyrics.*

measure (mez' ə) rhythmical movement or arrangement in poetry. *In what measure is the poem written?*

pitch (pich) degree of highness or lowness of a sound. *The author read his serious poem in a low pitch.*

expression (ik spresh' ən) a bringing out of the meaning or beauty of something read, spoken, sung, or played. *She read her poem with great expression.*

passion (pash' ən) very strong feeling. *The poet read the verse on war with passion.*

prose (prōz) the ordinary form of spoken or written language; plain language not arranged in verses. *The author wrote in prose.*

diction (dik' shən) style of speaking or writing; manner of expressing ideas in words. *He used good diction in his poetry.*

sonnet (son' it) poem having 14 lines with a fixed measure and a formal arrangement of rhyme. *He wrote a sonnet to his loved one.*

repetition (rep' i tish' ən) a repeating; doing again. *Repetition is often used in ballads.*

tone (tōn) manner of writing or speaking, reference to the quality, pitch, strength, source, etc. *His writing has a serious tone.*

humor (hyōō' mər) funny, amusing quality; writing; speech, etc., showing this ability. *There is humor in her limerick.*

emotion (ē mō' shən) a strong feeling of any kind. *His poems show the emotion of fear.*

mood (mūd) state of mind or feeling. *What is the mood of the poem?*

meter (mē' tər) any kind of poetic rhythm; the arrangement of beat or accents in a line of poetry. *What is the meter of the nursery rhyme?*

Unit 12: Directionality Words: *Get the Facts!*

beyond (bē ond´) on the farther side of; farther away. *She lives beyond the hills.*

among (ə mung´) surrounded by. *He lives in a house among the pine trees.*

farther (fär´ thər) at or to a greater distance. *He walked farther than he had planned to.*

base (bās) bottom; the part on which anything stands or rests. *The base of the computer swivels.*

summit (sum´ it) the highest point; top. *He climbed to the summit of the mountain.*

position (pə zish´ ən) place where a thing or person is. *What is the position of the plane?*

location (lō kā´ shən) the exact position of something. *Where is the location of the bridge?*

beneath (bē nēth´) in a lower place; below; underneath. *The ball rolled beneath the table.*

peak (pēk) the highest point. *She reached the highest peak of the mountain.*

vertical (vûr´ ti kəl) straight up and down; upright. *His shirt has vertical stripes.*

horizontal (hôr i zon´ tl) parallel to the horizon; flat; level. *Her dress has horizontal stripes.*

backspin (bak´ spin) a backward rotary motion of a ball. *The player put a backspin on the ball.*

pivot (piv´ ət) to turn on a shaft, pin, or point. *She can pivot on her toe.*

compass (kum´ pəs) instrument for showing directions, especially one consisting of a needle that points to the North Magnetic Pole. *The hiker used his compass while hiking in the woods.*

align (ə līn´) bring into line; arrange in a straight line. *He aligned the pictures.*

beeline (bē´ līn´) the straightest way between two places, like the flight of a bee to its hive. *The child made a beeline for his grandfather.*

steer (stîr) guide the course of. *The captain will steer a ship.*

linear (līn´ ē ər) made of lines; making use of lines. *The pattern had linear designs.*

perpendicular (per pən dik´ yə lər) standing straight up, vertical; upright. *He climbed a perpendicular cliff.*

upright (up´ rīt´) straight up; in a vertical position. *Hold yourself upright.*

endwise (end´ wīz) with the end forward; endways. *Insert the pencil in the sharpener endwise.*

recline (ri klīn´) lean back; lie or lie down. *He reclined on the sofa.*

surrounding (sə roun´ ding) to enclose on all sides. *There was a fence surrounding his home.*

zigzag (zig´ zag´) with short, sharp turns from one side to the other. *The path went in a zigzag direction.*

straightforward (strāt fôr´ wərd) going straight ahead; direct. *She took the straightforward route.*

Unit 13: Food-Related Words: *Get the Facts!*

wholesome (hōl' səm) good for the health; healthful. *Milk is a wholesome food.*

salami (sə la' mē) kind of thick sausage, often flavored with garlic. *Salami is usually sliced and eaten cold.*

famish (fam' ish) to make very hungry; to starve. *We were famished after not eating anything for twelve hours.*

mutton (mut' 'n) meat from a sheep. *The family had roast mutton for dinner.*

skewer (skyōō' ər) a long pin of wood or metal stuck through meat and/or vegetables to hold them together while cooking. *He put peppers, beef, onions, and potatoes on a skewer and grilled it for his dinner.*

yeast (yēst) the substance that causes dough for bread to rise and beer to ferment. *Yeast is needed to make the bread rise.*

calorie (kal' ə rē) unit of the energy supplied by food, corresponding to the large calorie. *There are 80 calories in one cup of skim milk.*

melba (mel' bə) very thinly sliced, crisp toast. *She ate melba toast with her salad.*

sardine (sär dēn') a young or small herring or related fish, often preserved in oil for food. *I like to eat sardines on crackers.*

nougat (nū' gət) a kind of soft candy containing nuts. *The lady shouldn't eat nougats because she is on a diet.*

delicacy (del' i kə sē) a choice kind of food; dainty. *Nuts and candy are delicacies.*

appetite (ap' ə tīt') desire for food. *Swimming increased her appetite.*

sorbet (sôr' bət, sôr' bā) a sherbet; frozen dessert with a mushy consistency. *We had raspberry sorbet for dessert.*

munch (munch) chew vigorously and steadily; chew noisily. *The horse munched on oats.*

oyster (ois' tər) shellfish having a rough irregular shell in two halves. *Oysters are good to eat, and some kinds contain pearls.*

gourmet (gôr' mā) person who is an expert in judging and choosing fine foods, wines, etc. *He is a gourmet in the field of wine.*

tamale (tə mä' lē) a Mexican food made of corn meal and minced meat, seasoned with red peppers, wrapped in cornhusks, and roasted or steamed. *Pedro had tamales for lunch.*

recipe (res' ə pē') a set of directions for preparing something to eat. *I would like your grandma's recipe for chili.*

mayonnaise (mä' ə nāz') a salad dressing made of egg yolks, vegetable oil, vinegar or lemon juice, and seasoning beaten together until thick. *Zachary likes to eat mayonnaise and peanut butter sandwiches.*

zucchini (zū kē' nē) kind of dark green squash shaped like a cucumber. *Zucchini is eaten like a vegetable.*

luscious (lush' əs) delicious; richly sweet. *My aunt made a luscious peach cobbler.*

ginger (jin' jər) spice made from the root of a tropical plant. *I like to drink tea with ginger.*

tart (tärt) a small pastry filled with cooked fruit, jam, etc. *A tart is a small fruit-filled pastry.*

simmer (sim' ər) keep at or just below the boiling point; boil gently. *The soup should simmer for a few hours so the taste improves.*

nibble (nib' əl) bite gently or lightly. *The toddler nibbled the cookie.*

Unit 14: America: Get the Facts!

immigrant (im' i grənt) person who comes into a country to live there. *America has many immigrants from Europe.*

ancestor (an' ses tər) person from whom one is descended, such as one's great-grandparents. *His ancestors came to America in the 1800s.*

rights (rīts) freedoms that belong to all people. *All Americans have certain rights.*

responsibilities (ri spon' sə bil' i tēz) things a person should do. *One of our responsibilities is to obey our nation's laws.*

culture (kul' chər) the way of life of a group of people. *America is made up of many different cultures.*

colonist (kol' ə nist) a person who lives in a colony. *As colonists, the Pilgrims were not independent from England.*

pilgrim (pil' grim) a person who travels to a place for religious reasons. *The Pilgrims came to America for freedom of religion.*

independence (in' di pen' dəns) freedom. *The colonists wanted independence from English rule.*

revolution (rev' ə lōō' shən) the complete overthrow of an established government or political system. *The American Revolution gave independence to the 13 colonies.*

interdependent (in' tər di pen' dənt) depending on each other to help meet needs and wants. *All of the regions of America are interdependent.*

economy (i kon' ə mē) using resources to meet people's needs and wants. *The people in the five regions of the United States work together to make a strong economy.*

enterprise (en' tər prīz') readiness to try important, difficult, or dangerous plans; willingness to undertake bold projects. *The pioneers were people of great enterprise.*

tradition (trə dish' ən) a custom that has been done for a long time. *Thanksgiving dinner is a tradition here.*

republic (ri pub' lik) a form of government to which people choose leaders to represent them. *Under our constitution the United States is a republic.*

citizen (sit' i zən) a person who is born in a country or who has earned the right to become a member of a country. *She is a citizen of the United States.*

democracy (di mok' rə sē) a government that is run by the people it governs. *The United States is a democracy.*

industrious (in dus' trē əs) working hard and steadily. *Our forefathers were industrious.*

forefather (fōr' fā' thər) ancestor. *Our forefathers were great men.*

choice (chois) option; selection; alternative. *A citizen of the United States has many choices of occupations, education, and so on.*

custom (kus' təm) the special way a group of people does something. *On the Fourth of July, Americans have the custom of setting off fireworks.*

tenement (ten' ə mənt) a run-down apartment building. *Many immigrants settle in New York City and live in tenements in noisy neighborhoods.*

voyage (voi' ij) a journey by water. *After a long voyage, the immigrants had to go to Ellis Island.*

education (ej' ə kā' shən) development in knowledge or skill by teaching, training, or study. *The chance of a free education for their children was one reason immigrants came to America.*

struggle (strug' əl) make great efforts; try hard; work hard against difficulties. *Many immigrants who came to the United States had to struggle to survive.*

opportunity (op' ər tōō' ni tē) a good chance; favorable time. *There are many opportunities in the United States.*

Unit 15: Holidays: *Get the Facts!*

Hanukkah (hă´ nə kə) a yearly Jewish festival celebrating in November or December the rededication of the temple in Jerusalem after the victory over the Syrians in 165 B.C. *Candles are lit on each of the eight days of Hanukkah.*

shamrock (sham´ räk´) a bright green leaf composed of three parts. *The shamrock is the national emblem of Ireland.*

menorah (mə nõr´ ə) candlestick with eight branches used during the Jewish festival of Hanukkah. *The center candle is used to light the other eight candles on a menorah.*

mistletoe (mis´ əl tō) plant with small, waxy, white berries that grows as a parasite on trees. *Mistletoe is used as a Christmas decoration.*

manger (mān´ jər) box or trough in which hay or other food can be placed for horses or cows to eat. *The babe was swaddled and laid in the manger.*

Passover (pas´ õ´ vər) an annual Jewish holiday in memory of the escape of the Hebrews from Egypt, where they had been slaves. *His family celebrates the holiday of Passover.*

Christian (kris´ chən) person who believes in and follows the teachings of Christ. *She is a Christian and follows the gospel.*

sparklers (spär´ klərs) fireworks that send out little sparks. *Sparklers are favorites for the Fourth of July.*

costume (käs´ tōm´) dress belonging to another time or place, worn on stage, etc. *The children got to pick out their own Halloween costumes.*

wreath (rēth) a ring of flowers or leaves twisted together. *There were wreaths on the doors at Christmas.*

remembrance (ri mem´ brəns) power to remember; memory. *I hold my grandmother in fond remembrance.*

memory (mem´ ə rē) person, thing, or event that is remembered. *I have great Christmas memories of my childhood.*

veteran (vet´ ə rən) person who has served in the armed forces. *Veterans Day is a day for remembering all the veterans who gave their lives for our country.*

autumn (ot´ əm) season of the year between summer and winter. *Another name for autumn is fall.*

worship (wər´ ship) religious ceremonies or services in which one expresses honor and remembrance. *Hymns and prayers are part of worship.*

tomb (tōm) grave, vault, etc. for a dead body, often located above ground. *His body was laid in a tomb.*

feast (fēst) a rich meal prepared for a special joyous occasion. *There was a large feast for the holiday.*

resolution (rez´ ə lō´ shən) thing decided on; thing determined. *We made a resolution to exercise more.*

caroling (kar´ əl ɪŋ) singing carols. *We go caroling at Christmas time.*

cupid (kyōō´ pid) a winged child used as a symbol of love. *She gave him a valentine covered with cupids.*

celebration (sel´ ə brā´ shən) special activities in honor of a particular person, act, time, or day. *The Fourth of July celebration often includes fireworks.*

banquet (bang´ kwit) a large meal with many courses, prepared for a special occasion. *Her wedding banquet was attended by many.*

parade (pə rād´) a march for display; procession. *Chicago has a parade on St. Patrick's Day.*

relative (rel´ ə tiv) person who belongs to the same family as another, such as a father, brother, aunt, nephew, or cousin. *My house is filled with relatives during the holidays.*

reunion (rē yōōn´ yən) a social gathering of persons who have been separated or who have interests in common. *We all met for a family reunion.*

Unit 16: Occupations: *Get the Facts!*

skycap (ski' cap) an airport worker who assists travelers with their luggage. *We tipped the skycap for his helpful service.*

stagehand (staj' hand') a person who works backstage in a theater. *The stagehand had the scenery ready for rehearsal.*

broker (bro' kar) one who acts as an agent for others in negotiating contracts, purchases, or sales in return for a fee. *Tad had a message to call his broker.*

bookkeeper (book' ke' par) person who keeps a record of business accounts. *The new business was looking for a full-time bookkeeper.*

forester (for' ist ar) person in charge of a forest to guard against fires and look after timber. *The forester talked to us about fire safety.*

dentist (den' tist) doctor whose work is the care of teeth. *I had a cavity, so I went to the dentist.*

plumber (plum' ar) person whose work is putting in and repairing water pipes and fixtures in buildings. *The plumber fixed our leaky faucet.*

broadcaster (brod' kast' ar) a person who performs on a broadcast program. *Her father is a news broadcaster on television.*

acrobat (ak' ra bat') person who can perform gymnastic feats, such as swinging on a trapeze, walking a tight-rope, etc. *The children enjoyed the acrobat's skills.*

cobbler (kob' lar) person whose work is mending shoes. *The cobbler has done a nice job on my old boots.*

balloonist (ba loon' ist) one who maneuvers a hot air balloon in the sky. *The balloonist gave the students an assembly on his hot air balloon.*

engineer (en' ja nir') person who takes care of or runs engines. *An engineer runs a locomotive.*

cooper (koo' per) person who makes or repairs barrels, casks, etc. *The cooper made several barrels.*

comedian (ka me' de an) person who amuses others with funny talk and actions. *The comedian was so funny that his audience was rolling with laughter.*

druggist (drug' ist) person licensed to fill prescriptions; pharmacist. *The druggist filled the prescription for the lady's sick child.*

librarian (li brar' e an) person in charge of a library. *The librarian showed the child where the mystery books were located in the library.*

economist (i kon' a mist) an expert in economics. *The economist said the inflation rate would go down.*

geologist (je ol' a jist) an expert in geology; the study of the origin, history, and structure of earth. *The geologist was examining the rock formation.*

ecologist (i kol' a jist) an expert in ecology, the study of the relationships between organisms and their environments. *An ecologist studies how living things interact with their environment and each other.*

ballerina (bal' a re' na) a woman ballet dancer. *The ballerina performed gracefully during the ballet.*

sheriff (sher' if) the most important law-enforcing officer of a county. *The sheriff was looking for the bank robber in his county.*

cashier (ka shir') person who has charge of money in a bank, or in any business. *The cashier gave the lady her change after making a purchase.*

coroner (kor' a nar) official of a local government who investigates any death not clearly due to natural causes. *The coroner declared that there was no foul play in the death.*

sculptor (skulp' tar) person who makes figures by carving, molding, casting, etc. *The sculptor is making a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln.*

bailliff (ba' lif) officer of a court of law who has charge of jurors and guards prisoners while they are in the courtroom. *The bailliff led the jurors into the courtroom.*

Unit 17: Feelings: *Get the Facts!*

anxious (angk' shəs) uneasy because of thoughts or fears of what may happen. *I felt anxious about my final exams.*

ashamed (ə shāmd') feeling shame. *I was ashamed when I cried at the movies.*

cautious (kə' shəs) very careful; taking care to be safe; not taking chances. *A cautious driver never drives too fast.*

plity (pit' ē) sorrow for another's suffering or distress; sympathy. *I felt pity for the man over the death of his lovely wife.*

whimper (hwim' pər) cry with low, broken sounds in the way a sick child or dog does. *The puppy whimpered for its mother.*

delight (di līt') great pleasure; joy. *The children took delight in their toys.*

horrified (hōr' ə fīd') shocked very much. *We were horrified by such rude behavior.*

humble (hum' bəl) low in position or condition; not grand; not proud; modest. *He lives in a humble, one-room cottage.*

despair (di spār') loss of hope. *Despair overcame us as we felt the boat sinking.*

embarrassed (em bar' əsd) uneasy and ashamed; self-conscious. *She was embarrassed because he saw her without her makeup.*

curious (kyōōr' ē əs) eager to know. *Small children are very curious and ask many questions.*

glare (glār) a fierce, angry stare. *The two fighters glared at each other.*

pout (pout) thrust or push out the lips, as a displeased or sulky child does. *The child pouted when his mother put vegetables in front of him for his lunch.*

timid (tim' id) easily frightened; shy. *The timid child was afraid of the dark.*

nervous (nūr' vəs) easily excited or upset; jumpy. *Are you nervous about staying home alone?*

boredom (bōr' dəm) a bored condition; weariness caused by dull, tiresome people or events. *The child yawned out of boredom.*

spite (spīt) ill will; grudge. *She broke my new necklace out of spite.*

rage (rāj) violent anger. *The man's voice was quivering with rage.*

affection (ə fek' shən) friendly feelings; tenderness; love. *The parents felt great affection for their children.*

amusement (ə myōōz' mənt) condition of being happy. *The boy's amusement was so great that we all had to laugh with him.*

contentment (kən tent' mənt) a being satisfied or pleased; ease of mind. *The man felt contentment when the deal was done.*

wail (wāl) to cry loudly and long because of grief or pain. *The baby wailed for two hours.*

sigh (sī) let out a very long, deep breath because one is sad, tired, relieved, etc. *We heard her sigh of relief.*

scowl (skoul) look angry or sullen by lowering the eyebrows; frown. *She scowled at the man who stepped on her toes.*

suspect (sə spekt') imagine to be so; think likely. *The neighbor suspected the lady across the street started the rumor.*

Unit 18: Containers: *Get the Facts!*

vault (vòlt) a place for storing valuable things and keeping them safe. *The lady kept her diamond necklace in the vault when she wasn't wearing it.*

billfold (bil' fòld') a small, flat leather case for carrying paper money, cards, etc., in one's pocket or handbag; wallet. *The man lost his billfold.*

wallet (wo' lit) a small, flat leather case for carrying paper money, cards, etc., in one's pocket or handbag; billfold. *He put his money in his wallet.*

handbag (hand' bag'') a woman's small bag for money, keys, cosmetics, etc.; purse. *The lady's handbag was made of leather.*

knapsack (nap' sak') a canvas or leather bag with two shoulder straps, used for carrying clothes, equipment, etc., on the back. *The student carries his books in a knapsack.*

saddlebag (sad' l bag) one of a pair of bags laid over an animal's back behind the saddle, or over the rear fender of a bicycle or motorcycle. *The man kept his jacket in his saddlebag.*

baggage (bag' ij) the trunks, bags, suitcases, etc., that you take with you when you travel; luggage. *She lost her baggage on the trip.*

briefcase (brēf' kās') a flat container for carrying loose papers, books, drawings, etc. *His briefcase is made of leather and has a handle.*

cram (krām) force into; force down; stuff. *I crammed all my books into my locker.*

bulging (bulj' ing) swelling outward. *My pockets are bulging with coins.*

parcel (pär' səl) bundle of things wrapped or packed together; package. *She had her arms filled with parcels.*

canister (kan' i stər) a small box or can, especially for tea, coffee, flour, sugar. *She filled the largest canister with flour.*

cupboard (kub' ərd) closet or cabinet with shelves, especially for dishes and food supplies. *She kept her grandmother's dishes in the cupboard.*

carton (kär' tən) box made of pasteboard or cardboard. *Please get me a carton of milk.*

hamper (ham' pər) a large container, often a wicker basket, usually having a cover. *Put your dirty clothes in the laundry hamper.*

hinge (hinj) joint on which a door, gate, cover, lid, etc., swings back and forth. *The hinge on the container was broken.*

thermos (thúr' məs) container made with a vacuum between its inner and outer walls so that its contents remain hot or cold for a long time. *He put coffee in his thermos.*

duffel bag (duf' əl bag) a large canvas sack used by soldiers, campers, etc., for carrying clothing and other belongings. *The boy put his gym clothes and shoes in the duffel bag.*

enclosure (en klō' zhər) an enclosed place; thing that encloses. *A fence is an enclosure.*

nook (nōok) a cozy little corner; a hidden spot; sheltered place. *She has a little nook built into the corner of her room.*

capsule (kap' səl) a small case or covering. *The medicine was given in a capsule.*

vessel (ves' əl) a hollow holder or container. *Cups, bowls, and bottles are types of vessels.*

chest (chest) a large box with a lid, used for holding things. *He kept his hammers and nails in a tool chest.*

crate (krāt) a large frame or box made of strips of wood. *Crates are used to pack furniture.*

caldron (kol' drən) a large kettle or boiler. *The people made kettle corn in a large black caldron.*

Unit 19: Clothing: Get the Facts!

garment (gär' mənt) any article of clothing. *She took the garments to the cleaners.*

costume (kos' tōm') a way of dressing; dress belonging to another time or place. *Brendan wore a pirate costume for Halloween.*

wardrobe (wôr' drōb) stock of clothes. *Maria bought a new spring wardrobe because she had lost 50 pounds.*

parka (pär' kə) a jacket with a hood. *In Alaska, they wear fur parkas because of the extreme cold.*

beret (bə rā') a soft, flat, round cap of wool, felt, etc., with no visor. *Berets were first worn in France.*

galoshes (gə losh' iz) rubber or plastic overshoes covering the ankles, worn in wet or snowy weather. *The little boy had his galoshes on so he could play outside in the rain.*

nylons (nī' lons) stockings made of nylon. *She bought a new pair of nylons to replace the ones with a hole in them.*

kilt (kilt) a pleated skirt reaching the knees. *The men in the Scottish Highlands wear kilts.*

slicker (slik' ər) a long, loose, waterproof coat. *She wore a slicker in the rain.*

petticoat (pet' ē kōt') skirt worn beneath a dress or outer skirt by women and girls. *Laura wore a petticoat under her best dress.*

culottes (kōō' lōts) a woman's skirt divided and sewed like trousers, but cut so full as to look like a skirt. *The women golfers wore culottes to golf because of comfort.*

cardigan (kär' di gən) a knitted jacket or sweater that buttons down the front. *The girl's cardigan was a gift from her grandma.*

accessory (ək ses' ə rē) added; extra. *His tie was an accessory to his outfit.*

laundromat (lōn' drə mat') a building with washing machines and dryers, usually coin-operated and self-service. *I went to the laundromat with a pocket full of change.*

satin (sat' ən) a smooth silk, cotton, rayon, or nylon fabric woven with a glossy face and a dull back. *The yellow satin ribbon was tied in her hair.*

lapel (lə pel') either of two parts of a garment that are an extension of the collar and fold back against the chest. *The flower was pinned to his lapel.*

hemline (hem' līn') the edge or border of a piece of cloth. *The hemline on her dress was just below the knee.*

seamstress (sēm' stris) a woman who makes her living by sewing. *The seamstress will mend my dress in time for the wedding.*

sash (sash) a band or ribbon worn about the waist for ornament or over the shoulder as a symbol of rank. *Sally's sash was to be tied in the back.*

crochet (krō shā') to make a piece of needlework by looping thread with a hooked needle. *The woman wanted to learn to crochet her new baby a sweater.*

darn (därm) to mend by weaving thread or yarn across a gap or hole. *Her grandmother used to darn her socks.*

leotard (lē' ə türd) a snugly-fitting, elastic garment originally worn by dancers or acrobats. *The dancers all had matching leotards for the performance.*

trousers (trou' zərz) an outer garment divided into two sections to fit each leg, covering the body from the waist to the ankle. *Tracy took his trousers to the cleaners to be cleaned.*

moccasin (mök' ə sin) a soft leather slipper worn by Native Americans. *She wanted to purchase a pair of moccasins.*

cuff (kuf) a fold used as trimming at the bottom of a sleeve. *His cuff was soiled from reaching over the ketchup.*

Unit 20: Storybooks: *Get the Facts!*

heroine (her' ō in) woman or girl admired for her bravery, great deeds, or noble qualities; most important female person in a story, play, poem, film, etc. *Pocahontas was the heroine in the book.*

adventure (ad ven' chər) an unusual or exciting experience. *We were hoping our class would go on an adventure this year.*

villain (vil' ən) a very wicked person. *The villain stole the money.*

character (kar' ik tər) person or animal in a play, poem, story, or book. *Her favorite character in the book Charlotte's Web is Templeton.*

sorcerer (sôr' sər ər) person who practices magic; wizard; magician. *The new book was called The Sorcerer and the Stone.*

genie (jē' nē) spirit. *The genie appeared out of the bottle.*

pixy (pik' sē) fairy or elf. *The fairy tale had pixies in it.*

goblin (gob' lən) a mischievous spirit or elf in the form of an ugly-looking dwarf. *The goblin did mischievous tricks in the story.*

leprechaun (lep' rə kōn') an elf in Irish legends resembling a little old man, believed to possess hidden gold. *Leprechauns always wear green.*

legend (lej' ənd) story coming down from the past, which may be based on actual people and events but is not regarded as historically true. *The stories about Robin Hood are legends.*

detective (di tek' tiv) member of a police force or other person whose work is finding information secretly, solving crimes, etc. *Sherlock Holmes is a favorite detective.*

ogre (ō' gər) giant or monster in fairy tales that supposedly eats people. *Is there is an ogre in the story "Jack and the Beanstalk"?*

moat (mōt) a deep, wide ditch dug around a castle or town in the Middle Ages as a protection against enemies. *Moats were usually filled with water.*

enchanted (en chant' əd) to use magic on; to put under a spell. *The wicked queen enchanted Snow White so she slept for a long time.*

hex (heks) bewitch; a magic spell. *The wizard put a hex on the animal.*

curse (kûrs) bring evil or harm to. *The witch cursed the boy with red spots.*

troll (trōl) an ugly dwarf or giant living underground or in caves in Scandinavia. *The troll was very mean.*

jester (jes' tər) person who joked or poked fun during the Middle Ages for the nobles' entertainment. *The jester entertained the king.*

duchess (dach' is) wife or widow of a duke. *The duchess and duke held a grand ball.*

myth (mith) legend or story, usually one that attempts to account for something in nature. *The Romans had a myth explaining summer and winter.*

fable (fā' bəl) story that is made up to teach a lesson. *Fables are often about animals who can talk.*

folklore (fōk' lōr') belief, legend, customs, etc., of a people or tribe. *African folklore explains many of their customs.*

pirate (pī' rit) person who attacks and robs ships; buccaneer. *The pirate wore a black hat and scarf.*

galleon (gal' ē ən) a large, high ship with three or four decks, used especially from 1480 to 1500. *The pirates sailed in a huge galleon.*

imagination (i maj' ə nā' shən) power of forming pictures and images in the mind of things not present to the senses. *Some storybooks have a lot of imagination in them.*

Unit 21: Light: *Get the Facts!*

blaze (blāz) a bright flame or fire. *I could see the blaze of the campfire across the lake.*

lightning (līt' ning) flash of light in the sky caused by a discharge of electricity between clouds or between a cloud and the earth's surface. *There was much lightning and thunder during the storm.*

dazzle (daz' əl) hurt the eyes with very bright light or with quickly-moving lights. *When you look directly at the sun, it dazzles your eyes.*

searchlight (sūrch' līt') device that can throw a very bright beam of light in any direction desired. *The police used a searchlight, so they could find the lost child in the woods.*

lighthouse (līt' hous') tower or framework with a bright light that shines far over the water. *The lighthouse was located to guide the ships.*

flicker (flik' ər) shine or burn with a wavering, unsteady light. *The light of the fire flickered on the walls.*

vivid (viv' id) strikingly bright; strong and clear; brilliant. *The rose is a vivid yellow.*

twilight (twī' līt') the faint light reflected from the sky before the sun rises and after it sets. *The couple strolled in the twilight.*

bonfire (bon' fir') a large fire built outdoors. *The campus students built a large bonfire the night before the football game.*

flare (flār) a bright, brief unsteady flame; blaze. *The flare of the match showed us the switch.*

neon (nē' on') a colorless, odorless gas, forming a very small part of the air. *Tubes containing neon are used in electric lamps.*

glisten (glis' ən) shine with a twinkling light; glitter; sparkle. *The stars glistened in the sky.*

blinding (blīnd' ing) make temporarily unable to see. *The bright lights were blinding to my eyes.*

radiant (rā' dē ənt) shining; bright; beaming; sending out rays of light. *The sun is radiant.*

shimmer (shim' ər) gleam faintly. *The sea shimmered in the moonlight.*

lantern (lan' tərn) case to protect a light from wind, rain, etc. *Some lanterns have sides of glass so the light can shine.*

ray (rā) a line or beam of light. *He used the ray of the sun and a magnifying glass to start the campfire.*

dim (dim) not bright; not clear; not distinct. *The drawn curtain made the room dim.*

luster (lus' tər) a bright shine on the surface. *The luster of pearls made her necklace dazzling.*

luminary (lōō' mə ner' ē) a heavenly body that gives or reflects light. *The luminary was shining brightly.*

beam (bēm) ray or rays of light. *The beam of the flashlight showed us the path through the woods.*

spark (spärk) a bright flash; sparkle. *He saw a spark of light through the trees.*

glimmer (glim' ər) a faint, unsteady light. *The candle glimmered before it went out.*

twinkle (twing' kəl) shine with quick little gleams. *The stars twinkled in the night.*

bulb (bulb) incandescent lamp. *The bulb went out in my lamp.*

Unit 22: Time: *Get the Facts!*

century (sen' chə rē) a period of 100 years. *From 1826 to 1926 is a century.*

decade (dek' ād') period of ten years. *From 1990 to 2000 is a decade.*

fortnight (fōrt' nīt') two weeks. *He was gone for a fortnight.*

sundial (sun' dī' əl) instrument for telling the time of day by the position of a shadow cast by the sun. *We saw a sundial at the museum.*

dusk (dusk) the dark stage of twilight; time just before dark. *I saw the evening star at dusk.*

generation (jen' ə rā' shən) all the people born around the same time. *Your parents and their friends belong to one generation; you belong to the next generation.*

daybreak (dā' brāk') time when it first begins to get light in the morning. *Daybreak is the same as dawn.*

twilight (twī' līt') the faint reflection from the sky before the sun rises and after it sets; the period during which this light is seen, especially from sunset to dark night. *They met at twilight.*

dawn (dôn) beginning of day; the first light in the east. *The sun rises at dawn.*

rarely (rār' lē) seldom; not often. *It rarely rains in the desert.*

seldom (sel' dəm) not often. *I am seldom sick.*

previous (prē' vē əs) coming or being before; earlier. *He played better in the previous game.*

recently (rē' sənt lē) not long past. *I recently had lunch with my great-aunt.*

instant (in' stənt) particular moment; moment of time. *He paused for an instant.*

light-year (līt' yīr') unit of length used to measure astronomical distances. *A light-year is equal to the distance that light travels in one year.*

millennium (mi len' ē əm) period of a thousand years. *The world is many millenniums old.*

frequently (frē' kwənt lē) often; repeatedly; every little while. *The little girl washes her hands frequently.*

occasionally (ə kā' zhən əl ē) at times; now and then; once in awhile. *The mother occasionally jumps rope with her daughter.*

noon (nōon) 12 o'clock in the daytime; middle of the day. *The students have lunch at noon.*

midday (mid' dā') the middle part of the day. *Midday is the same as noon.*

moment (mō' mənt) a very short space of time; instant. *I'll be with you in a moment.*

preceding (prē sēd' ɪŋ) going or coming before; previous. *Look for the answer on the preceding page.*

immediately (i mē' dē it lē) at once; without delay. *I answered the phone immediately.*

hourglass (our' glas') device for measuring time, made up of two glass bulbs connected by a narrow neck. *It takes an hour for sand to pass through the narrow neck from the top bulb to the bottom bulb in our hourglass.*

eternity (i tūr' ni tē) all time; all the past and all the future. *David told his wife that he would love her for an eternity.*

Unit 23: Water: *Get the Facts!*

trickle (trɪk' əl) flow in a drip or in a small stream. *The gardener trickled water over the flowers.*

gurgle (gʊr' gəl) flow or run with a bubbling sound. *Water gurgles when it pours out of a bottle.*

ripple (rɪp' əl) a very little wave. *The boy threw a stone in the water and saw the ripples it made.*

canal (kə nəl') waterway dug across land for ships or small boats to go through or to carry water for irrigation. *The ships traveled through a canal.*

pollute (pə lōt') make dirty. *The water in the pond was polluted.*

conserve (kən sɜrv') keep from harm or decay; keep from loss or from being used up. *He needed to conserve water because of the drought.*

current (kʊr' ənt) a flow of water; running stream. *The current carried the branch down the river.*

whirlpool (hwɪrl' pōl') current of water whirling round and round rapidly and violently. *The hurricane caused a whirlpool in the ocean.*

turbulent (tɜr' byə lənt) stormy. *The turbulent weather spoiled the family's vacation.*

placid (pləs' ɪd) pleasantly calm or peaceful; quiet. *The placid lake is a beautiful sight.*

purify (pyʊr' ə fɪ') make pure. *They purified the river water so it would be drinkable.*

inlet (ɪn' let') a narrow strip of water running from a larger body of water into the land or between islands. *The village was located on an inlet of the sea.*

rapids (rap' ɪds) part of a river's course where the water rushes quickly, often over rocks near the surface. *The raft almost overturned in the rapids.*

dew (dō) moisture from the air that condenses in small drops on cool surfaces during the night. *There was dew on the grass in the morning.*

sewer (sō' ər) an underground pipe or channel for carrying off waste water and refuse. *The blockage caused the sewer to back up.*

gutter (gut' ər) channel or ditch along the side of a street or road to carry off water; low part of a street beside the sidewalk. *The very heavy rains caused the gutters to overflow.*

gush (gʊʃ) rush out suddenly; pour out. *Water gushed out from the broken pipe.*

ooze (ōz) pass out slowly through small openings; leak out slowly and quietly. *Water oozed slowly out of the small hole.*

culvert (kʊl' vɜrt) a small channel or drain for water crossing under a road, railroad, etc. *The railroad crossed over the culvert.*

trough (trɒf) a long, narrow container for holding food or water. *The animals drank from the water trough.*

cistern (sɪs' tɜrn) an artificial reservoir for storing water, especially a tank below ground. *The farmer dug a hole for the cistern on his farm.*

evaporate (ɪ vəp' ə rāt') change from a liquid into a vapor. *Heat evaporates water.*

spurt (spɜrt) gush out; squirt; flow suddenly in a stream or jet. *Water spurted from the fountain.*

filter (fɪl' tɜr) device for straining out substances from a liquid or a gas by passing it slowly through cloth or some other porous substance. *There is a water filter on his faucet.*

marine (mə rēn') of the sea; found in the sea; produced by the sea. *The ocean has a variety of marine life.*

Unit 24: People: *Get the Facts!*

bachelor (bach' ə lər) man who has not married. *The bachelor had a date with a very nice lady.*

spinster (spin' stər) an unmarried woman, especially an older woman. *In the 1700s some of the female teachers were spinsters.*

chap (chap) fellow; man or boy. *The Englishman is a good chap.*

gang (gang) group of people working together under one foreman. *A gang of workmen was resurfacing the road.*

tribe (trīb) group of people united by common ancestry and customs forming a community under a leader or leaders. *We studied the Navaho tribe.*

mob (mob) the common mass of people. *The mob of people rushed to the store for its yearly sale.*

society (sə sī' i tē) group of persons joined together for a common purpose or by a common interest. *The literary society was reading a new historical novel to discuss at its next meeting.*

congregation (kong' gri gā' shən) a gathering of people or things. *The congregation met together for a specific purpose.*

foe (fō) enemy. *There was a terrifying fight between two foes.*

relative (rel' ə tiv) person who belongs to the same family as another, such as a father, brother, aunt, nephew, or cousin. *Her relatives came to her birthday party.*

rally (ral' ē) a mass meeting or assembly for a common purpose or action. *There was a political rally for the presidential candidate.*

association (ə sō' sē ā' shən) group of people joined together for some purpose; society. *Would you like to join our teacher association?*

fellow (fel' ō) a male person; man or boy. *Her husband is a great fellow.*

swarm (swōrm) a large group of insects, animals, people, etc., moving about together. *Swarms of children were at the pool.*

kinsman (kinz' mən) a male relative. *His kinsman came to visit him while he was in the hospital.*

companion (kəm pan' yən) one who goes along with or accompanies another; one who shares in what another is doing. *The two brothers are companions in play and work.*

foreigner (fōr' ə nər) person from another country; alien; outsider. *There was a group of foreigners visiting Washington, D.C.*

acquaintance (ə kwān' təns) person known to one, but not a close friend. *I made a new acquaintance in my neighborhood.*

neighbor (nā' bər) someone who lives in the next house or nearby. *I borrowed a cup of sugar from my neighbor.*

peasant (pez' ənt) farmer of the working class in Europe. *The peasants took their vegetables to the market to sell.*

beggar (beg' ər) a very poor person; a person who lives by begging. *The beggar was homeless.*

species (spē' shēz) group of animals or plants that have certain permanent characteristics in common and are able to interbreed. *There are two species of elephant, the African and the Asian.*

folk (fōk) people; tribe or nation. *Most city folk are bustling about to and from work.*

throng (throng) a crowd; multitude. *There was a throng of people at the parade.*

chum (chum) a very close friend. *Ben has been Tyler's chum since preschool.*

Unit 25: Books: *Get the Facts!*

paperback (pā' pər bək') book with a paper binding or cover, usually sold at a low price. *She read a paperback during her train ride.*

textbook (tekst' bōōk') book for regular study by pupils. *The science textbook was very helpful for his project on magnets.*

booklet (bōōk' lit) a little book; thin book. *He had a booklet on the soccer rules.*

thesaurus (thi sōr' əs) a dictionary in which synonyms, antonyms, and other related words are classified under certain headings. *The thesaurus helped the student with his writing piece.*

atlas (at' ləs) book of maps. *The student looked in the atlas for the map of New Zealand.*

index (in' deks) list of what is in a book, telling on what pages to find names, topics, etc. *What page does the index say the word "oxygen" is on in the book?*

contents (kon' tents') facts and ideas stated in a book. *The contents of the book included facts on dinosaurs.*

illustration (il' ə strā' shən) picture, diagram, map, etc., used to explain or decorate something. *The illustrations in the book were very colorful.*

diagram (dī' ə gram') information put on paper in the form of a drawing or sketch. *The mystery book had a diagram of the crime scene.*

cartoonist (kār tōōn' ist) person who draws cartoons. *The cartoonist who draws "Garfield" cartoons is very funny.*

artist (ār' tist) a person who works in any of the fine arts, especially painting, sculpting, drawing, etc. *The artist is very talented.*

author (ō' thər) a person who writes books, poems, stories, or articles; writer. *J.K. Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter books.*

editor (ed' it ər) person who prepares another's writing for publication or presentation by correcting errors, checking facts, etc. *The teacher was the editor of the student's rough draft.*

narrative (nar' ə tiv) story; tale. *His trip through Australia made a fantastic narrative.*

novelist (nov' əl ist) writer of a story with characters and a plot, long enough to fill one or more volumes. *Roald Dahl was a famous novelist for children.*

publisher (pub' lish ər) person or company whose business is to publish books, newspapers, magazines, etc. *Can you find the publisher of the novel?*

library (lī' brer' ē) room or building where a collection of books, magazines, recordings, films, etc., is kept for public use or borrowing. *I love to go to the library on a rainy day.*

fiction (fik' shən) novels, short stories, and other prose writings that tell about imaginary people and happenings. *She likes to read books about historical fiction.*

nonfiction (non fik' shən) writing that is not fiction; form of writing that deals with real people and events. *A biography is nonfiction.*

diary (dī' ə re) a daily written account of what has happened to one or what one has done or thought during that day. *She kept a diary during her teenage years.*

journal (jūr' nəl) a daily record of events or occurrences. *A journal is a recording of what a person does, thinks, feels, and notices.*

reference (ref' ər əns) used for information or help. *A dictionary is a reference book.*

chart (chärt) sheet of information arranged in lists, pictures, tables, or diagrams. *Our history book has a chart of all the presidents.*

draft (draft) a rough copy. *He made a draft of his informational report before he handed in the final copy.*

proofread (prōōf' rēd') read and mark errors to be corrected. *The students proofread each other's papers for errors.*

Unit 1: Geography: *Get the Facts*

atmosphere (at' mə sfīr') the air surrounding the earth. *Before the first manned space flights, no one had ever traveled beyond the earth's atmosphere.*

tundra (tun' drə) a huge, treeless plain bordering the Arctic Ocean. *Below the surface of the ground, tundra has a layer of soil that is always frozen.*

barren (bar' ən) not able to produce much. *Only cactus will grow in this barren desert.*

reservoir (rez' ər vwär) a place where water or some other substance is stored for later use. *New York City's drinking water comes from reservoirs in the mountains.*

topography (tə pɒg' rə fē) the surface features of an area of land, such as mountains, valleys, hills, lakes, etc. *The topography of many plains is flat land.*

precipitation (pri sip' i tā' shən) any form of water that falls from the sky. *Rain, snow, sleet, and hail are forms of precipitation.*

bayou (bi' ō) a slow-moving stream that flows through swampy land into or out of a river, gulf, or lake. *Bayous can be found in the southern United States.*

plateau (pla tō') a large highland plain that rises sharply above the surrounding land. *Plateaus are also called tablelands.*

census (sen' səs) an official count of all the people who live in a certain country, state, or city. *The national census of the United States is taken every ten years.*

nomad (nō' mad) a member of a tribe or group that often moves from place to place. *Some Native American tribes were nomads who followed the buffalo across the plains.*

cultivation (kul' tə vā' shən) to prepare the ground for growing crops. *The act of cultivating land is cultivation.*

monsoon (mon sōn') a strong, steady wind that blows in southern Asia and the Indian Ocean. *Summer monsoons blow from the ocean and cause heavy rains.*

cyclone (sī' klōn') a violent windstorm; a tornado. *There are many cyclones in Kansas each year.*

meridian (mə rid' ē ən) one of a group of imaginary lines on the earth from the North Pole to the South Pole. *Meridians are used to indicate longitude.*

delta (dəl' tə) a fan-shaped deposit of mud and sand, often green with vegetation, found at the mouth of many rivers. *The Mississippi River has a large delta.*

estuary (es' chōō er' ē) an arm of the sea, especially a wide mouth of a river where the tide flows in. *The area where fresh water mixes with sea water is called an estuary.*

eclipse (i klips') a darkening or hiding of the sun, the moon, or a planet. *A solar eclipse occurs when the moon passes between the sun and the earth.*

basin (bā' sən) an area of land from which water runs down into a river. *The basin of the Mississippi draws its water supply from 28 states.*

elevation (el' ə vā' shən) the height above sea level of a certain place. *LaPaz, Bolivia, has the greatest elevation of any city in the world, over 12,000 feet above sea level.*

terrain (tə rān') an area of land, especially in terms of its physical features. *Switzerland has a rugged mountain terrain.*

equator (i kwā' tər) the imaginary line around the center of the earth at a point halfway between the North and South Poles. *The tropical rain forests grow in a belt around the equator.*

isthmus (is' məs) a narrow strip of land with water on each side that joins two larger bodies of land. *The Isthmus of Panama is an example of an isthmus.*

famine (fam' in) a very serious lack of food in a certain place. *Many people starve to death during a famine.*

humidity (hyōō mid' i tē) the amount of water vapor in the air. *Humidity is higher near the ocean than in the desert.*

geyser (gī' zər) a spring that shoots hot water and steam into the air. *"Old Faithful" is a famous geyser.*

Unit 2: Sports: *Get the Facts*

lacrosse (lə krōs´) a game played on a field with a ball and a long-handled, loosely strung racket by two teams usually of ten players each. *The Olympics will hold lacrosse games between different countries.*

croquet (krō kā´) an outdoor game played by knocking wooden balls through small wire arches with mallets. *I loved to play croquet in our backyard as a child.*

cricket (krik´ it) an outdoor game played by two teams of eleven players each, with a ball, bats, and wickets. *Cricket is very popular in England.*

curling (kūr´ ling) a game in which large, smooth, rounded stones with handles are slid over ice at a target. *Curling is like a bowling sport on ice.*

referee (ref´ ə rē´) a judge of play in certain games and sports. *The referee was accidentally knocked out during the football game.*

mitt (mit) a glove with a big pad over the palm and fingers, used by baseball players. *The catcher's mitt was well-worn.*

determined (di tūr´ mind) firm; resolute. *He was determined to make the soccer team.*

sportsmanship (spōrts´ mən ship) qualities or conduct of a sportsman; fair play. *The team won the sportsmanship trophy during the tournament.*

grit (grit) courage; pluck; endurance. *The Olympian had true grit in the Olympic games.*

league (lēg) association of sports clubs or teams. *The baseball league added two more teams.*

arena (ə rē´ nə) a space surrounded by seats used today for contests or shows. *The fighters had their match in the newly-built arena.*

diamond (dī´ mənd) the area bounded by home plate and the three bases in baseball; infield. *The baseball diamond was soaked.*

wicket (wik´ it) a wire arch stuck in the ground to knock the ball through in croquet; either of the two sets of sticks in cricket. *Croquet and cricket both use wickets.*

tournament (tōōr´ nə mənt) series of contests testing the skill of many persons in some sport. *There was a golf tournament in town last week.*

keen (kēn) perceptive; acute. *She has a keen mind for her sport.*

achievement (ə chēv´ mənt) act of achieving; carry out to a successful end. *His achievement was a gold medal.*

talent (tal´ ənt) a special natural ability. *He had a great talent for swimming.*

spectator (spek´ tā tər) person who looks on without taking part. *There were many spectators at the game.*

stagger (stag´ ər) to sway from weakness; to arrange in an alternating pattern. *The runner staggered over the finish line.*

offense (ō´ fens´) an attacking team or force. *The team's offense was tremendous.*

defense (dē´ fens´) team or players defending a goal in a game. *The defense played poorly, so the other team made many goals.*

mallet (mal´ it) a hammer, usually with a wooden head. *Specially shaped mallets are used to play croquet and polo.*

competition (kom´ pi tish´ ən) trying hard to win or gain something wanted by others; rivalry. *There is competition in many games.*

retrieve (ri trēv´) get back; recover. *The outfielder retrieved the ball in time to make an out.*

hurl (hūr) throw with much force; fling. *The athlete hurled the javelin.*

Unit 3: Civil War: *Get the Facts*

Yankee (yang' kē) a name given to a person born or living in the Northern states during the Civil War. *Many Yankees were killed during the war.*

secession (si sesh' ən) breaking away from the Union. *The secession of the South from the Union was a cause of the Civil War.*

Rebel (reb' əl) a person who fights or struggles against authority. *Confederate soldiers in the Civil War were called Rebels.*

slavery (slā' və rē) the practice of one person owning another person. *Slavery existed mainly in the Southern states.*

Union (yoon' yən) a name given to the Northern states during the Civil War. *President Lincoln did not want the South to secede from the Union.*

abolitionist (ab' ə lish' ən ist) a person who wanted to end slavery. *William Garrison was an abolitionist.*

Confederate (kən fed' ər it) a name given to someone from the Southern states during the Civil War. *The Confederates were led by General Robert E. Lee.*

surrender (sə ren' dər) give up; yield. *General Lee surrendered to end the war on April 9, 1865, in Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia.*

compromise (kom' prə mīz') settle a quarrel or difference of opinion by agreeing that each will give part of what the other demands. *Both sides made a compromise to end the war.*

freedom (frē' dəm) condition of being free; liberty. *African-Americans celebrated their new freedom.*

prisoner (priz' ə nər) a person who is under arrest or held in a jail or prison. *The young soldier fought in only one battle before he became a prisoner of the enemy.*

carpetbagger (kär' pit bag' ər) the name given to Northern whites who moved south after the Civil War. *The carpetbagger was not welcomed by the South.*

casualty (kazh' ō əl tē) a person injured, killed, or captured as a result of enemy action. *The war produced over 600,000 casualties.*

sharecropping (shâr' krop' ing) a system where a farmer rents land by paying a share of the crop raised on the land. *Sharecropping became a way of life for many people during the Civil War.*

weaponry (wep' ən rē) weapons. *The weaponry during the Civil War was not always reliable in battle.*

enlistment (en list' mənt) joining the armed forces. *Enlistment was required by males of fighting age.*

general (jen' ər əl) an officer of the highest rank. *In 1864, President Lincoln asked General Grant to command the Union army.*

Emancipation Proclamation (i man' sə pā' shən prok' lə mā' shən) an official document issued by President Lincoln in 1863 that proclaimed the freedom of enslaved African-Americans in the Confederacy. *President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.*

regiment (rej' ə mənt) a military unit made up of several battalions, usually commanded by a colonel. *The regiment experienced defeat at the Battle of Bull Run.*

Underground Railroad (un' dər ground' rāl' rōd') the network of people and places that helped enslaved African-Americans to escape to freedom. *Harriet Tubman was involved with the Underground Railroad.*

victorious (vik tōr' ē əs) having won a victory. *The North was victorious.*

fugitive (fyōō' ji tiv) person who is running away or who has run away. *The slave became a fugitive when he ran away.*

plantation (plan tā' shən) a large farm on which cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, etc., is grown. *The slaves worked on the cotton plantation.*

musket (mus' kit) kind of old gun used before rifles were invented. *The soldier lifted his musket.*

cavalry (kav' əl rē) soldiers who fought on horseback. *The cavalry made their way across the land.*

Unit 4: Food-Related Words: *Get the Facts*

culinary (kyōō' lə ner' ē) having to do with cooking or the kitchen. *Tad praised the cook's culinary skill.*

caramelize (kär' mə līz') change into caramel. *We will caramelize the brown sugar and dip the apples in it.*

marinade (mar' ə nād') a spiced vinegar or wine used for soaking meat or fish before it is cooked. *The chicken soaked in the marinade for one hour.*

cauliflower (kô' li flou' ər) vegetable having a solid white head with a few leaves around it. *We had cauliflower on our vegetable platter.*

artichoke (är' ti chōk') the flower bud of a thistle-like plant with large prickly leaves. *Artichokes can be cooked and eaten as a vegetable.*

succulent (suk' yə lənt) juicy. *Tara ate a succulent peach.*

pasteurize (pas' chə rīz') heat to high enough temperature and for a long enough time to destroy harmful bacteria. *Milk is pasteurized before it is drunk.*

stroganoff (strō' gə nōf') meat sliced thin and cooked with onions, mushrooms, and seasonings with a thick sour cream sauce. *Stroganoff is a very tasty dish.*

quiche (kēsh) a custard dish baked in an unsweetened pastry shell, often with bacon or cheese. *The quiche was baking in the oven.*

savory (sā' vər ē) pleasing in taste or smell. *I enjoy the savory smell of turkey at Thanksgiving.*

mozzarella (mot' sə rel' ə) a soft, white, mild Italian cheese. *The lasagna recipe called for two cups of mozzarella cheese.*

smorgasbord (smôr' gəs bōrd') a buffet meal with a large variety of meats, salads, hors d'oeuvres, etc. *Jill enjoys eating at the smorgasbord.*

julienne (jōō' lē en') cut into long, thin strips. *We had julienne potatoes as a side dish.*

tortilla (tôr' tē' yə) a thin, unleavened pancake served hot with various fillings. *The tortilla was filled with beans, meat, and cheese.*

kiwi (kē' wē) a vine bearing fuzzy, edible fruit. *We put kiwi in our fruit salad.*

vermicelli (vûr' mə chel' ē) pasta made from a mixture of flour and water and shaped like spaghetti but thinner. *Susan cooked the vermicelli.*

bouillon (bōōl' yon') a clear, thin soup or broth. *The cheese soup recipe included chicken bouillon.*

fricassee (frik' ə sē) meat cut up, stewed, and served in a sauce made with its own gravy. *Cherie served fricassee for dinner.*

pistachio (pi stä' shē ō') the greenish, almond-flavored nut of a small tree related to sumac. *We had pistachio pudding for dessert.*

leaven (lev' ən) any substance such as yeast that will cause fermentation and raise dough. *A form of leaven was needed to complete the recipe.*

bratwurst (brät' wōorst) a sausage made with finely chopped, seasoned fresh pork. *Sam had mustard on his bratwurst.*

nectarine (nek' tə rēn') kind of peach having no down on its skin. *Sarah ate the sweet nectarine for a snack.*

watercress (wô' tər kres') plant that grows in water and has crisp, pungent leaves that are used for salad and as a garnish. *The restaurant served watercress on their salads.*

marjoram (mär' jər əm) a fragrant herb related to mint used as flavoring in cooking. *The store was out of marjoram flavoring.*

ricotta (re kōt' tə) an Italian cottage cheese. *The ricotta cheese melted within the Italian dish.*

Unit 5: Colors: *Get the Facts*

crimson (krim' zən) a deep red color. *Her crimson coat was the perfect color for the Christmas holiday.*

amber (am' bər) yellowish to brownish. *The girl has very beautiful amber eyes.*

mustard (mus' tərɔd) yellow color. *His shirt was a mustard color.*

saffron (saf' rən) yellow. *The saffron sun blazed brightly.*

azure (azh' ər) a bright, clear blue color. *The boat floated on the cool azure water.*

ebony (eb' ə nē) black. *The piano keys are ebony and white.*

raven (rā' vən) black. *Her raven hair was shiny.*

sable (sā' bəl) black. *The wild animal's sable fur was dirty.*

pewter (pyōō' tər) gray. *His pewter suit was tailored for his physique.*

chartreuse (shär trōōs') pale yellowish green. *The mother bought her daughter a chartreuse dress.*

indigo (in' di gō') deep violet-blue. *The boy's indigo jeans faded in the wash.*

turquoise (tūr' koiz') greenish blue. *The turquoise lakes in Canada are clear and beautiful.*

ruby (rōō' bē) deep red. *The actress's lips were ruby red.*

hue (hyōō) a color, or a shade of a color. *The winter sky had a grayish hue.*

tint (tint) a slight shade of color. *Her shoes were not the right tint for her dress.*

mauve (môv) pale purple. *The girl wore a mauve prom gown.*

lavender (lav' ən dər) a light purple color. *The bedroom was painted a pale shade of lavender.*

mahogany (mə häg' ə nē) reddish brown. *The furniture was a deep mahogany color.*

auburn (ô' bəm) reddish brown. *The girl had beautiful auburn hair.*

maroon (mə rōōn') dark brownish red. *The school's colors are maroon and white.*

fawn (fōn) a pale yellowish brown. *His new suede jacket is a fawn color.*

charcoal (chär' kōl') a very dark gray or brown, almost black. *He needed his charcoal slacks.*

avocado (av' ə ka' dō) green. *His new rug was an avocado tweed.*

emerald (em' ər əld) bright green. *The leprechaun wore an emerald suit and hat.*

tangerine (tan' jə rēn') orange. *The little girl's swimsuit was tangerine with yellow flowers.*

Unit 6: Occupations: *Get the Facts*

surveyor (sər vā' ər) person who surveys land. *The surveyor could be seen across the street.*

podiatrist (pə dī' ə trɪst) person who studies the treatment of foot ailments. *Sam went to see the podiatrist about his sore foot.*

sociologist (sō' sē əl' ə jɪst) an expert in sociology—the study of the origin and development of human society. *The sociologist was to meet with the whole family.*

upholsterer (ʊp hōl' stər ər) person whose business is covering furniture with fabric. *The upholsterer is redoing our kitchen chairs.*

horologist (hə rol' ə jɪst) person who studies the art of making timepieces. *The horologist opened a shop down the street.*

calligrapher (kə lig' rə fər) person who is an expert in calligraphy—the art of beautiful handwriting. *The calligrapher was hired to address the invitations.*

statistician (stat' ɪ stɪʃ' ən) person who prepares statistics—numerical facts about people, weather, business, etc. *The statistician had to be very accurate.*

chauffeur (shō' fər) person whose work is driving an automobile. *The chauffeur drove us to the banquet.*

optician (ɒp tɪʃ' ən) maker or seller of eyeglasses and other optical instruments. *My appointment with the optician is Tuesday.*

excavator (ek' skə vā' tər) person or thing that excavates—digs holes. *The excavator will start next week on the project.*

playwright (plā' rɪt') writer of plays; dramatist. *The playwright became very famous.*

stewardess (stōō' ər dɪs) woman employed on an airplane to look after passengers. *The stewardess brought us peanuts and a drink.*

accountant (ə kəʊn' tənt) person who examines or manages business accounts. *Our accountant handles all of our business affairs.*

meteorologist (mē' tē ə rol' ə jɪst) an expert in the science dealing with weather. *The meteorologist predicted rainy weather.*

apprentice (ə pren' tɪs) person learning a trade or art. *The apprentice began work six weeks ago.*

obstetrician (ɒb stɪ trɪʃ' ən) a doctor who specializes in obstetrics—the branch of medicine concerned with treating women before and after childbirth. *She had a monthly appointment with her obstetrician.*

veterinarian (vet' ə r ə nār' ē ən) doctor or surgeon who treats animals. *The veterinarian gave us a tour of his animal clinic.*

botanist (bɒt' n ɪst) an expert in botany—the study of plants. *The botanist was looking at a slide on the microscope.*

auctioneer (ôk' shən ɪr') person whose business is conducting auctions to sell things. *The auctioneer used a microphone.*

caterer (kā' tər ər) person who provides food and supplies for parties and weddings. *We met with the caterer to discuss the wedding menu.*

appraiser (ə prāz' ər) person authorized to determine the value of property, imported goods, etc. *We need to meet the appraiser at the new house.*

cosmetologist (küz' mi täl' ə jɪst) a person who studies the art of cosmetics and their use. *We go to the same cosmetologist.*

courier (kûr' ē ər) messenger sent in haste. *The message was sent by courier to the office.*

prosecutor (pros' ɪ kyōō' tər) the lawyer who takes charge of the government's side of a case against an accused person. *Who is the prosecutor in this case?*

publicist (pub' li sist) person skilled or trained in public or international law or a person who promotes other people, organizations, etc. *His publicist was scheduled to give a statement today.*

Unit 7: Medical Terms: *Get the Facts*

cancer (kan' sər) a very harmful growth in the body; malignant tumor. *The patient was diagnosed with cancer.*

fracture (frak' chər) a breaking of a bone or cartilage. *Bridgette fractured her arm in the accident.*

smallpox (sməl' poks') a very contagious viral disease that causes fever, vomiting, and red eruptions on the skin and is often fatal. *A vaccination can prevent smallpox.*

allergy (al' ər jē) an unusual reaction of body tissue to certain substances, such as particular kinds of pollen, food, hair, or cloth. *Hay fever and asthma are signs of allergy.*

measles (mē' zəlz) a contagious disease caused by a virus resulting in a breaking out of small red spots on the skin. *It is unlikely that you will get measles.*

insomnia (in som' nē ə) inability to sleep; sleeplessness. *Trevor suffered from insomnia.*

lesion (lē' zhən) an injury; hurt. *The lesion on his body needed time to heal.*

bruise (brūoz) injury to the body, caused by a fall or a blow, that breaks blood vessels without breaking the skin. *The bruise on my arm turned black and blue.*

amnesia (am nē' zhə) loss of memory caused by injury to the brain or by disease or shock. *He could not remember his name because of amnesia.*

nausea (nô' zē ə) the feeling that one has when about to vomit. *The nausea from the boat ride was awful.*

arthritis (ər thrī' tis) painful inflammation of a joint or joints of the body. *There are many types of arthritis.*

exhaustion (ig zôs' chən) extreme fatigue. *A feeling of exhaustion came over me after the long race.*

croup (krōp) a children's disease of the throat and windpipe that causes a hoarse cough and difficult breathing. *Jason had a hard time breathing because he had the croup.*

bronchitis (brong kī' tis) inflammation of the mucous membrane that lines the bronchial tubes. *He took medicine for his bronchitis.*

seizure (sē' zhər) a sudden attack of disease. *Allison suffered an epileptic seizure.*

trauma (trō' mə) a physical wound or an emotional shock; injury. *The trauma left her very upset.*

influenza (in' flō ən' zə) an acute, contagious disease caused by a virus. Its symptoms sometimes resemble a bad cold. *Influenza was spreading throughout the school.*

meningitis (men' in jī' tis) a very serious disease in which the membranes surrounding the brain or spinal cord become inflamed. *Tracy had to be put in the hospital because of her meningitis.*

diabetes (dī' ə bē' tis) disease in which a person's system cannot properly absorb normal amounts of sugar and starch because the pancreas fails to secrete enough insulin. *Joan takes medicine to control her diabetes.*

rubella (rōō bel' ə) German measles. *You can get a vaccine for measles, mumps, and rubella.*

dyslexia (dis lek' sē ə) impairment of the ability to read. *Some students have dyslexia but can still learn to read.*

malaria (mə lār' ē ə) disease characterized by periodic chills, fever, and sweating. *Malaria is caused by tiny one-celled animals in the blood.*

tonsillitis (ton' sə lī' tis) inflammation of the tonsils. *Karen had tonsillitis and had to go into the hospital.*

migraine (mī' grān') a severe headache, usually on one side only. *Shelly suffers from migraines frequently.*

gingivitis (jin' jə vī' tis) inflammation of the gums. *The dentist taught us how to prevent gingivitis.*

Unit 8: Music: *Get the Facts*

classical (klas' i kəl) of high musical quality and enjoyed especially by serious students of music. *Symphonies, concertos, and operas are considered classical music.*

symphony (sim' fə nē) an elaborate musical composition for an orchestra. *A symphony usually has three or more movements in different rhythms but related keys.*

melody (mel' ə dē) succession of single tones in music; tune. *Most music has melody, harmony, and rhythm.*

anthem (an' thəm) song of praise, devotion, or patriotism. *"The Star-Spangled Banner" is the national anthem of the United States.*

trombone (trom bōn') a large brass instrument with a loud tone, usually with a long, sliding piece for varying the length of the tube. *A person who plays a trombone is called a trombonist.*

ukulele (ū' kə lā' lē) a small guitar having four strings. *The Hawaiian played the ukulele at the luau.*

zither (zith' ər) a musical instrument having 30 to 40 strings, played with the fingers and a plectrum. *A plectrum is a small piece of plastic used for plucking the strings of a zither.*

percussion (pər kush' ən) an instrument played by striking it. *A drum or cymbal is a percussion instrument.*

timpani (tim' pə nē) kettledrums. *The man played the timpani with enthusiasm.*

tambourine (tam' bə rēn') a small, shallow drum with jingling metal disks around the side, played by striking it with the knuckles or by shaking it. *The singer played the tambourine while she sang the song.*

accompanist (ə kum' pə nist) person who plays a musical accompaniment. *The boy was an accompanist for his sister at her recital.*

bassoon (bə sōn') a deep-toned woodwind instrument with a doubled wooden body and a curved metal pipe to which a double reed is attached. *She played a bassoon in the band.*

accordion (ə kôr' dē ən) a portable musical wind instrument with bellows, metallic reeds, and keys. *The man played an accordion for the polka.*

compose (kəm pōz') put together. *To compose a piece of music is to invent the tune and write down the notes.*

recital (ri sīt' 'l) musical entertainment given, usually by a single performer. *My music teacher gave a piano recital yesterday.*

phonograph (fō' nə graf') instrument that reproduces sounds from phonograph records; record player. *Most kids today have CD players and not phonographs.*

rhythm (rith' əm) arrangement of beats in a piece of music. *The rhythm in jazz is very lively.*

harmony (här' mə nē) musical notes played or sung to go along with a melody. *The barbershop quartet has perfect harmony.*

oboe (ō' bō) a woodwind instrument in which a thin, high-pitched tone is produced by a double reed. *The boy played an oboe in the band.*

piccolo (pik' ə lō') a small, shrill flute. *A piccolo sounds an octave higher than an ordinary flute.*

harmonica (här mon' i kə) a small musical instrument with metal reeds, played by breathing in and out through a set of openings. *The harmonica is also called a mouth organ.*

cello (chel' ō) a musical instrument that is held between the knees while it is played with a bow or by plucking strings with the fingers. *A cello has a lower tone than a violin.*

cymbal (sim' bəl) one of a pair of brass plates, used as a musical instrument. *Cymbals make a loud, ringing sound.*

orchestra (or' ki strə) group of musicians playing together on various instruments. *Orchestras usually play at concerts.*

soloist (sō' lō ist) person who sings or plays a musical piece alone. *She was the soloist at the spring concert.*